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L E T T E R S

CONCERNING THE

SPANISH NATION:

Written at MADRID during the Years 1760 and 1761.

By the Rev. EDWARD CLARKE, M. A.

Fellow of ST. JOHN'S College, CAMBRIDGE, and Rector of PEPPERHARROWE, in the County of SURRY.

Quantos payzes, tantos costumbres.





LONDON:

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TO THE
RIGHT HONOURABLE
GEORGE BRODRICK
LORD VISCOUNT MIDLETON,
OF THE
KINGDOM OF IRELAND;
THESE LETTERS CONCERNING
THE SPANISH NATION
ARE INSCRIBED,
WITH THE SINCEREST RESPECT
AND GRATITUDE,
BY HIS LORDSHIP'S
MOST OBLIGED,
AND OBEDIENT
HUMBLE SERVANT,

EDWARD CLARKE.





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By the Rev. Mr. JOHN LANGHORNE.

PRE-

PREFACE.

THE compiler of the following papers having had the honour to attend his Excellency the right honourable GEORGE WILLIAM, Earl of BRISTOL, his Britannic Majeſty's Ambaſſador Extraordinary, and Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the court of MADRID, in quality of chaplain, for near two years; he made it his buſineſs, during his ſtay there, to collect ſuch informations, hints, and materials relative to the preſent ſtate of SPAIN, as might either gratify the curioſity of his friends, or prove of ſome utility to the public in general.

FOR this hath ever appeared to him to be the true and proper deſign of *Travelling*, to bring back ſuch notices of foreign countries, as may correct any prejudices and errors we have entertained concerning them; ſuch as may improve our preſent opinions, and contribute to form a juſt idea of different nations. This employment may be more uſeful, though, perhaps, not ſo flattering to the imagination, as that of reading *Virgil* upon the banks of the *Mincio*, *Horace* upon the *Aufidus*, or *Homer* upon the *Scamander*. Writers of authentic accounts of countries, though beneath the attention of elegant genius, and not riſing to the higher claims of taſte and *virtú*, may notwithſtanding be more ſerviceable to the public, than the purchaſer of a decayed *Titian*, the recoverer of a ruſty *coin*, the copier of a defaced *inſcription*, or the deſigner of an old *ruin*.

IT is, perhaps, to be wiſhed, that the generality of our young travellers would give more of their attention this way; the ſubject is not exhauſted, and the object is of much greater moment, than the dreſſes of one country, or the tunes of another; than the

the vineyards of this province, or the kitchens of that. To obſerve the variation of manners, the force of cuſtoms, the utility of laws, or the effects of climate, renders a much more eſſential ſervice to your country, than to ſet a new faſhion, teach a new air, or give a new diſh.

The writer, apprehending that his ſtay in Spain would have been of much longer duration, had formed his original plan of a much larger extent, than that which is now laid before the public: but as the war, which unfortunately broke out between the two courts, prevented his proſecuting that more extenſive deſign, the reader will, he hopes, charitably place this defect to the account of that unforeſeen event, and not to any want of intention or induſtry in the writer.

He is very ſenſible of the many imperfections and defects of this performance, and is convinced, that it ſtands in need of all the apologies he is capable of making for it. The reader owes the peruſal of it not to the writer's own ſentiment or opinion, but to the determination of abler judges, who conceived, that with all its errors it might be of uſe to the public, as relating to a country, the accounts of which now extant among us are more apt to miſlead, than to inform.

The following papers would have been much leſs ſuperficial and jejune, if the country, in which they were collected, had been half ſo *communicative* as that in which they are publiſhed. In Spain, the want of that general education and knowledge, which is ſo univerſally diffuſed throughout this iſland, renders the progreſs of all enquiry very ſlow and difficult: the reſerved temper and genius of the Spaniards makes it ſtill more embaraſſed; but the caution they uſe, and the ſuſpicions they entertain with regard to hereticks, eſpecially prieſts, are generally ſufficient to damp the moſt induſtrious and inquiſitive reſearcher. Add to this that invincible obſtacle to all free enquiry in catholic countries, *the inquiſition*, and then it is apprehended that the reader will not wonder, that he finds ſo little entertainment and information in the following letters.

But

But this is not all; befides the difficulties a foreigner meets with in the dominions of his catholic majefty, *that* of the language is not the leaft. French and Italian are now become fo very fafhionable and common among us, that moft of our young travellers fet out with the *Bocca Romana*, and the accent of Blois. But how few are there of us, that go out Spaniards? that have language enough to afk, Which is the way? or, How many miles are there to the next town? This inconvenience will be fenfibly felt by every enquiring mind. For want of Spanifh, the compiler of thefe papers ufed to endeavour to avail himfelf at firft of that almoft univerfal tongue of mankind, the *Latin*: but in that, befides the difference of pronunciation, he found a much worfe circumftance belonging to it: few of the monks or clergy underftood any thing of it; and ftill fewer were able to fpeak it. Their common anfwer was, *No entiendo Ufte*; *No es Latino por aca, pero es Latino por alla*: that is, "I do not underftand you, Sir: it is not "the Latin of this here country, but of that there country."

Having fairly apprifed the reader of thofe imperfections which he will find in this mifcellany, the writer hopes to be indulged in fubmitting to him what may be modeftly faid in favour of the performance.

The accounts which we have of Spain, may be reduced to *three* forts; the *Romance*, the *Obfolete*, and the *Modern*. With regard to the firft, the author rejoices to fee that abfurd kind of writing fo generally difregarded, that even the very names of the celebrated romances of the laft age are almoft as much forgotten as thofe of their authors: Though it is to be feared, that the wretched tribe of novel-writers, which have fucceeded, have done greater mifchief. The too fublime Clelia and Pharamond were compofitions, perhaps, of lefs pernicious tendency, than fome of our later printed poifons: the former might fill the mind with improbable fictions, but the latter may inflame the heart with probable vice: the apprentice, or young mifs, may be lefs incited by objects of impoffible imitation, fuch as the wandering knight in black armour, or the rambling lady upon a milk-white palfrey,

 than

than by the familiar hiſtory of the ſeducer and the ſeduced, which fill up moſt of our modern novels; theſe are ſubjects of more probable, and, therefore, more dangerous, imitation.

BUT to return from this ſhort digreſſion: the *romance*-accounts of SPAIN have had this bad effect upon us, that they have in a manner infuſed themſelves into our ideas of that country. The manners of the moſt inflexible people, and ſuch the Spaniards are, undergo ſome alteration in every age; the mad exploits of chivalry, and the extravagant gallantries of the old Spaniards, are now no more: the guittar and gauntlet are both thrown aſide. The more refined manners of FRANCE paſſed over the *Pyrenees* with the houſe of BOURBON. Even the *Spaniſh language* is now making its laſt ſtruggles againſt the more inſinuating one of FRANCE; and, if the court did not ſtill retain that laudable cuſtom of anſwering foreign ambaſſadors in their own tongue, it would probably have fallen into great neglect before now. *French politeſſe* has given a new air to, and ſoftened the ferocious features of that country; the muſtacho has dropped from the lip, and the cloke from the ſhoulders of their nobleſſe. Even the *Inquiſitors* have ſince learned not only the politeneſs, but humanity of that people, and have left off roaſting heretics *alive*: a cuſtom, which, within this century, has been practiſed at GRANADA.

THE next accounts which we have of SPAIN, may be called *Obſolete*; and ſuch ſhould be eſteemed all thoſe which have not been publiſhed within this century. They are accounts, indeed, which were once true, but are now no more a juſt deſcription of the Spaniards, than an account of ENGLAND in the time of EDWARD III. would be called now: ſuch are *The lady's travels into Spain*, a book pirated from a French writer; and many others. The *Delices d'Eſpagne*, though a good book, is now quite antiquated; even the deſcriptions of places in it are become unlike, becauſe the face of a country will change with time, as well as the manners of a people.

THE third claſs of accounts mentioned above, are the *Modern*; of this ſort we have very little that is either tolerably correct or au-

authentic. Mr. WILLOUGHBY's *Travels*, though republiſhed in HARRIS's Collection, are of no moment; it is ſaid the botanical, or natural hiſtory part of it is good; which, I ſuppoſe, made them appear together with Mr. RAY's. Mr. AP RICE has indeed lately publiſhed *A tour through Spain and Portugal*, *London* 1760, in 8vo; his view appears merely to have been that of expoſing the abſurd miracles of the Romiſh church, which indeed he has done effectually: but, in other reſpects, that book does not ſeem to have been written by one who actually viſited the places themſelves.

THE laſt thing, which I have to offer in favour of theſe letters, is, that the reader may be aſſured, that the utmoſt care was taken, that the accounts ſhould be had from the beſt hand poſſible. The account of the *Spaniſh Money* was examined and approved by DARCY and JOIS, the great bankers at MADRID, and by the gentlemen of the embaſſy. The ſtate of the *Army*, *Navy*, *Finances*, *and Civil Liſt of the Court*, were tranſcribed from *an original French MS.* of the greateſt authority, which may be ſeen in the author's poſſeſſion, and which is a curioſity of no ſmall value. The title of that French MS. which is a thin folio, runs thus, *Bilan General des Finances de S. M. C. Don Carlos III. Roi d'Eſpagne*, *en* 1760.

THE writer has inſerted nothing, which he apprehends to be either ambiguous or falſe. And though he makes no doubt, but there are miſtakes, yet he is certain, that he hath done all that he could to avoid them. He has made uſe of all the helps, living or dead, which fell in his way. And as he believes he has availed himſelf of moſt of what is *printed* upon this ſubject; ſo he is not conſcious of having omitted any hints, given him by his friends and acquaintance, either in SPAIN or ENGLAND.

BUT though he has conſulted what others have written upon this ſubject, it has been more with a view of avoiding their obſervations, than of making himſelf rich by their ſpoils: For in this matter he followed, as near as he could, that excellent inſtruction, which Dr. MIDDLETON hath given to ſucceeding writers, in his

admirable preface to the Life of CICERO. ‘ In writing hiſtory, ‘ as in travels, inſtead of tranſcribing the relations of thoſe who ‘ have trodden the ſame ground before us, we ſhould exhibit a ‘ ſeries of obſervations peculiar to ourſelves; ſuch as the facts and ‘ places ſuggeſted to our own minds, from an attentive ſurvey of ‘ them, without regard to what any one elſe may have delivered ‘ about them: And though in a production of this kind, where ‘ the ſame materials are common to all, many things muſt neceſ- ‘ ſarily be ſaid, which had been obſerved already by others; yet, ‘ if the author has any genius, there will be always enough of what ‘ is new, to diſtinguiſh it as an original work, and to give him a ‘ right to call it his own:’ which, he flatters himſelf, will be allowed to him in the following letters.

As to the form of *Letters*, in which this collection appears, it was owing to this circumſtance; great part of it was ſent to the author's friends in ENGLAND, in that dreſs, from MADRID: and when he came to review the whole, he ſaw no reaſon why he ſhould alter it; it is the eaſieſt and moſt comprehenſive vehicle of matter; it allows of more liberty than a ſtiff and formal narrative; it affords more relief to the reader, there being perpetual breaks, where he may pauſe at pleaſure.

BUT there is one circumſtance in this publication, which affords the author no ſmall ſatisfaction; and that is the giving his reader a freſh proof of the happineſs, which he enjoys in being *born a Briton*; of living in a country, where he poſſeſſes freedom of ſentiment and of action, liberty of conſcience, and ſecurity of property, under the moſt temperate climate, and the muſt duly poiſed government in the whole world. A liberty that cannot become licentious, becauſe bounded and circumſcribed, not by the arbitrary will of ONE, but by the wiſdom of ALL, by the due limits of reaſon, juſtice, equity, and law: Where the prince can do no wrong, and where the people muſt do right: Where the lawleſs noble is no more privileged from the hand of juſtice, than the meaneſt peaſant: Where the greateſt miniſter ſtands accountable to the public, and, if he betrays the intereſts of his country, cannot bid defiance to the juſt reſentments of the law.

LET

Let an Engliſhman go where he will, to Spain or Portugal, to France or Italy; let him travel over the whole globe, he will find no conſtitution comparable to that of Great Britain. Here is no political engine, no baſtile, no inquiſition, to ſtifle in a moment every ſymptom of a free ſpirit riſing either in church or ſtate; no familiar, no alguazil to carry off each dangerous genius in arts or ſcience, to thoſe dark and bloody cells, from whence there are

—— *veſtigia nulla retrorſum.*

The *Monſieur* is polite, ingenious, ſubtle, and proud: but he is a ſlave, and is ſtarving; his time, his purſe, and his arm are not his own, but his monarch's. The *Italian* has neither freedom, morals, nor religion. The *Don* is brave, religious, and very jealous of his honour, when once engaged: yet oppreſſion and poverty are his portion under the ſway of an arbitrary monarch. And though he may boaſt, that the ſun never riſes or ſets but within the vaſt limits of the Spaniſh monarchy, yet he will never ſee liberty, ſcience, arts, manufactures, and commerce flouriſh in them with any vigour. The *Portugueſe* is equally a ſlave, ignorant, and ſuperſtitious. The *German* is continually at war, or repairing the havock made by it. The *Hollander*, ſunk in ſloth, and the love of money, is only active in commerce out of avarice. All theſe, weighed in the balance againſt Britain, in point of happineſs and advantages, will be found light: Let it, therefore, be conſidered as no illiberal end of this publication, to inſpire the reader with love of the Britiſh conſtitution.

The papers, which compoſe the following *Hiſtorical Introduction*, conſiſt of three parts. The *firſt* contains *An extract from the works of the Marquis de Mondecar*, a noble, learned, and judicious Spaniard, ſhewing the riſe and origin of the ſeveral kingdoms into which Spain was divided, and whoſe provincial diviſions ſubſiſt to this day. The *ſecond* is *A ſhort view of the hiſtory of Spain from the death of Charles II. to the preſent time:* This period was choſen, as being that of the acceſſion of the Bourbon-family, which forms a new æra, and is, in the hiſtory of Spain, what the revolution is in the hiſtory of England; our modern politics hardly

hardly looking farther back than the present settlement in SPAIN, and the partition of the Italian dominions, which ensued upon it. The *third* part of this historical introduction is, *A list of English ambassadors, &c. at the court of Spain, with the treaties, &c.* which it was thought would be no unuseful appendix to the former.

TO conclude: Should there be, among the more humane readers, one who, in any remark, circumstance, or reflexion, may imagine that I have heightened or exaggerated this account of the Spanish nation, or have been any where too severe in my animadversions; have *caricatured* the features, or *magnified* the manners of that people: he will, upon better information, discover, that THIS is by far the most favourable and candid account of SPAIN, which is not written by a Spaniard. Those who will take the pains to read what the Marshal BASSOMPIERE, the Countess D'AUNOIS, Father LABAT, the Abbé VAYRAC, Madame de VILLARS, M. DESORMEAUX, Don JUAN ALVAREZ DE COLMENAR, himself a Spaniard, and others have written upon this subject, will see the difference between a fair, true, and impartial account, and one dictated by a heart overflowing with gall, and penned with the ink of invective. And yet, what is more remarkable, their descriptions were written by authors of the same *religious persuasion* with the Spaniards, by true and zealous *catholics*. If mine has any merit to claim over their's, it is by shewing, that a *protestant* has written a more favourable account of a *catholic* country, than *catholics* themselves have published. Truth and fact have been throughout the sole objects of my attention. I had neither ill-nature to gratify, or spleen to indulge: I abhor all national reflections, and despise from my heart the little prejudices of country, or custom. Upon many accounts I love and revere the Spaniards: I admire their virtues, and applaud their valour. All nations and regions have their respective merits. But, notwithstanding, I have steadily kept that just rule in view,

Ne quid FALSI *dicere ausus, ne quid* VERI *non ausus.*

Histo-

Historical Introduction.

(The remarks of the Marquis de Mondecar *upon the Spanish historians being judicious, new, and not commonly to be met with, I thought proper to give the reader the following extracts from his work.)*

THE Roman empire in this country lasted something more than 400 years after the commencement of the Christian æra: but the Spanish history is connected with the Roman for near 600, till that empire was utterly extinct. The Goths entered about the year 400. Himeric, with the Suevi and Alans, conquered Gallicia, about the year 408. These Suevi, who gave name to Gallicia, subdued Portugal about 464. Requina, the son of Himeric, conquered Biscay, Andalusia, and took Saragoça and Tarragona in 488. Recaredo was King of Spain in 587, and called a Cortes, at which prelates, as well as secular lords, assisted, and granted aids to the crown. After him came Witteric, to whom succeeded Gundemar, in 610. In 631, Sisenando was chose King, who called a Cortes at Toledo.

The Moors entered Spain about the year 680, consequently the Gothic government did not last 300 years. Tarif Abenzarca came in 713.

The three most principal northern nations which came here, were, the Vandals, from whom the province of Andalusia received its name; these went afterwards into Africa: The Suevi, who remained long in Gallicia; and the Goths, who conquered the whole country, and held it upwards of 200 years. The Goths possessed the whole continent of Spain, Mauritania, Africa, and Gallia Gothica, or that part of France,

which is now corruptly called Languedoc: but in their turn they gave place to the Moors or Arabs, whoſe dominion ceaſed, when Pelayo was eſtabliſhed in his throne. The Moors conquered all Spain, except thoſe mountainous parts, whither ſome bodies of reſolute chriſtians fled for refuge. Theſe by degrees planned and concerted meaſures to ſhake off the Arabic yoke. The firſt ſtand againſt them was made by the mountaineers of Asturias, who elected King the Infant Don Pelayo, ſwearing the nobles over a ſhield, and crying out, *Real! Real!* This Pelayo was a Gothic prince by birth, ſo that he in ſome meaſure reſtored again the Gothic monarchy. He recovered Gijon and Leon; and his ſon got poſſeſſion of part of Portugal, and all Gallicia. From this recovery of Leon came the race of the kings of Oviedo and Leon. The boldneſs and ſucceſs of theſe chriſtians alarming the Arabs, they attacked them in their different ſtrong-holds, in order to cut off their communications one with another. But this produced a very different effect from what they expected. The chriſtians, to repel the danger that threatned them on every ſide at the ſame time, choſe different heads in different places, who being ſeparate one from the other in their governments, defended their ſubjects independently of one another. This neceſſary reſolution gave riſe to the *different kingdoms* in Spain. Such was their undoubted origin, tho' it is impoſſible to ſay, at what exact period each kingdom roſe, as there are no antient monuments remaining ſufficient to prove that point.

The firſt kingdom or monarchy that aroſe, after the Mooriſh invaſion, was that, as we have ſaid, of Don Pelayo in the Asturias, an elective monarchy: and in proportion as the Aſturian princes diſlodged the pagans of thoſe lands and territories that lay neareſt to them, they changed the ſtile of their titles; being firſt called Kings of Asturias, then of Oviedo, and laſtly of Leon and Gallicia, until they were incorporated with the Kings of Castile, by the marriage of Queen Donna Sancha Isabella, ſiſter of King Don Bermudo III. its laſt prince, both of them deſcendants of King Don Alonzo V. who married the daughter of Ferdinand *the great*, to whom ſome give the title of Emperor, and who was firſt King of Castile.

Of

OF this long period, in which the chriſtian princes gained ſuch glorious ſucceſſes, and ſingular victories over the infidels, there are ſome ſhort and obſcure accounts in the little chronicles of Don ALONZO III. King of LEON, ſurnamed *the great*, and of ALVEDA, of SAMPIRO, and of Don PELAYO.

COUNTS and KINGS of *CASTILE.*

AT the ſame time with theſe ASTURIAN Princes, aroſe many nobles, who ſigned their deeds and inſtruments, with the titles of Counts or Princes, and, among others, thoſe of CASTILE, which ſtate arrived at ſovereignty in the time of the great Count FERNAN GONZALEZ, by his heroic valour, glorious triumphs, and extended power. The moſt diſtinguiſhed Prince of this houſe was Don SANCHO GARCIA, whoſe violent death was the cauſe, why this houſe united itſelf to the crown of ARRAGON and NAVARRE, by the marriage of the Princeſs Donna SANCHA his ſiſter, with the King Don SANCHO MAYOR, whoſe ſecond ſon Don FERNANDO raiſed CASTILE into a kingdom. CASTILE afterwards became an hereditary crown in his lineage, in preference to all the other kingdoms, altho' inferior in origin to ARRAGON and NAVARRE.

THE ſeries and chronology of the ſeveral counts is much conteſted between the Spaniſh writers, ARREDONDO, AREVALO, SANDOVAL, and others: a diſpute not worth our entering into, ſince it is certain, that from the bravery, ſucceſs, and power with which Don FERNANDO extended his dominion, ſo as to be ſtiled firſt king of CASTILE, his kingdom became ſo famous, that all the Mooriſh princes acknowledged him for their ſovereign. His ſon was Don ALONZO VI. his grand-daughter was the Queen Donna URRACA, with whom ended the barony of NAVARRE: the crown of CASTILE falling back again into the houſe of the Counts of BURGUNDY (who came from the Kings of ITALY) by her marriage with the Count Don RAYMUND, her firſt huſband; from which match came their ſon the great Emperor Don ALONZO VII.

This prince left his eſtates divided between his two ſons: To Don Sancho, the eldeſt, whoſe great virtues and untimely death gained him the name of *the regretted*, he left the kingdoms of Castile, and part of Leon: And to Don Ferdinand, the ſecond, the reſt of Leon, Gallicia, and Asturias. He took upon himſelf the title of King of Spain, pretending that the primogeniture of the Goths, which was re-eſtabliſhed in Pelayo, had centered in himſelf.

Don Sancho dying, he was ſucceeded by Don Alonzo *the noble*, one of the greateſt princes of his time. It was he who gained the famous battle of the plains of Tolosa over the Moors, deſtroying 200,000 of them at one time †. He dying without iſſue-male, the two kingdoms of Castile and Toledo went to Donna Berenguela, his eldeſt daughter.

Although the royal barony of Burgundy ended in the Queen Donna Berenguela, it returned and united with the kingdom of Leon, Gallicia, and Asturias by the marriage of King Don Alonzo, her uncle (who ſucceeded in thoſe kingdoms to King Don Fernando, brother to King Don Alonzo *the noble*, her grandfather) from which match came the King Sn. Fernando, from whom deſcended, without interruption, the Kings of Castile and Arragon, until united in Ferdinand and Isabella, they relapſed into the auguſt houſe of Austria, by the marriage of the Queen Donna Juana, their eldeſt daughter, to the Arch-Duke Don Philip I. from which great union ſprung the Emperor Charles V.

From this period downward, the Spaniſh hiſtory is very connectedly written, and well known; I ſhall now therefore only give a ſummary view of it from the death of Charles II. to the preſent time.

† Begging the Spaniſh hiſtorian's pardon, this number muſt be exaggerated: 50,000 ſlain is full enough for any hero.

A CONCISE VIEW OF

THE HISTORY OF SPAIN,

From the Death of CHARLES II.

To the Preſent Time.

AS CHARLES the ſecond of SPAIN had no iſſue, ENGLAND, FRANCE, and HOLLAND, formed, in 1699, the famous treaty of partition, for dividing the dominions of the crown of SPAIN, upon his death. Each party had, or, at leaſt, pretended to have, the common view, in this treaty, of preventing ſuch a vaſt acceſſion of power from paſſing, either into the Houſe of AUSTRIA, or that of BOURBON, already formidable enough of themſelves. This ſtep very ſenſibly affected the court of SPAIN: CHARLES the ſecond was ſo much offended thereat, that, on his death-bed, he ſigned a will, by which he bequeathed all his dominions to PHILIP Duke of ANJOU, grandſon of LEWIS XIV. Though that Prince had before entered into the partition treaty, yet, finding the ſucceſſion thus left to his family, he paid no regard to any former engagements or renunciations, but on the 18th of February, declared his grandſon, PHILIP, King of SPAIN, who arrived at Madrid on the 14th of April, 1701. This proceeding immediately alarmed the maritime powers and the Emperor; the former were apprehenſive of Spaniſh AMERICA's falling into the hands of the FRENCH, and the latter, beſides the injury he imagined done to his own family, dreaded the too great influence of the power of the Houſe of BOURBON. A war enſued; and CHARLES Arch-duke of AUSTRIA was ſoon after ſet up, in oppoſition to PHILIP V. His claim was vigorouſly ſupported by the maritime powers, and at firſt favoured by many of the grandees of SPAIN. In the third year of this war, the King of PORTUGAL and the Duke of SAVOY joined like-
wiſe

wiſe in the alliance againſt PHILIP; who, in the following campaigns, was driven from his capital, by the ſucceſs of the allied forces, and almoſt obliged to abandon SPAIN. In the end, however, his party prevailed, and, at the peace of UTRECHT in 1713, he was acknowledged as King of SPAIN by all the confederates leagued againſt him, except the Emperor. The allies then contented themſelves with ſuch limitations and reſtrictions, as might keep the two monarchies of FRANCE and SPAIN diſunited. A treaty of partition may, indeed, be ſaid to have taken place at the laſt; for PHILIP, by the articles of the peace, was only left in poſſeſſion of SPAIN, its American colonies, and ſettlements in the EAST-INDIES; but the Spaniſh dominions in ITALY, and the iſlands of SICILY and SARDINIA were diſmembered from the monarchy, which had alſo loſt the iſland of MINORCA and the fortreſs of GIBRALTAR, both of which places were ceded to GREAT-BRITAIN. The Duke of SAVOY was put in poſſeſſion of the iſland of SICILY, with the title of King; and the Arch-duke CHARLES, who, two years before, had been elected Emperor of GERMANY, held MILAN, NAPLES, and SARDINIA, and ſtill kept up his claim to the whole Spaniſh monarchy.

THOUGH PHILIP, by the peace concluded at UTRECHT, was left, by the allies, poſſeſſor of the greateſt and moſt important part of the Spaniſh dominions, yet ſome obſtinate enemies ſtill remained to be reduced, before he could be ſaid to have fixed the Spaniſh crown ſecurely upon his head. The inhabitants of CATALONIA refuſed to acknowledge him, and, finding themſelves abandoned by their allies, ſolicited the aſſiſtance of the Grand Signior, in hopes of eſtabliſhing themſelves into an independent republic. Their blind obſtinacy, however, ſerved only to heighten the miſeries and calamities to which they had been greatly expoſed during the whole courſe of the war. After a moſt bloody and ſtubborn defence, they were entirely reduced by the King's troops, when they were deprived of their antient privileges, and their country was annexed to the crown of CASTILE, as a conquered province.

THE

The reduction of Catalonia reſtored tranquillity to Spain, which had been haraſſed for twelve years by a moſt cruel and bloody war. Philip, by that conqueſt, finding himſelf quietly ſeated upon the throne, began to turn his thoughts to the re-union of the Italian dominions, which he had ſeen wreſted from him with the utmoſt regret. With a view to this re-union, his firſt wife being dead, he married Elizabeth Farnese, heireſs of Parma, Placentia, and Tuscany; which alliance afterwards proved a ſource of new diſſenſions and wars among the Princes of Europe; and, to this day, ſtill leaves an opening for bloody conteſts.

The match was firſt propoſed, and afterwards negotiated, by the famous Abbé Alberoni, who, from being a ſimple curate in the Parmesan, roſe, by a ſurpriſing ſeries of fortunate incidents, more than by any extraordinary talents, to be prime miniſter in Spain. Alberoni was the ſon of a common gardener. In the beginning of the war he had, by his forwardneſs and addreſs, inſinuated himſelf into the favour of Vendome, the French General in Italy, who brought him with him to France, and afterwards to Madrid, where, after the Duke's death, he continued as agent for the affairs of Parma, and laid hold of the opportunity of aggrandiſing himſelf, by propoſing a match that ſuited with the views of the Spaniſh court. The new Queen, being a ſtranger in Spain, was adviſed in every thing by Alberoni, who, being protected and countenanced by her, boldly intermeddled in affairs of ſtate, and ſoon acquired a great degree of favour with the King. A few days after the celebration of the King's marriage with the Princeſs of Parma, his grandfather, Lewis XIV. died, and left his dominions to an infant ſucceſſor. Though Philip had, before the concluſion of the treaty of Utrecht, ſolemnly renounced, for himſelf, and his heirs, all right to the ſucceſſion of the crown of France, yet he was now ſtrongly urged by Alberoni, to inſiſt upon the regency of that kingdom, during the minority, as firſt Prince of the blood of France, and next in ſucceſſion to the preſent monarch. This wild and imprudent counſel, if it had been followed, would undoubtedly have involved Spain in a new war,

which would have had no other object, than the meer point of honour; and, upon that consideration, and, perhaps, some regard to the oath, it was rejected by the King. It proved, however, extremely prejudicial to SPAIN, and, in the end, occasioned the ruin of ALBERONI; for the Duke of ORLEANS, who had been declared Regent by the Parliament of PARIS, having received intelligence of his designs, conceived an implacable hatred against him; did his utmost to thwart all his projects of government; and never ceased persecuting him till he saw him disgraced. This happened a very few years afterward, the Duke's wishes being seconded by ALBERONI's own conduct; for the same impetuous and intriguing spirit, which had promoted his grandeur, pushed him on to his downfal.

AT this time, however, he was in the height of favour, and continually urged the King, not to delay the renewing of the war in ITALY, against the Emperor CHARLES, who gave just foundation for a rupture, by still retaining the title of King of SPAIN; by creating Spanish grandees; by protecting those who were disaffected to PHILIP; and by punishing those who remained faithful to him, with the forfeiture of their estates in FLANDERS and ITALY. The Queen, who was lately delivered of a son, had now got a great ascendency over her husband, and zealously supporting ALBERONI in all his proceedings, PHILIP, out of complaisance to her, was easily persuaded to commit the whole management of his affairs to him, and weakly suffered himself to be guided, in every thing, by his counsels. ALBERONI, though not declared prime minister, now acted as such, with a most despotic authority, and caused immense military preparations to be carried on in the ports of SPAIN, with the design of attacking the dominions possessed by the Emperor in ITALY. But, to deceive the Pope, from whom he had, for some time, been soliciting a Cardinal's hat, and who, he knew, would be greatly offended with the renewal of the war in ITALY, he, by private letters, professed his abhorrence of disturbing the repose of that country, and alledged, that the naval armaments were designed against the Turks, who had attacked the

Venetian

Venetian territories in GREECE, and even ſtruck a terror into the Italians, by making a deſcent upon their coaſts.

THE great naval preparations kept all EUROPE in ſuſpenſe, and very much alarmed ſeveral ſtates. The Emperor ſuſpected an attack upon NAPLES and MILAN; the Duke of SAVOY feared an invaſion of SICILY, which iſland, he knew, was not well affected to him; and GEORGE I. of GREAT-BRITAIN, was apprehenſive, that the fleet was deſigned to aſſiſt the Jacobites, who had been defeated two years before in SCOTLAND.

ALBERONI having, at length, obtained from the Pope, not only the dignity of Cardinal for himſelf, but alſo an indulgence to raiſe a ſubſidy, for five years, upon the clergy in SPAIN and Spaniſh AMERICA, immediately took off the maſk, and ordered the fleet to ſail againſt SARDINIA, which iſland was reduced in leſs than two months. The Emperor being, at this time, engaged in a war againſt the Turks in HUNGARY, had left but a very few troops in his Italian dominions, not expecting to be attacked by PHILIP in thoſe parts, as both Princes had ſtipulated to obſerve a neutrality, in regard to them. He had, indeed, done ſome things that might be deemed infractions of that neutrality; but the King of SPAIN not having made any formal complaints of theſe, was now generally looked upon as the aggreſſor, by the invaſion of SARDINIA.

ACCORDINGLY the Pope, who now never mentioned ALBERONI's name but with ſome injurious epithet, by a public brief expreſſed his reſentment againſt PHILIP, and he, in return, commanded the nuntio to leave SPAIN. The King of GREAT-BRITAIN and the Regent of FRANCE ordered their ambaſſadors at MADRID, to complain of the violation of the neutrality. They even ſent ambaſſadors extraordinary to SPAIN, to preſs an accommodation between the Emperor and PHILIP. ALBERONI, however, replying, in a very haughty ſtile, and continuing his military preparations with more vigour than ever, the powers who offered their mediation entered into a league with the Emperor, which was called the triple alliance; and King GEORGE ſent a fleet of 26

 ſhips

ſhips of the line into the MEDITERRANEAN, under the command of Admiral BYNG, who was ordered to maintain the neutrality of ITALY.

THE Spaniſh miniſter vainly perſuaded himſelf, that no powers but thoſe who were directly attacked, would interfere in oppoſing his wild ſchemes, which tended to diſturb the ſettled tranquillity of EUROPE; and he leaſt of all expected to ſee an intimate alliance betwixt the courts of GREAT-BRITAIN and FRANCE. His ſucceſs againſt SARDINIA, which was but a trifling conqueſt, ſo far blinded him, that he thought himſelf ſufficient alone to oppoſe three of the moſt formidable powers of EUROPE united. He ſtill purſued his warlike preparations with the utmoſt vigour, which were greater than any fitted out by SPAIN, ſince the time of the famous Armada againſt ENGLAND. He conſulted with nobody; and the Spaniſh officers, of the greateſt prudence and experience, who ventured to give their advice, were treated by him with contempt and arrogance.

To counterbalance the power of the triple alliance, he vainly attempted to embroil all EUROPE. He ſent an envoy to CONSTANTINOPLE, to excite Prince RAGOTSKI to renew the war in HUNGARY, where the Turks had agreed to a truce for four years; he formed a conſpiracy in FRANCE, for depoſing the Regent, which ſerved only to heighten the animoſity of the Duke of ORLEANS againſt himſelf; he preſſed the Czar of MUSCOVY, to attack the Emperor's hereditary dominions; and he offered large ſubſidies to CHARLES XII. of SWEDEN, if he would invade GREAT-BRITAIN.

DURING theſe negotiations, the Spaniſh fleet, conſiſting of 26 ſhips of the line, beſides frigates, ſailed from BARCELONA, having on board 30,000 of the beſt troops of SPAIN, moſt of them veterans, who had been in all the actions of the long war of the ſucceſſion.

ON the firſt and ſecond of July 1719, the army landed on SICILY, and, in a few weeks, made themſelves maſters of a great part of that

that iſland. The entire conqueſt, in all probability, would very ſoon have been compleated; but the Spaniſh fleet, on the 9th of Auguſt, being totally defeated by Admiral Byng, who took and deſtroyed 23 ſhips of the line, their land army could no longer receive any conſiderable ſupplies, while the Piedmonteſe gariſons were daily reinforced by German troops from the kingdom of Naples.

Notwithstanding the fatal blow the Spaniſh marine had received, Alberoni ſtill thought himſelf able to cope with the many enemies his turbulent ambition had raiſed againſt Spain, though he had exhauſted, not only the King's revenues, but thoſe of many private perſons. Being diſappointed in his expectations from Charles XII. who was killed, on the 10th of December, before Frederics-hall in Norway, he ſent for the pretender from Rome, and ordered 5000 men to be embarked at the Groyne, with a view to invade both Scotland and Ireland. Only about 1000 of thoſe troops, however, landed in Scotland, where they, and about 2000 Jacobites, who had joined them, were quickly defeated and diſperſed. The reſt, after ſuffering greatly by a ſtorm, were obliged to return to Spain. A few ſhips, about the ſame time, ſailed from Vigo to the coaſt of Britany, in hopes of raiſing an inſurrection in that province, againſt the Duke of Orleans; but this attempt had no better ſucceſs than the other.

Though Alberoni ſeemed to triumph in the beginning of his enterprizes, yet he now began ſeverely to feel the ſuperior ſtrength of the powers he had to contend with, which, indeed, had been diſcovered long before, almoſt by every body but himſelf. The Regent of France ſent a powerful army againſt Spain, under the command of the Duke of Berwick, who, in three months, made himſelf maſter of the provinces of Guipuscoa and Roussillon, with all their fortified places, and, at Port-passage and Santogna, burnt ſeven ſhips of war, and materials for ſeven others, the loſs of the whole being computed at near 800,000 l. and, a few months after, the Engliſh landed, with 4000 men, at Vigo, where, after making them-

ſelves maſters of the town, they carried off ſix ſmall veſſels. Theſe invaſions, with the bad news from SICILY, where the Spaniards had been obliged for ſeveral months to act on the defenſive, at length opened the eyes of PHILIP, and induced him to hearken to the repreſentations of his confeſſor d'AUBENTON, and the Marquis SCOTI, the miniſter of PARMA, who aſſured him, that the allies would never agree to a peace, while ALBERONI continued in SPAIN.

PHILIP, alarmed with the bad ſituation of his affairs, had, for ſome months, expreſſed great diſſatisfaction with ALBERONI, and now parted with him without regret. He ordered him to leave SPAIN in three weeks, declared the Marquis de BEDMAR and the marquis de GRIMALDO his firſt miniſters, and recalled ſeveral noblemen, who, on various pretences, had been baniſhed, during the late adminiſtration. ALBERONI left SPAIN about the middle of December, and retired to ITALY, where he was ſo perſecuted by the Pope, and even by PHILIP, that for ſeveral years he was obliged to travel diſguiſed, and to conceal the place of his reſidence.

A FEW months after the retreat of ALBERONI, PHILIP, though very unwillingly, acceded to the triple alliance, by which he engaged himſelf to evacuate both SICILY and SARDINIA. The Spaniſh troops accordingly abandoned thoſe two iſlands the enſuing ſummer, the Emperor being put in poſſeſſion of SICILY, and the Duke of SAVOY of SARDINIA. Soon after, a congreſs was appointed to be held at CAMBRAY, to ſettle all differences among the contending parties, and treat of a final pacification. While ſome preliminary points were ſettling, PHILIP ſent the Marquis de LEYDE, with a conſiderable fleet and army, to the relief of CEUTA, which had been beſieged for 26 years by the MOORS. The Spaniſh troops, a few days after their arrival, totally routed and diſperſed the MOORS, and made themſelves maſters of their entrenched camp, and all their artillery.

As the Duke of ORLEANS, ſince the diſgrace of ALBERONI, had ſeemingly favoured the pretenſions of SPAIN, PHILIP the following

lowing year, at his solicitation, contracted a double alliance with the branches of the house of BOURBON in FRANCE. The Infanta of SPAIN, tho' then only three years of age, was sent to FRANCE as future queen to LEWIS XV. and two of the daughters of the Duke of ORLEANS arrived in SPAIN, to be married to the Prince of ASTURIAS and the Infant Don CARLOS. The succession of this last to the Dutchies of PARMA and TUSCANY seemed now to be the chief object of the court of SPAIN. This point and many others were to be settled at CAMBRAY; but as the Emperor, who had no inclination to gratify the Spaniards, purposely delayed the congress, PHILIP this year concluded a particular treaty with the court of GREAT BRITAIN, who having the *assiento*, or contract of supplying the Spanish colonies with negroes, renewed, agreed to restore the ships taken off SICILY.

NOTHING memorable happened in SPAIN during the two following years; but in the beginning of the year after, 1724, PHILIP astonished all EUROPE, by publicly abdicating his crown in favour of his eldest son Don LEWIS, Prince of ASTURIAS, who was then in the seventeenth year of his age. PHILIP himself, tho' he had not reached his fortieth year, had long been sick of regal grandeur. From a weakness of body and mind, the least application to business had for some years given him a disgust; his mind was continually filled with religious scruples, which rendered him timorous and indecisive in every thing; and he falsely imagined that a sceptre was incompatible with a life of integrity.

THE Spaniards expressed great joy upon the accession of LEWIS I. who was endeared to them, not only by being born among them, but by his generosity, affability, and many other virtues. The public joy, however, was soon turned into mourning, by the unexpected death of the King, who died of the small-pox, universally regreted, in the eighth month of his reign.

UPON the death of LEWIS, PHILIP was persuaded to resume the reins of government, and the year following surprised all the powers of EUROPE, by concluding a particular treaty with the Emperor, upon which the different princes recalled their plenipotentiaries



potentiaries from CAMBRAY, where they had trifled away three years merely in feafting and entertainments. By the treaty of VIENNA, which was with the utmoft fecrecy negotiated by the famous RIPERDA, PHILIP refigned all pretenfions to NAPLES, SICILY, the LOW-COUNTRIES, and the MILANESE; CHARLES, on the other hand, renounced all claim to SPAIN and the INDIES, and befides, promifed to grant the inveftiture of PARMA and TUSCANY to Don CARLOS. PHILIP foon after entered into an offenfive and defenfive alliance with the court of VIENNA; to counterbalance which, the courts of GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE and PRUSSIA concluded a mutual alliance at HANOVER.

THE fyftem of EUROPE by thefe treaties feemed again changed, efpecially as PHILIP was at this time greatly irritated againft FRANCE, on account of their fending back the Infanta, and now connected himfelf moft clofely with the court of VIENNA. The bad underftanding betwixt SPAIN and FRANCE was foon followed with a rupture betwixt that court and GREAT BRITAIN. RIPERDA, by concluding the treaty of VIENNA, rofe fo high in PHILIP's favour, that he was created a Duke and Grandee of SPAIN, and was entrufted with the departments of war, of the marine, the finances, and the INDIES. He enjoyed thofe honours and offices, however, only a few months; for the different regulations he propofed were fo difguftful to the lazy Spaniards, that he was accufed of mal-adminiftration, and not only difgraced, but perfecuted. To fave himfelf, he took refuge in the houfe of Mr. STANHOPE, the Englifh ambaffador; but the court was fo exafperated againft him, that they took him from thence by force, and fent him prifoner to the caftle of SEGOVIA. The ENGLISH Ambaffador, in refentment for the breach of his privileges, protefted againft their violence, and left MADRID.

THE Emperor, who was offended with the oppofition he had met with from GREAT BRITAIN, in eftablifhing an Eaft-India company at OSTEND, fomented the differences betwixt this court and SPAIN, and was fo fuccefsful at MADRID, that the year following, 1727, in the end of February, the Spaniards laid fiege to GI-

4 BRALTAR.

BRALTAR. They ſoon found the enterprize, however, above their ſtrength, and, after four months of open trenches, were obliged to retire with diſgrace. The biſhop of FREJUS, afterwards ſo well known by the name of Cardinal FLEURI, was at this time labouring to eſtabliſh a general pacification among the powers of EUROPE, and had prevailed on the Emperor and King of GREAT BRITAIN, and the States-General to agree with FRANCE in ſigning the preliminaries for a peace. The Spaniards, who wanted a fair pretence to withdraw from GIBRALTAR, ſoon after acceded to theſe preliminaries. A general congreſs being then appointed to be held at SOISSONS, PHILIP ſent three plenipotentiaries thither, and ſoon after ſent an ambaſſador for the firſt time to RUSSIA, who concluded a treaty of commerce between the two nations. As the negotiations at SOISSONS met with many interruptions, on account of the various claims of the different princes who had ſent their plenipotentiaries thither, PHILIP, the following year, 1729, concluded a particular treaty at SEVILLE, with GREAT BRITAIN and FRANCE, to which the States-General afterwards acceded. By this treaty PHILIP promiſed nolonger to countenance the OSTEND-company; and the other powers, in return, engaged to guarantee the ſucceſſion of Don CARLOS to the dutchies of TUSCANY, PARMA, and PLACENTIA, and to aſſiſt in introducing 6000 Spaniards into theſe territories. The Emperor, who could not bear the thoughts of ſeeing Spaniſh troops in ITALY, was greatly offended with this treaty, and endeavoured, by artifice, to render it ineffectual. Accordingly, two years after, when the ſucceſſion to PARMA and PLACENTIA opened to Don CARLOS by the death of the laſt Duke of the Farneſe family, the Emperor's troops took poſſeſſion of ſeveral fortified places in thoſe dukedoms, under pretence that the widow of the late Duke had been left with child by him. CHARLES however, ſeeing no way of ſecuring thoſe dutchies by negotiation, and being ſenſible that the cheat would ſoon be detected, agreed at length to ſuffer 6000 Spaniards to accompany Don CARLOS into ITALY, and alſo engaged to ſuppreſs the OSTEND-company, which had given ſo much offence : GREAT BRITAIN, on the other hand, promiſing to guarantee his dominions in ITALY. Soon after, an Engliſh fleet joined that of SPAIN, and conducted the

Infant

Infant Don Carlos to Leghorn, who quietly at length took posſeſſion of Parma, which had been deſtined to him as his inheritance ever ſince his birth.

The ſettlement of Don Carlos being accompliſhed, the court of Spain turned their views to the recovery of Oran. An army of 25,000 men was accordingly ſent to Africa under the command of the Count de Montemar, who totally defeated the Mooriſh army, and in leſs than a month made himſelf maſter of the place, tho' it was defended by a garriſon of 10,000 men.

The recovery of their African poſſeſſions was far from ſatisfying the ambition of the Spaniſh court; who now eagerly embraced an opportunity of breaking with the Emperor, and thereby extending their dominions in Italy. The throne of Poland becoming vacant, by the death of the Elector of Saxony, the greateſt part of the Poles elected Stanislaus, who had formerly been their King; but a few of the moſt powerful choſe the new Elector of Saxony, and the ſon of their late King. Stanislaus was ſupported by his ſon-in-law, Lewis XV. of France, who, on this occaſion, entered into an offenſive and defenſive alliance with the Kings of Spain and Sardinia. The Emperor Charles, and the Czarina zealouſly eſpouſed the cauſe of the other competitor.

The war which enſued was very favourable to the Spaniards, who, in one campaign, made an entire conqueſt of the kingdom of Naples. The year following, 1735, Don Carlos completed the conqueſt of Sicily, and was crowned as King of the Two Sicilies in Palermo, the capital city of the iſland. The Emperor, in the mean time, being driven out of almoſt all his poſſeſſions in Lombardy and Tuscany, and being alſo unable to oppoſe the French armies on the Rhine, ſolicited the mediation of the maritime powers, who by threatning to take part in the war, prevailed on the contending parties to agree to a ſuſpenſion of arms in the beginning of winter. As the Elector of Saxony was by this time ſecurely fixed upon the throne of Poland, and the interceſſion of the maritime powers cut off all hopes from the French and Spaniards of enlarging their conqueſts in Italy and Germany,

they were obliged to continue the armiſtice, and to negotiate a peace.

THE preliminary articles of the treaty which were ſettled by the courts of VIENNA and PARIS, being publiſhed in the beginning of the year 1736, were far from being ſatisfactory to the court of SPAIN, becauſe, tho' they were allowed to keep NAPLES and SICILY, it was propoſed they ſhould reſtore PARMA and PLACENTIA to the Emperor, and renounce all claim to TUSCANY. The maritime powers, however, acquieſcing in the diſpoſition that had been made, SPAIN was obliged to ſubmit, and the year following upon the death of JOHN GASTON DE MEDICIS, the laſt male deſcendant of that illuſtrious family, the Spaniſh troops evacuated TUSCANY, which by the treaty then negotiating, was given to the Duke of LORRAIN and BAR, who in the beginning of the preceding year had married the Arch-Dutcheſs MARIA-THERESA, the heireſs of the family of AUSTRIA.

THE peace, which had been negotiating near three years, was at length concluded at VIENNA in the month of November 1738. By this treaty, PARMA and PLACENTIA were ceded in full propriety to the Emperor; and his ſon-in-law was declared Duke of TUSCANY; the Duke, in return, ceding his dutchies of BAR and LORRAIN, to the exiled King STANISLAUS, upon whoſe death they were to be annexed to the crown of FRANCE. The fiefs of the FORTONESE and VIGEVANCSA were detached from the MILANESE in favour of the King of SARDINIA, and Don CARLOS was left in poſſeſſion of the kingdoms of NAPLES and SICILY, with ſome places on the coaſt of TUSCANY.

THE treaty of VIENNA was hardly ratified, when SPAIN was threatened with a new war with GREAT BRITAIN, on account of the diſputes, which, for ſome time, had ſubſiſted between the two courts, about the freedom of commerce in AMERICA. The Britiſh court had, for ſome years, made loud complaints of the piracies and hoſtilities committed in the American ſeas, by the Spaniſh guarda-coſtas, who, on trifling and falſe pretences, ſeized

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the English ships in their passage to their own colonies, and not only made prize of them, but treated their crews with the greatest inhumanity. The court of SPAIN, on the other hand, alleged, that the British merchants, in violation of solemn treaties, had, for many years, carried on a clandestine trade with the Spanish colonies in AMERICA, by which the commerce of SPAIN had been greatly prejudiced; that SPAIN was, therefore, greatly interested in putting a stop to such an illicit traffic, and that those who were seized in carrying it on could not justly complain of any injury.

BOTH nations insisted loudly on the injuries they had received; but each evaded giving any satisfaction as to those injuries which their respective subjects had committed. The Spaniards, indeed, amused the English with hopes of redress; they sent orders to their commanders in AMERICA to cease hostilities; yet they connived at the breach of those orders; and returned evasive answers to all representations that were made to them on that head. Their presumption was not so much owing to a confidence in their own strength, as to their opinion of the passiveness of the British ministry, and their knowledge of the violent contentions between the different parties in this island.

IT was certainly the interest of both parties to avoid coming to extremities; but the Spaniards not acting with sincerity, even in their negotiations for a peaceable accommodation of all differences, and aiming by the famous convention concluded in the beginning of the following year, to quiet the complaints, without having the causes of them fully discussed, the court of LONDON was at length provoked to issue letters of reprizals against the Spaniards, their vessels and effects. This step was soon followed by declarations of war at LONDON and MADRID, and both nations began hostilities with great animosity. The Spaniards at first made considerable advantages by the capture of great numbers of English ships; but they were soon alarmed with the news of the loss of PORTO BELLO, which was taken in the beginning of December 1739, by Admiral VERNON. About the same time, they suffered very considerably by the ravages of the Barbary corsairs

on their coafts, and were threatened with the lofs of their richeft provinces in AMERICA, by a confpiracy formed by one CORDOVA, who pretended to be defcended from the antient Incas of PERU. The confpiracy however was happily difcovered before it took effect, and the author of it put to death.

THE following year the Spaniards fent a fleet of 18 fhips of the line to the WEST-INDIES, with a defign, as it was fuppofed, of attacking JAMAICA. The French likewife, though they ftill profeffed a neutrality, fent two fquadrons to the American feas, to act defenfively in favour of the Spaniards, being bound by treaty to guarantee their territories. The Englifh, in the mean time, blind to their own internal ftrength, fuffered themfelves moft abfurdly to be alarmed with the rumour of an invafion from SPAIN, and neglected fending fuccours to Admiral VERNON, who had bombarded CARTHAGENA, and taken CHAGRE, a town on the river of that name, the head of which is but a few miles diftant from PANAMA, on the South Sea.

ABOUT the fame time, General OGLETHORPE, Governor of GEORGIA, attacked Fort ST. AUGUSTINE, the capital of Spanifh FLORIDA; but, after lying fome weeks before the place, he was obliged to withdraw, with lofs. In the end of OCTOBER 1740, the Englifh, at length, fent out a moft powerful fleet, as a reinforcement to Admiral VERNON, who, the following year, in the month of March, invefted CARTHAGENA by fea and land, with a fleet of 29 fhips of the line, and an army of about 12,000 men. The Spaniards, however, by the dilatorinefs of the Englifh miniftry, having had leifure to reinforce the garrifon, and the feafon of the year being very unfavourable to troops in the field, the Englifh, after a fiege of fome weeks, were obliged to retire, with the lofs of feveral thoufand men. The neglect of timeoufly fupporting Admiral VERNON was very fortunate for SPAIN, for, if he had commanded but half that force the preceding year, when he made the firft attack upon CARTHAGENA, he would, in all probability, have reduced that city as well as CHAGRE; and, as the paffage from this laft place to

PANAMA is but very ſhort, the land troops might alſo have reduced that town, which would have enabled them to co-operate with Commodore ANSON, who had ſailed round CAPE-HORN, and this year began to act offenſively againſt the Spaniſh ſettlements on the South Sea.

THE bad ſucceſs of the Engliſh arms in the WEST-INDIES occaſioned great joy in SPAIN; and PHILIP, as a reward for the bravery of the Marquis de ESLABA, Governor of CARTHAGENA, promoted him to the rank of Captain-general, and created him Viceroy of PERU. PHILIP, ſome months before, had publiſhed a memorial, claiming the ſucceſſion of the hereditary dominions of his rival CHARLES VI. who had died at VIENNA in the month of October, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt daughter, MARIA THERESA, who took the title of Queen of HUNGARY. All that the Catholic King aimed at by this claim, was the ſecuring of LOMBARDY for his third ſon, Don PHILIP, which, he thought, would, at this time, be an eaſy prize, as the Queen of HUNGARY was unexpectedly attacked by the King of PRUSSIA, and alſo by the Elector of BAVARIA, who was aſſiſted by the Kings of FRANCE and POLAND. However while the fate of CARTHAGENA depended, the Spaniards made not the leaſt efforts againſt their new enemy; but, upon receiving the news of the repulſe of the Engliſh, they aſſembled a body of forces at BARCELONA, which ſailed for NAPLES in the month of November, under the command of the Duke de MONTEMAR. Thoſe troops were reinforced the following year 1742 from SPAIN, and, being joined by the Neapolitans, formed an army of about 60,000 men, MONTEMAR then advanced through the eccleſiaſtical ſtate as far as the Bologneſe: but the King of SARDINIA declaring for the Queen of HUNGARY, and joining the Auſtrian army, the Spaniards were obliged to retreat, in the end of ſummer, to the kingdom of NAPLES, where, ſoon after their arrival, they loſt their Neapolitan allies, Don CARLOS being forced to agree to a neutrality, by an Engliſh ſquadron, which threatened to bombard his capital. This was a great diſappointment to the Spaniards, for they depended upon being ſuperior in ITALY before the end of the campaign, as Don PHI-

LIP,

LIP, after marching through FRANCE at the head of 30,000 men, had now entered SAVOY, and taken poſſeſſion of CHAMBERRY. PHILIP expected to conquer this dutchy, while the King of SARDINIA was oppoſing MONTEMAR; but, to his great ſurprize, the Piedmonteſe, who had left purſuing MONTEMAR, quickly attacked him, and obliged him to retreat to FRANCE.

THE Spaniards, notwithſtanding the bad ſucceſs of their arms, were ſtill bent upon purſuing their ambitious views in ITALY, where they ſupported their armies at a great expence for ſeveral campaigns, the detail of which is of no great importance. The Count de GAGES, and their other generals, inſtead of having any proſpect of making conqueſts in that country, found themſelves every year obliged to ſtruggle with new obſtacles; and any flattering ſucceſſes they met with were more than counterbalanced by the advantages gained by their enemies. Their perſeverance in the unſucceſsful war in ITALY was chiefly owing to the Queen, who having gained a great aſcendancy over her huſband, prevailed upon him to ſacrifice every thing to procure a ſettlement for her ſon PHILIP; and her views were ſeconded by the prime miniſter, the Marquis ENSENADA, who having been firſt raiſed from an obſcure ſtation, by the favour of the Count de GAGES, was very active and zealous in furniſhing him with ſupplies, which, however, were ſeldom adequate to the neceſſities of the army.

FORTUNATELY for SPAIN, the attention of the Engliſh was alſo drawn off to an unnational object, which exhauſted their revenues, and prevented them from proſecuting the war in AMERICA with any vigour. King GEORGE, who had eſpouſed the cauſe of the Queen of HUNGARY, not only aſſiſted her by large ſubſidies, but moſt imprudently tranſported his troops to FLANDERS, and maintained a large army on the continent, at an immenſe expence, while naval armaments were almoſt wholly neglected. Becauſe one enterprize in AMERICA had proved unſucceſsful, the Engliſh ſeemed to conclude, that it would be in vain to hope for ſucceſs in any other. Admiral VERNON, after his return from CARTHAGENA, made a deſcent upon CUBA near ST. JAGO; but the troops

troops, inſtead of attacking that place, were ſuffered to remain ſeveral months inactive in their camp, where the greateſt part of them were cut off by ſickneſs.

In the beginning of this year, a ſmall reinforcement arriving at Jamaica, Admiral Vernon again ſailed for Porto Bello, General Wentworth, who commanded the land troops, propoſing to croſs the iſthmus, and attack Panama: but when they arrived at the Spaniſh coaſt, it was agreed, that the enterprize was impracticable. They accordingly ſailed back to Jamaica, and in the end of the year returned to England. The Spaniards at St. Augustine in the mean time had made an attempt upon Georgia, with two frigates and 30 other veſſels, on board of which were 3000 land-forces: but General Oglethorpe quickly obliged them to retire.

The following year, 1743, the Spaniards were ſo intent upon ſupporting their arms in Italy, that they wholly omitted proſecuting the war againſt England, unleſs by their privateers, who made a great many prizes both in Europe and America. The affairs of the empire in the mean time chiefly engroſſed the attention of the Engliſh, who marched into Germany under the command of the Earl of Stair; and after King George had joined them, defeated the French at Dettingen on the 27th of June. One of their ſquadrons, under the command of Commodore Knowles, made an attack upon La Guira and Porto Cavallo, two fortreſſes on the north coaſt of South-America; but were repulſed by the Spaniards with conſiderable loſs.

The Spaniards were chiefly annoyed by the Engliſh ſquadron in the Mediterranean under Admiral Matthews, who greatly diſturbed their trade, and rendered it extremely difficult for them to ſend ſupplies to their armies in Italy. The following year, on the 11th of February, that admiral attacked the Spaniſh and French fleets united off Toulon; this engagement was prevented from becoming general, by the French declining to come into the line, on one hand, and the backwardneſs of admiral Lestock on the other; but the Spaniſh ſhips that engaged were defeated by the

the Engliſh. The Spaniſh fleet might have been attacked three days after, at a great diſadvantage; but a bad underſtanding that ſubſiſted between the Engliſh admirals prevented them from improving the favourable opportunity.

FROM this time nothing very memorable happened relative to the affairs of SPAIN, till the 11th of July, 1746, when PHILIP died at MADRID, in the 63d year of his age, and was ſucceeded by the only ſurviving ſon of his firſt marriage Don FERDINAND. By his ſecond Queen ELIZABETH of FARNESE, who is ſtill alive, PHILIP left three ſons, Don CARLOS, then King of the TWO SICILIES. Don PHILIP at preſent Duke of PARMA and PLACENTIA, and Don LEWIS, who was created archbiſhop of TOLEDO when an infant, but ſince has reſigned that benefice, and obtained leave to quit the church. Three daughters by the ſame Queen likewiſe ſurvived him, MARIA ANNA VICTORIA, at preſent Queen of PORTUGAL; MARIA THERESA, married the year before to Dauphin; and MARIA ANTONIETTA; MARIA THERESA the Dauphineſs died in child-bed, a few days after her father.

FERDINAND VI. who was about 33 years of age, when he aſcended the throne, began his reign with ſeveral acts of popularity. Among others, he aſſigned two days in the week to receive in perſon the petitions and remonſtrances of his ſubjects. He appointed the famous Don JOSEPH DE CARVAJAL Y LANCASTRE his firſt miniſter, and ſoon after publiſhed an edict, declaring, that he would fulfil the engagements of his predeceſſors with his allies. It might rather have been expected at this time, that an alteration would have taken place in the ſyſtem of the court of SPAIN; for the war in ITALY, which for five years had been very burthenſome, and was plainly an unnational object, was now very unſucceſsful; and the war with GREAT BRITAIN ſeemed to have no other conſequence but to interrupt the Spaniſh commerce, and to heighten the price of Engliſh commodities in SPAIN, where they are always much wanted. The Spaniards, this campaign, had been twice defeated in LOMBARDY, with the loſs of upwards of 20,000 men killed and priſoners, and had been forced by the Auſtrians to abandon ITALY, and retire into PROVENCE.

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Ferdinand, however, ſtill continued the war, and imputing the diſgrace of his arms to the miſconduct of the Count de Gages, recalled him, and gave the command to the Marquis de las Minas. In the end of the year, indeed, he allowed the chamber of commerce to enter into a private treaty with the Engliſh South-Sea company, for ſupplying the Spaniſh America with negroes; but he could not be prevailed upon by the King of Portugal to agree to a ſeparate peace with Great Britain. His allies the French, however, ſuffering greatly the following year, 1747, by the deſtruction of their fleets, the ruin of their commerce, and a general famine, which induced them to ſolicit a congreſs, he alſo gave his conſent for a peace, as it was vain to expect to continue the war with any ſucceſs, either in Italy or againſt Great Britain, after the French had laid down their arms.

Whether this was agreeable to the Queen Dowager is uncertain; but as ſhe had for ſeveral years interfered in the direction of ſtate-affairs, in behalf of her children, to the great prejudice of the kingdom, and had treated him, when Prince of Asturias, in a diſreſpectful manner, and on many occaſions very deſpitefully, Ferdinand now ordered her to leave Madrid, and to reſide either at Toledo, or Valladolid, or Burgos, or Saragoça; and he alſo gave orders, that her ſon Don Lewis ſhould retire to his dioceſe.

Soon after, the plenipotentiaries began to aſſemble at Aix la Chapelle, the place appointed for the congreſs; and the following year, after they had agreed upon the preliminary articles, a ceſſation of hoſtilities was publiſhed in the month of May. The definitive treaty was concluded on the 7th of October, and contained twenty-four articles, of which the treaties of Westphalia, Madrid, Nimeguen, Ryswick, Utrecht, Baden, London and Vienna were declared the baſis. By this treaty the Queen of Hungary ceded to the Infant Don Philip the duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla; but with this reſerve, that if Philip ſhould die without male iſſue, or he or his poſterity ſhould ſucceed to the throne of Spain or Sicily, thoſe duchies ſhould revert to the houſe of Austria. As the King of Sar-

SARDINIA had ſome pretenſions to PLACENTIA and the PLACENTINE, his ceſſion was likewiſe neceſſary, which he gave in the ampleſt manner; on this condition, however, that the territory ſhould again revert to him, if PHILIP ſhould die without male iſſue, or his brother Don CARLOS ſucceed to the crown of SPAIN. At this day, therefore, the treaty is plainly violated by PHILIP, in regard to the King of SARDINIA, tho' not in regard to the Empreſs Queen; for though Don PHILIP has not ſucceeded to the throne of NAPLES, yet Don CARLOS has ſucceeded to the throne of SPAIN. Thus the foundation of a new war is already laid in ITALY, as it is not to be expected, that the King of SARDINIA will without expreſſing his reſentment ſuffer himſelf to be robbed of his right; and perhaps the Empreſs Queen will alſo look upon herſelf as injured, as the clauſe of reverſion of thoſe duchies was the ſame, in the preliminary articles, in regard to AUSTRIA as SARDINIA. By other articles of the definitive treaty, the King of SARDINIA, the Republic of GENOA, and the Duke of MODENA were reinſtated in their former poſſeſſions; and the aſſiento, or contract for negroes with the Engliſh merchants, was granted for four years, as an equivalent for the ſame number of years which had been interrupted by the war.

BUT not the leaſt mention was made in the treaty of the right claimed by the Spaniſh guarda-coſtas, of ſearching foreign ſhips that approach their American colonies, nor of their privilege of fiſhing on the banks of NEWFOUNDLAND, nor of their excluſive right to the Bay of CAMPEACHY, where the Engliſh had formed ſettlements before the year 1670. Theſe diſputed points, which had too precipitately hurried the Spaniſh and Britiſh nations into a war, were now referred, with ſome others of leſs conſequence, to be ſettled amicably by commiſſaries. If the national intereſt on both ſides had been equitably conſulted, the differences might eaſily have been adjuſted in that manner before the war; but each nation, from narrow views, had wanted ſolely to engroſs certain advantages, which it claimed as peculiar to itſelf, tho' a mutual communication of them would have been no detriment to either.

The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle ſeemed to have reſtored tranquillity to Europe: Ferdinand, nevertheleſs, ſtill kept up all his land-forces, and gave orders for augmenting his marine with the utmoſt diligence. The Marquis de Ensenada, who was now prime-miniſter, being ſenſible of the great prejudice the Spaniſh commerce ſuſtained by the clandeſtine trade carried on by foreigners with their colonies, gave orders for guarding the American coaſts more ſtrictly than ever. Theſe orders being obeyed with the utmoſt vigilance, were not only diſagreeable to the trading nations of Europe, but to the Spaniſh coloniſts themſelves, who, the following year, roſe in arms in the province of Caraccas, obliged the Spaniſh troops to retire into the fort of La Guira, and declared for a freedom of commerce. Upon the news of this inſurrection 1500 men were embarked at Cadiz, who, upon their arrival at America, were ſo ſucceſsful as to quell the rebellion.

Ferdinand, in the mean time, applied his chief attention to regulate the internal policy of his kingdom, and inſpire his ſubjects with a ſpirit of induſtry. He particularly aimed at promoting and encouraging agriculture, the trueſt ſource of the riches of a ſtate poſſeſſing an extenſive territory; he granted charters for eſtabliſhing manufactures of fine woollen cloth, and gave great encouragement to ſome Engliſh ſhip-carpenters and weavers, who had been tempted to go and ſettle in Spain; he ordered no leſs than 20,000 vagrants to be apprehended in the different provinces, and to be employed in tillage and country improvements; and in the end of ſummer, he opened the communication between the two Castiles, by a fine road, forty-ſix miles in length, on which were no leſs than 283 aqueducts, and 7 bridges of fine architecture, the whole being begun and finiſhed in five months, under the direction of the Marquis de Ensenada. The King was enabled to proſecute his deſigns by the immenſe wealth which at this time poured into Spain; for as the Engliſh, towards the end of the war, had acted with great vigour at ſea, the coloniſts waited for a peace, before they would embark their treaſure for Europe, and it now arrived to a great amount, and likewiſe during the two following years.

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The Spanish and British commissaries, in the mean time, were employed in negotiating the disputed points betwixt the two courts, which were at length finally settled by a treaty concluded at Madrid on the 5th of October 1750. By this treaty the King of Great Britain gave up his claim to the four remaining years of the assiento-contract, and to all debts the King of Spain owed to the English company on that account, for an equivalent of 100,000 l. sterl. His Catholic Majesty engaged to require from British subjects trading in his ports, no higher duties than they paid in the time of Charles II. of Spain, and to allow the same subjects to take salt on the island of Tortuga. All former treaties were confirmed, and the two princes promised to abolish all innovations that appeared to have been introduced into the reciprocal commerce of both nations. These innovations, however, not being specified, it was the same thing as if no mention had been made of them at all. Thus the most material differences being suffered to remain undecided, most unhappily gave rise to another war; whereas, if the controverted claims had been clearly and candidly discussed, and the differences settled by a friendly communication of mutual advantages, which no ways excluded precision and distinctness as to the extent of those advantages, the two nations might have lived in amity without interruption, and thereby promoted each other's prosperity. Tho' gold be the idol of traders, yet it is far from always contributing to render a state flourishing and happy; and if the English merchants shall violate treaties in search of it, it would be more for the honour and interest of this nation to punish the offenders, than to enter into a new war in their defence.

The remaining years of Ferdinand's reign, after the signing of the treaty of Madrid, were very barren of events. The English court were jealous of his attempts to introduce the woolen manufacture in Spain, and reclaimed their workmen in that branch, who had passed over thither. New disputes likewise arose betwixt them, on account of the English trafficking with the Indians of the Moskito-shore, who had never submitted to Spain, and claimed to act as a free nation. Ferdinand, at the same time, had the mortification to find it impossible to introduce a spirit of industry among his subjects, the favours and encouragements of the court

being like rain falling upon a ſandy deſart, where there was not a ſeed or plant to be enlivened by it. In the year 1754, the marquis de Ensenada was unexpectedly diſgraced, and the department of the Indies, one of the places he enjoyed, was conferred on Don Richard Wall, ſecretary of ſtate for foreign affairs, who had lately returned from an embaſſy in England. About two years after, a war breaking out betwixt Great Britain and France, Ferdinand declared, on that occaſion, that he would adhere to the ſtricteſt neutrality; but he was far from obſerving the neutrality he profeſſed, and partially favoured France in a great number of inſtances.

His queen dying in the end of the year 1758, he was ſo affected with grief, that he entirely abandoned himſelf to gloom and melancholy; and neglecting both exerciſe and food, threw himſelf into a dangerous diſtemper, which, after preying upon him for ſeveral months, put a period to his life the year following, on the 10th of August. As Ferdinand left no iſſue, he was ſucceeded by his brother, Don Carlos, King of the Two Sicilies, who reſigned that kingdom, and disjoined it from the monarchy of Spain by a ſolemn deed, in favour of his third ſon, Don Ferdinand; ſetting aſide his eldeſt ſon on account of his weakneſs of mind or idiocy, and reſerving his ſecond ſon for the ſucceſſion of Spain. Don Carlos, or Charles, arrived in Spain in the month of November, and ſoon after entered Madrid in great pomp and ceremony.

It would neither be prudent nor decent in me to enlarge on the tranſactions of the preſent reign, thoſe particularly relating to Great-Britain, which are recent in every one's memory. I ſhall only obſerve, that whoever will peruſe the letters lately laid before the parliament, relating to Spain, will plainly perceive the candour of the court of Great-Britain, and the ability of her miniſters; and that the Spaniards artfully, and with the greateſt injuſtice, ſought a rupture, for which they have ſince paid very dear, by being obliged to deſiſt from their pretenſions to a fiſhery at Newfoundland, and likewiſe to cede to us all Florida, and to allow us to cut logwood in the Bay of Campeachy.

An account of the Ambaſſadors, Miniſters, and Envoys, from the Court of GREAT-BRITAIN *to the Court of* SPAIN, *from the year* 1600 *to the breaking out of the preſent war, with the titles of the Treaties and Conventions during that period. The treaties prior to that, may be found in the* Corps Diplomat. *tom.* IV.

Kings of GREAT-BRITAIN and SPAIN.	Ambaſſadors.	Treaties; years.	Where ſigned, and by whom.
JAMES I. PHILIP III.	Earl of NOTTINGHAM and Sir CHARLES CORNWALLIS, the latter left ambaſſador, 1605.	Auguſt, 1604.	LONDON. Earl of DORSET, VELASCO, &c.
	Sir JOHN DIGBY, ambaſſador, 1618. See *Ruſhworth.*		
	Sir WALTER ASTON, 1620.		
	Lord DIGBY, ambaſſador extraordinary, 1621.		
	Prince CHARLES, Duke of BUCKINGHAM, Earl of BRISTOL, employed in negotiating the Spaniſh match, which had been then ſeven years in agitation. N. B. *See an account of this match at the end of this liſt.*	April, 1622.	
PHILIP IV.	Sir WALTER ASTON, ambaſſador, 1623.	Concerning the Palatinate, 1623.	

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Kings of Great-Britain and Spain.	Ambaſſadors.	Treaties; years.	Where ſigned, and by whom.
Charles I. of Gr. Britain.	Sir Fran. Cottington, ambaſſador.	November, 1630.	Madrid. Cottington. Colona, De Rosas, Philip.
	Mr. Fanshaw, reſident.	1643. Cedulas granted to England, March 1645. See the *Britiſh Merchant*, v. iii.	
The Protector.	Mr. Ascham, envoy, killed in his lodgings at Madrid, by ſome Engliſh cavaliers.	May, 1653.	
Charles II. of Gr. Britain, during his exile.		A league, 1657 *.	
	Lord Clarendon. Lord Cottington †.		
Charles II. of Gr. Britain, reſtored.	Sir Richard Fanshaw, 1662 ‡.		

* This was a league made between Charles II. of England, and the Archduke Leopold, Governor of the Low Countries, which gave King Charles liberty to reſide at Brussels, with the promiſe of 6000 men, 6000 livres penſion, and 3000 to the Duke of York. An amazing treaty to be made by a poor and baniſhed Monarch.

† They ſtayed two years, but effected nothing; and were at laſt ſent away, leſt they ſhould ſee the pictures which formerly belonged to Charles I. of England, and had been bought by the Spaniſh ambaſſador.

‡ He died at Madrid, 1666. The letters and papers relating to his embaſſy were printed in octavo, London, 1702.

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Kings of GREAT-BRITAIN and SPAIN.	Ambaſſadors.	Treaties; years.	Where ſigned, and by whom.
CHARLES II. of SPAIN.	Earl of SANDWICH, 1665.	Treaty of May 23, 1667 *.	MADRID. SANDWICH. NIDHARD. D'ONATA. PENNERANDA.
	Sir WILLIAM GODOLPHIN, ambaſſador in 1668 †.	Treaty of July 8, 1670. ‡	MADRID. PENNERANDA. GODOLPHIN.
		League of 1680.	WINDSOR. D. PEDRO DE RONQUILLO. SUNDERLAND. Lord HYDE. JENKINS. GODOLPHIN.
JAMES II. of GR. BRITAIN.	None.		
WILLIAM III. of GREAT-BRITAIN.	Count SCHONENBERGH, miniſter from GREAT-BRITAIN and the STATES GENERAL, 1699. §		

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* This treaty was contrived by Sir WILLIAM GODOLPHIN, then ſecretary of the embaſſy, and has been the baſis of all the treaties ſince.

† This gentleman continued at MADRID many years after his embaſſy expired, and died there in 1696, leaving an eſtate of 80,000 pounds ſterling. The heirs were cheated out of the greateſt part of it, which went to found the church of St. George in MADRID. See *Cole's Memoirs*, p. 20. He died a Roman Catholic. During the Popiſh plot, the houſe of Commons addreſſed the King to recal him, as he was accuſed by OATES of being concerned in that plot; but he did not chuſe to venture himſelf home.

‡ This is the American treaty, and the only one we have for ſettling diſputes there. It chiefly relates to the freedom of our navigation to the Spaniſh Weſt India-Main; but is not confirmed by the treaty of 1750. That point remains ſtill unſettled.

§ His name was BELMONT: he had been agent for the Prince of ORANGE before the Revolution, and was by no means acceptable to that court. From a letter

Kings of Great-Britain and Spain.	Ambaſſadors.	Treaties; years.	Where ſigned, and by whom.
	Alexander Stanhope, envoy, 1699. *		
Queen Anne of Gr. Britain. Charles and Philip, contenders for the crown of Spain.	Earl of Peterborough, ambaſſador extraordinary, 1706. General Stanhope, envoy extraordinary, 1706. Both to King Charles of Spain. †		

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ter of his, to the Earl of Manchester, dated September 23, 1700, in which he mentions a memorial he gave to the Spaniſh miniſters, both in the name of the King his maſter, and of the States, I conclude that he acted as Engliſh miniſter after Mr. Stanhope left Madrid.

* He was ten years in Spain in a private character; but was ſoon recalled from his public one, becauſe the court of Great-Britain had deſired the Spaniſh ambaſſador, the Marquis de Canales, to leave London, on account of an inſolent memorial delivered to the Lords Juſtices, September, 1699.

† General Stanhope, taking advantage of the broken ſtate of King Charles's affairs, concluded with the Count d' Oropeza, Prince Lichtenstein, and the Count de Cordova, Admiral of Arragon, his plenipotentiaries, a treaty of commerce, which, had that Prince gained poſſeſſion of the crown of Spain, would ſoon have indemnified England for the expence we were at on his account. The ſubſtance of the treaty was,

1. A ſincere peace between the two crowns. 2. All treaties of friendſhip and commerce renewed, and all royal cedulas and privileges formerly granted, particularly thoſe of Philip IV. confirmed by the treaty of May, 1667. 3. All priſoners on both ſides ſhall be ſet at liberty, without ranſom. 4. All merchandize brought into Spain by the ſubjects of Great Britain, for which cuſtom, under the name of conſumption, or other tolls, are uſually demanded, ſhall not pay ſuch toll till ſix months after unlading, or ſale and delivery. 5. The ſubjects of Great Britain may bring into Spain the produce of the dominions of Morocco, and ſhall not pay greater duties than uſual. 6. Books of rates, containing an exact account of the cuſtoms agreed on, by the commiſſioners from the Queen of Great Britain and the King of Spain, ſhall be adjuſted and eſtabliſhed within a year after the ſigning of this treaty, and be publiſhed thro' all the Spaniſh dominions; nor ſhall the Britiſh ſubjects be obliged to pay greater duties than what is therein ſet down; and for all other goods not mentioned in thoſe tables, the rate of 7 per cent.

Kings of GREAT BRITAIN and SPAIN.	Ambaſſadors.	Treaties; years.	Where ſigned, and by whom.
Queen ANNE of GREAT BRITAIN. CHARLES and PHILIP, contenders for the crown of SPAIN.	Mr. WALPOLE, in 1707, brought from SPAIN a treaty of commerce, probably that above mentioned. *Cole's Mem.* p. 472.		

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cent. ſhall be demanded on the credit of the inſtrument, declaring the charge and prices of the merchandize and goods, which ſhall be exhibited by the merchant or factor, confirmed by witneſſes on oath. 7. All prize goods, taken by the Queen's ſhips of war, or privateers, ſhall be eſteemed as goods the produce of GREAT BRITAIN. 8. The Queen of GREAT BRITAIN and the King of SPAIN ſhall ratify theſe articles within ten weeks.

To this treaty was annexed a ſecret article, whereby it was agreed, that a company of commerce to the INDIES ſhould be formed, conſiſting of the ſubjects of GREAT BRITAIN and SPAIN, in the dominions of the crown of SPAIN in the INDIES. The forming of this company was reſerved till his Catholick Majeſty ſhould be in poſſeſſion of the crown of SPAIN: but, in caſe unforeſeen accidents ſhould prevent the forming ſuch company, his Catholic Majeſty obliged himſelf and ſucceſſors to grant to the Britiſh ſubjects the ſame privileges and liberty of a free trade to the INDIES, which the Spaniſh ſubjects enjoyed, a previous ſecurity being given for the payment of the royal duties. His Catholic Majeſty likewiſe obliged himſelf, that from the day of the general peace, to the day the ſaid company of commerce ſhould be formed, he would give licence to the Britiſh ſubjects to ſend to the INDIES annually ten ſhips, of 300 tons each, provided that they pay all the royal duties, and be regiſtered in ſuch port of SPAIN as his Catholic Majeſty ſhould appoint; and give ſecurity to return from the INDIES to the ſame port of SPAIN, without touching elſewhere. That his Catholic Majeſty would likewiſe permit the ſaid ten ſhips of trade to be conveyed by Britiſh ſhips of war, provided the ſaid ſhips of war do not trade: And that he would not demand any *indulto* or donative on account of the ſaid trade, contenting himſelf with the royal duties only. And the Queen of GREAT BRITAIN promiſed, that the ſaid ſhips of war ſhould, in going to, and returning from the INDIES, convoy the ſhips of his Catholic Majeſty: And his Catholic Majeſty engaged never to permit the ſubjects of FRANCE to be concerned in the ſaid company of commerce, nor in any wiſe to trade to the INDIES.

After the ſigning of this treaty, King CHARLES was made ſenſible, that the conceſſions granted therein to the Engliſh were ſuch as would not eaſily paſs with his own ſubjects, ſhould he ever be poſſeſſed of the SPANISH throne; and therefore it was not without reluctance, and merely in compliance with the neceſſity of his affairs, that he ratified the articles of it, on the 9th of January 1708, ſix months after

Kings of GREAT BRITAIN and SPAIN.	Ambaſſadors.	Treaties; years.	Where ſigned, and by whom.
Queen ANNE of GREAT BITAIN. CHARLES and PHILIP, contenders for the crown of SPAIN.	Mr. CRAGGS, ſecretary in SPAIN in 1708. *Id.* p. 544.		
	Duke of ARGYLE, ambaſſador, plenipotentiary and general in SPAIN, 1710.		
	Lord LEXINGTON arrived at MADRID, 1712, to take PHILIP's renounciation of the ſucceſſion of FRANCE.	Convention, March 1713.	MADRID. LEXINGTON, BEDMAR.
		Aſſiento, 1713*.	MADRID. LEXINGTON, ESCALERA.
		General Pacification, July 1713†.	UTRECHT. J. BRISTOL, Duke D'OSSUNA, MONTELEON.

it was ſigned. The perſon who was entruſted to carry this treaty to LONDON having embarked at BARCELONA, on board a ſmall veſſel for GENOA, was unluckily taken by a French frigate: the expreſs, as is uſual in ſuch caſes, threw his diſpatches over-board; but they were taken up by ſome divers, and tranſmitted to the Marquis de TORCY at VERSAILLES, who took care to ſend privately a copy of the treaty to the States General, in order to excite their jealouſy of the Engliſh, who were endeavouring, by that tranſaction, to engroſs the trade to the WEST INDIES. See *Tindal's Continuation of Rapin*, Vol. 4. B. 26.

* This contract (for *Aſſiento* in Spaniſh ſignifies a contract) was to commence May 1713, and end in 1743. It was a ſource of iniquity, and a depoſit in the hands of the Spaniards for our good conduct, to ſeize on at pleaſure.

† By this treaty King PHILIP yielded *for ever* to GREAT BRITAIN, GIBRALTAR and MINORCA.

Kings

Kings of GREAT BRITAIN and SPAIN.	Ambassadors.	Treaties; years.	Where signed, and by whom.
GEORGE I. of GREAT BRITAIN. PHILIP V. of SPAIN.	BENSON, lord BINGLEY, ambassador, 1713.		
	Sir PAUL METHUEN, October 1714.		
	Mr. CRAGGS, Mr. BUBB, ministers, December 1715.	Treaty, December 1715 ‡.	MADRID. BEDMAR, GEORGE BUBB.
		Convention for explaining the Assiento, May 1716.	MADRID. BEDMAR, GEORGE BUBB.
	JOHN CHETWYND, envoy extraordinary, 1717.		
	WILL. STANHOPE, envoy, 1718.	Treaty of 1718.	HAGUE. Lord CADOGAN. Marquis de PRIE.
	Colonel STANHOPE, minister, 1720.	Treaty, June 1721 *.	MADRID. STANHOPE. GRIMALDI.

‡ This treaty is very short, contains little new, confirms the former, but revokes the three articles so injurious to GREAT BRITAIN, which were tacked to the treaty of UTRECHT, and called *explanatory*. These were the III. V. and VIII.

† This settled the restitution of the ships taken by lord TORRINGTON and Sir GEORGE WALTON in 1718. The Spaniards are perpetually objecting to us, the injustice and illegality of that measure of attacking their fleet in the time of profound peace, and without any declaration of war; but those who will take the trouble to peruse CORBET's account of that matter, will find that Sir GEORGE BING sent an officer to the Spanish minister, to acquaint him with the design and destination of his fleet; and that the minister sent him word back, that he might go and execute whatever commission the king his master had given him. See also, for the same purpose, *the memoirs of the Marquis* ST. PHILIP.

Kings of GREAT BRITAIN and SPAIN.	Ambaſſadors.	Treaties; years.	Where ſigned, and by whom.
	BENJ. KEENE, eſq; (afterwards Sir BENJAM. KEENE, knight of the BATH) was appointed his Majeſty's conſul at MADRID, March 1724.		
	He was appointed his Majeſty's miniſter plenipotentiary to the King of SPAIN, Aug. 1727.		
GEORGE II. PHILIP V.	BEN. KEENE, A. STURT, Jos. GODDARD, commiſſaries.	Convention, May 1728.	PARDO. STANHOPE, KEENE, M. de la PAZ, D. J. PATINHO.
	Col. STANHOPE, Lord HARRINGTON.	Treaties of 1729 and 1731 *.	SEVILLE. STANHOPE.
		Treaty of 1731.	VIENNA. Duke of LIRIA. Sir THOMAS ROBINSON.
	BEN. KEENE, envoy, 1733.		
	He was appointed his Majeſty's envoy extraordinary to the King of PORTUGAL, May 1745.		

* Theſe two treaties related to the neutral garriſons in ITALY, and were owing to our being tired of the congreſs at SOISSONS. The quadruple alliance ſtipulated, that *Swiſs*, and not *Spaniſh* troops, ſhould be ſent into ITALY, to maintain Don CARLOS; but the treaties of SEVILLE changed it for Spaniſh, and not Swiſs troops. That is to ſay, the court of SPAIN carried its point.

Kings

Kings of GREAT BRITAIN, and SPAIN.	Ambaſſadors.	Treaties; years.	Where ſigned, and by whom.
	He was appointed his Majeſty's ambaſſador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the King of SPAIN, October 1748.		
	WILL. FINCH, brother to the Earl of WINCHELSEA, envoy extraordinary, 1732.		
		Convention of 1739 *.	PARDO. M. de VILLARIAS. Sir BEN. KEENE.
FERDINAND VI. of SPAIN.		Treaty of 1748 †.	AIX LA CHAPELLE.
	Sir B. KEENE died.	Treaty of 1750 ‡.	MADRID. FERD. ENSENADA. Sir BEN. KEENE.

* The Aſſiento ſuſpended at this time. The balance between ENGLAND and SPAIN was 96,000 pounds; but the ſecret article took away 36,000 pounds. The difference could not be adjuſted, and the war broke out.

† By the tenth article of the preliminaries, and the XVI. of this treaty, ENGLAND was to be paid 100,000 pounds reimburſement, and the right to the remaining four years of the Aſſiento was ſettled; but it was afterwards ſold by a convention, and occaſioned the treaty of 1750.

‡ In this the 100,000 pounds were again ſettled and agreed on, the *explanatory* articles of the treaty of UTRECHT again aboliſhed, and the Aſſiento and the annual ſhip given up. All former treaties confirmed.

Kings

Kings of Great Britain and Spain.	Ambassadors.	Treaties; years.	Where signed, and by whom.
Charles III. of Spain. George II. and George III. of Great Britain.	His Excellency the right honourable George William, earl of Bristol, ambassador extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary from his Britanic Majesty to the court of Madrid †.		

An Account *of the* SPANISH MATCH.

HERE it may not be improper to give a short account of that strange affair, the *Spanish* Match; because the court of Spain hath been frequently charged with the breaking off that matter; but in the following relation, extracted from Mr. *Howell's Letters*, who was upon the spot at that time, it will appear probable that the fault lay on the other side, and not at Philip's, but King James's door.

In December 1622, Lord Digby and Sir Walter Aston went out joint ambassadors under the great seal of England, especially commissioned about the *Spanish Match*; Mr. Howell, afterwards clerk of the council, soon followed their Excellencies; Mr. George Gage came likewise from Rome to Madrid, to treat about it. The match was first set on foot by the Duke of Lerma, but was not so warmly adopted by his successor the Count d'Olivarez. Gondomar at this time left England,

† He arrived there, September 8th, 1758, and left that court, December 17th, 1761, without taking leave, because his Catholic Majesty did not chuse to give an explicit answer to the court of Great Britain, but only said, *Muy bien esta*, (*Very well, Sir*) on which the rupture ensued.

re-

returned to Madrid, and brought with him Lord Digby's patent, that made him Earl of Bristol. The buſineſs of the match went on very briſkly for near four months, when, to the ſurprize of the Earl of Bristol, who knew nothing of the matter and of every one elſe at Madrid, the Prince of Wales, and the Marquis of Buckingham, arrived on the latter end of March 1622, at the Earl of Bristol's houſe, late in the evening. The Prince went by the feigned name of Thomas Smith, and the Marquis by that of Mr. John Smith.——They were attended by the Lords Carlisle, Holland, Rochfort, Denbigh, the Knights Sir Francis Cottington, Sir Lewis Dives, Sir John Vaughan of the Golden Grove, and his ſon, comptroller to the Prince, Sir Edmund Varney, Mr. Washington page to the Prince, Mr. Porter, and others.

The arrival of the Prince of Wales in Madrid was like the reſt of his father's politics, and inſtead of forwarding the match, marred the whole buſineſs. The Spaniards having ſuch a pledge in their hands, roſe in their demands, and thought they had it in their power to *treat* juſt as they pleaſed. Beſides this, the Spaniſh court took a diſguſt at Buckingham, and he and the Earl of Bristol diſagreed extremely about the conduct of that buſineſs. The nobility in Spain were very much averſe to this alliance; the Biſhop of Segovia wrote againſt it, but was baniſhed from court for ſo doing; the common people in Spain were ſtrongly for it. In England, the parliament and commons would never conſent to it.

Upon the arrival of the Prince, the court of Spain ſent back the diſpenſation to the court of Rome, in order to be better modelled. When the diſpenſation was returned to Madrid, it came back clogged with new clauſes: the Pope required a caution to be given for the performance of the articles: this made a difficulty: the King of Spain, however, offered to give the caution, but deſired to conſult his divines upon it, who, after a tedious debate, gave his Majeſty permiſſion. Upon this, the King of Spain and the Prince mutually ſwore to, and ratified the articles of marriage; and the 8th of September following, 1623, was fixed for the betrothing her to him. But ſoon after, *Pope Gregory*, who was

a friend to the match, died, and *Urban* ſucceeded; whereupon PHILIP declared, he could not proceed in the match unleſs the new Pope confirmed the diſpenſation which was given by the former. This created freſh delays; the Prince remonſtrated warmly, and inſiſted on the neceſſity of his departure. The King of SPAIN conſented to his going, provided he would leave him and Don CARLOS *proxies* for the match: this was accordingly agreed on: and thus the Prince, after ſeven months ſtay, and a fruitleſs errand, ſet out for ENGLAND in the month of Auguſt 1623, without his Infanta. The Lord RUTLAND waited for him at ſea with the fleet, on board of which he embarked at BILBOA. The Infanta in particular, and the Spaniards in general, were very much afflicted at this Prince's returning without her. The King of SPAIN and his two brothers accompanied him as far as the ESCURIAL, and on the ſpot where they parted PHILIP erected a pillar, which remains to this day. The Prince, in his paſſage, very narrowly eſcaped ſhipwreck, Sir SACKVILLE TREVOR having the honour of taking him up.

NOTWITHSTANDING this abrupt departure of the Prince, the ENGLISH at MADRID, and at home, were ſtill perſuaded the match would be effected at laſt; and not without good grounds; for the Infanta learned Engliſh, took the title of the Princeſs of WALES; the ladies and officers that were to go with her were named. But there was one very extraordinary circumſtance, which happened at this juncture: The Prince of Wales, juſt before he embarked, ſent a letter to the two ambaſſadors, deſiring them, in caſe the ratification came from ROME, not to deliver the proxies he had left in their hands to the King of SPAIN, till they had heard further orders from ENGLAND.—But this both the ambaſſadors very wiſely refuſed to do, as the Prince could not ſuſpend their commiſſion from King JAMES under the great ſeal of ENGLAND; on the contrary, they both made extraordinary preparations for the match, the Earl of BRISTOL laying out 2400 pounds in liveries only, upon that occaſion. At length the ratification came from ROME; the marriage day was appointed; but juſt a day or two before it drew on, there came *four* Engliſh meſſengers to the Earl of BRISTOL, commanding him not to deliver the proxies till full ſatisfaction was made for

the ſurrender of the Palatinate. This ſtep of King JAMES's put an entire end to the buſineſs of the match. The King of SPAIN ſaid very truly, that the Palatinate was none of his to give; but that he would ſend ambaſſadors to recover it by treaty, or an army to regain it by force; and in proof of his ſincerity in theſe promiſes, he offered to pledge his Contratation-houſe at SEVILLE, and his Plate fleet. This not being thought ſatisfactory, the Earl of BRISTOL took his leave, when the King of SPAIN gave him a ring off his own finger, and plate to the value of above 4000 pounds. This Earl of BRISTOL, by far the moſt eminent of the DIGBY family, was a very extraordinary character, and a truly great man; he ſurprized the Spaniards with his virtues as well as talents: the rewards and honours paid him by PHILIP were but equal to his deſerts; for he even aſtoniſhed that Prince, when he found, that neither the bribes of one monarch, nor the menaces of another, could in the leaſt ſhake the ſteady temper of that ambaſſador.

THUS ended the affair of the Spaniſh match, that had been near ten years in agitation. It is certain, that the breaking of it off was the work of the Duke of BUCKINGHAM: whether he did right or wrong will now perhaps be difficult to ſay; but I am of opinion, that we could not have been ſo much prejudiced by having MARIA of SPAIN for our Queen, as we were afterwards by taking HENRIETTA of FRANCE. The women of the MEDICIS line do not appear to me to have done the world much good. As for the deſerted Infanta, ſhe married afterward to the Emperor.

E R R A T A.

In the Introduction, p. 27. for *timeoufly*, read *timely*. Laft line, for CAMPEACHY, read HONDURAS. P. 221. l. 1. for *El* Aventurarara, read *La* Aventurarara. Ib. l. 19. for *El* Venganza, read *La* Venganza. P. 220. l. 21. for *El* Nueva, read *La* Nueva. P. 214. l. 20. for *Eftramadura*, read *Eftremadura*. P. 208. l. 16. for *ftruck*, read *ftuck*. P. 198. l. 4. for 1661, read 1061. P. 188. l. 12. for *called them*, read *called him*. Dele the Note at bottom. P. 182. laft line but one, for LICINIUS LARIUS, read LARTIUS LICINIUS. P. 295. for BAGER, read BAYER. P. 297. for *eundem*, read *eandem*. P. 300. for *Chaldic*, read *Chaldee*. Ib. for *Clevard*, read *Clenard*. Ib. for *Vergera*, read *Vergara*. P. 303. for *Honoretes*, read *Honoratus*.





LETTER I.

JOURNEY from LONDON to MADRID.

I LEFT LONDON, in company with two other gentlemen, on Saturday the 10th of *May*, 1760, ſet ſail from FALMOUTH on the 20th, and arrived at CORUNNA on the 26th of the ſame month.

THE harbour of CORUNNA preſents you with a fine proſpect as you ſail into it; on your right are *The Tower of* HERCULES, the fort, and the town; before you the ſhipping; all terminated by an agreeable view of the country: On your left you ſee CAPE PRIOR, the entrance of FERROLL, and a ridge of barren mountains, with a large river running between them. CORUNNA is well built and populous, but, like moſt other Spaniſh towns, has an offenſive ſmell. Their method of keeping the tiles faſt, on the roofs of houſes, is by laying looſe ſtones upon them. The Spaniards, to my great mortification, have quitted that old dreſs, which looks ſo well on our Engliſh ſtage: The men wear a great flapped hat, a cloke reaching down to their feet, and a ſword, generally carried under the arm: The women wear a ſhort jacket of one colour, a petticoat of another, and either a white or black woolen veil. We ſtayed at CORUNNA a whole week, becauſe we could not procure a vehicle to convey us to MADRID, nearer than from MADRID itſelf: Nor could we travel on the ſtreight road to ASTORGA by any other convenient method, than riding on mules or horſes, for we rejected the *litter*, as diſagreeable and fatiguing, and no other carriage could paſs the mountains that way: We wrote therefore to MADRID for a coach to meet us at ASTORGA, which is about 150 miles from CORUNNA.

The Spaniards call the Tower of Hercules by a wrong name: It is amazing, when the *inſcription* ſtill remains as an evidence, that it was the Tower of Mars, that they ſhould be ſo perverſe as to give it to Hercules. The words are:

MARTI. AVG.
SACR.
C. SEVIUS. LVPVS.
ARCHITECTVS.
A. F. DANIENSIS.
LVSITANVS. EXVL.

It is very plain, that the *Romans* intended this for a watch-houſe, or *ſpeculum*, and the *Spaniards* uſe it as a light-houſe now.

The poorer ſort, both men and women, at Corunna, wear neither ſhoes nor ſtockings. We lodged at the beſt inn; but all inns throughout Spain afford miſerable accommodations: It was kept by an Iriſhman named Obrien. We were well entertained by the Spaniſh Governor Don Louis de Cordouva, and the Engliſh conſul Mr. Jordan. The town is pretty, and ſupplied with water by an *aqueduct*. Our route from Corunna to Astorga and Madrid was as follows:

ROUTE FROM CORUNNA TO MADRID.

		Leagues.
To Patansos,	Firſt day,	— 3
Jeteris,	Second day,	— 5
Vamonde,		— 2
Lugo,	Third day,	— 4
Gallego,		— 6
Fuenfria,	Fourth day,	— 4
Serrarias,		— 5
	Carried over,	— 29

Brought

Brought over,		Leagues 29
VILLA FRANCA,	Fifth day,	— 4
PONFERRADA,		— 4
RAVANAL,	Sixth day,	— 6
ASTORGA,		— 3
		Leagues, 46

From ASTORGA to BANEZA,	Seventh day,	— 4
To LA VENTA,		— 3
To BENEVENTE,	Eighth day,	— 3
To VILLALPANDO,		— 5
To VILLAPRAIS,	Ninth day,	— 4
To VEJA,		— 3
To MEDINA DEL CAMPO,	Tenth day,	— 6
To ARTIQUENES,		— 3
To OVEJA,	Eleventh day,	— 5
To LABAJOS,		— 3
To ESPINAL,	Twelfth day,	— 5
To GUADARAMA,		— 3
To LAS ROSAS,	Thirteenth day,	— 6
To MADRID,		— 3
		Leagues 102

THE extent of this ROUTE is called 450 miles; but their computation by leagues is very uncertain, like the miles in CORNWALL, gueſſed at from one town to another. The only way to know the true diſtance in SPAIN is by your watch. The *Spaniſh* league is computed equal to about three miles and three quarters *Engliſh*.

WE ſet out from CORUNNA the 3d of June, being honoured with a diſcharge of guns from the packets in the harbour. You muſt carry your proviſions and bedding with you in SPAIN, as you are not ſure of finding them in all places. We ſeldom met with any thing to eat upon the road, or a bed fit to lie upon. After having paſſed the fertile mountains of GALLICIA, and the barren rocks of LEON, we came to ASTORGA the 8th of June.

Here

Here we refted till the 11th, and then fat out in a clumfy coach, drawn by fix mules, with *ropes* inftead of *traces*: This furprifed me at firft, but I found afterwards, that the *grandees*, and people of rank in MADRID, ufe ropes conftantly at the *Prado* and *Promenade*, places of airing fomewhat refembling the old ring in *Hyde Park*.

AFTER paffing over the immenfe plains of OLD and NEW CASTILE, which feem more like feas than plains, we arrived at MADRID the 18th of June, being the 7th day from our leaving ASTORGA. Though we travelled fo long a tract of country, we faw few cities or towns, that were confiderable for their extent, ftrength, riches, manufactures, or inhabitants. VILLA FRANCA in LEON is extremely beautiful, and ftands high; PONFERRADA neat, anciently called *intra fluvios*, becaufe it was between the rivers SIL and BOEGA, afterwards ftiled *Pons Ferratus*, from its bridge on the hard rock. MEDINO DEL CAMPO in CASTILE is an agreeable fituation; there is a large fquare in the middle of it, and fome of the nobility refide there.

LUGO in GALLICIA is a remarkable ancient city, furrounded with a moft fingular fortification; as near as I could judge, a fquare; and at the diftance of about every twenty feet a circular *baftion* of thick and lofty walls: The city fortified on every fide in the fame manner, having rather a tremendous appearance, and muft have been extremely ftrong, before the ufe of that villainous *faltpetre*, as SHAKESPEARE calls it. It ftands near the fource of the MINHO; the turnips here are faid to be fo large, as to weigh fifty pounds each: But who can believe it? Its ancient name was *Lucus Augufti*, and thence corruptly called LUGO.

THE city of ASTORGA in LEON is fituated in a wide plain; the moft remarkable thing in it is the *Cathedral*, which is a noble Gothic building; a *bafilica*, confifting of fix pointed arches, fupported by tall, light, neat pillars, in a good tafte; the portal a large round arch, with a vaft number of mouldings; there are feven or eight fine altars, but the *High Altar* is exceedingly magnificent;

nificent; it consists of twenty compartments of marble-sculpture in alto relievo, the figures as large as life; the subject the history of our SAVIOUR; at the summit GOD the Father crowning the Blessed Virgin. The *glory* is well expressed; for being cut through the frame, and a lamp placed behind it, the light shews the *rays*. We happened to attend at the Vespers; the music of the organ was fine; the number of tapers, the richness of altars, in short, the whole scene was striking. This city gives the title of *Marquis* to the family of *Osorio*, inferior to few, either for antiquity or valour.

BENEVENTE in LEON is encompassed by three rivers, and remarkable for little more than giving the title of Earl to the family of PIMENTEL. VILLALPANDO is in a pleasing plain, has a large square, and contains a palace of the *Constable of Castile*, to whom the town belongs. The only river we passed of note was a branch of the MINHO; a noble current, almost as broad as the Thames at Windsor, and to appearance deep; finely wooded on each side, the trees larger and taller than you usually meet with in SPAIN. The place where we passed it was called HOSPITAL DE *Eschemoso*.

THE *storks nests* upon the tops of the *churches*, with the birds hovering over them, or just peeping out, are pleasing as you pass. It was so in old ROME: The *storks* built their nests in great numbers on the summits of their *temples*, as their poets often tell us. —Thus JUVENAL says of the Temple of *Concord:*

Quæque salutato crepitat *Concordia* nido.

It was cruel to kill such social birds as these; and yet we find by HORACE, that the Epicures of his times could not keep their knives from them; though it was an absolute violation of hospitality. Speaking of the luxurious dishes of those days, he says, their ancestors never eat *turbots* nor *storks:*

Tutus erat *rhombus*, tutoque *ciconia nido*.

This bird is often mentioned in Scripture. In the Psalms,---*The fir-trees are a dwelling for the stork:* And in JOB, *Who giveth the stork*

ſtork food? She buildeth her neſt on high. It delights in the moſt lofty ſituations. All the neſts, which we ſaw, were in the higheſt places the bird could find.

We paſſed ſome foreſts; but the trees are dwarf and poor, not reſembling the timber of Great-Britain; you will in vain look for thoſe ſtately woods, which not only afford fuel, ſhade, and wealth to their owners, but ſend forth fleets, which give laws to the ocean. Though I loſt my watch on the top of one of the higheſt mountains near the Zebreros, yet, by extraordinary good fortune, it was found by the *Marigatti*, or mule-drivers, and carried to the Padre Abbad of Zebreros, who ſent it me in leſs than a month.

The new Stone-causeway, which joins the two Castiles, and extends to Guadarama, is a moſt magnificent public work: It was done by an order of Ferdinand VI. the late King, as appears by the following inſcription on a pillar erected on the cauſeway: Ferdinandus VI. Pater Patriæ. Viam Vtrique Castelliæ Superatis Montibus fecit. Ann. Salutis M DCC XLIX. Regni Sui IV. It is really a noble road, and ſeems owing rather to the labour and activity of a *Roman*, than to the ſlow induſtry of a *Spaniard*.

Some parts of the Castiles are pleaſant; they are ill cultivated; have no wood of any moment; this makes fuel incredibly dear in Madrid; the expence of one ſingle fire there for the winter has been known to coſt fifty pounds; an amazing article! The charcoal conſumed in their kitchens, and braziers, comes chiefly from Gallapagar, at the diſtance of 30 miles, which is far enough in that country to make the carriage of it very expenſive. The principal *timber* they uſe, is *fir*, the growth of the country; their houſes, churches, carriages, and furniture, are chiefly of *deal*; there are ſometimes no leſs than fourteen large girders, in the cieling of a ſmall apartment. One would not imagine from this circumſtance, that timber was ſcarce. As to the *water* in this country, I do not think it in general good; that of Madrid is excellent, which is plain by the court's being at much expence to have it conveyed

to diſtant places. There are two fine rivers in the CASTILES, the TAGUS, and the GUADIANA; as to the MANSANARES, which runs cloſe by MADRID, it is but a poor ſtream, and falls into the XARAMA, about 6 leagues diſtant from the TAGUS. I was told in LONDON, that the ſituation of MADRID was upon a plain, but it is a great miſtake: It is built upon a chain of little hills, and, becauſe there are higher mountains round it, at a diſtance, has been ſuppoſed to be in a plain.

THE Spaniards erect pillars at proper diſtances upon the cauſeways, to direct travellers during the ſnows; we ſaw ſeveral of them in LEON, and other parts. The firſt comer to a *Spaniſh* inn, be his rank what it may, has the firſt choice of the accommodations; this occaſions a ſort of conteſt between the travellers in this country, who ſhall get firſt to the inn. It is a common practice to ſend a man on an hour or two before: We diſtanced one DON JOSEPH, a Biſcayner, in this way; finding that he was going to the ſame *Poſada*, or inn, we detached our faithful ANTONIO, who, as fleet as an *Arab*, ran over the mountains in bye-paths, and arrived at the inn long before the DON and we came to it. This conteſt ariſes from there being ſeldom more than one inn in a village; at which, if diſappointed, you muſt probably ride 8 or 10 miles before you can find another, which, at the end of a long day's journey, and in the dark, would be fatiguing, and perhaps dangerous.

UPON a review of the whole country from CORUNNA to MADRID, one may ſay, that GALLICIA is a fine fertile province; that ſome parts of it are equal to many in ENGLAND; but as to LEON, it is a naked, dreadful, barren rock, except where it is covered with a few pitiful firs, or ſhrubs, ſuch as are about BENEVENTE and VILLALPANDO, and except ſome few plains after you have paſſed ASTORGA. I turned round to take a view of LEON from one of the higheſt mountains, and was almoſt frightened at the ſight; a brown horror, as Mr. POPE expreſſes it, was ſpread over the whole; ſands, rocks, and craggy precipices, formed as ſavage a proſpect, as can be imagined. And yet this country was probably once fought for; the inhabitants ſurely muſt find a charm in it unknown to us. In one of theſe villages we found

found a ſet of people, dreſſed in a whimſical manner, dancing to rude muſic; the whole appearance was entertaining and groteſque; the dance artleſs and odd; its natural ſimplicity ſhewed the people in their true character.

The road from Corunna to Madrid is certainly not ſo bad, as it is generally thought in England. The mountains of Gallicia are very paſſable; the only difficult parts which I ſaw, were the deſcent at La Fava, and about 12 miles, as you come out of Serrarias. The mountains of Leon are rather diſagreeable than dangerous, and all the reſt is eaſy. Be it as it may, our Engliſh meſſengers find no difficulty in it. The accommodations, indeed, are miſerable: I have ſaid you muſt abſolutely carry your proviſions and bedding along with you; and even then, unleſs you can bear fatigue well, lye down in your clothes, eat eggs, onions, and cheeſe; unleſs you can ſleep while your mules reſt, riſe the moment you are called, and ſet out early in the morning, before the heat comes on, you will fare ill as a traveller in Spain. It is a good method to carry dried tongues with you, hard eggs, not hams, for they will not keep, as we found by experience; ſome portable ſoup; tea, ſugar, and ſpirituous liquors; not forgetting even pepper and ſalt; and whenever you meet with good bread, meat, fowls, or wine, always to buy them, whether you want them or not, becauſe you know not what to-morrow may produce. A knife, fork, and ſpoon, are abſolutely neceſſary, for you will find none; nor ſhould you omit a pair of ſnuffers, a candleſtick, and ſome wax-candles. Take care only not to carry any tobacco or rum; for they are all contraband, and may occaſion the detention, if not the ſeizure of your baggage. Particularly bring with you as few *books* as poſſible, for the inquiſition will ſeize them. My baggage was detained a fortnight on account of my books; and the Earl of Bristol was obliged to ſpeak twice to General Wall, before he could releaſe the captives. Many of theſe circumſtances ſeem *trifling*, but they are ſo material, that thoſe who happen to travel without them in this country, will find, by dear-bought experience, that all theſe *trifles* have their uſe, and if neglected,

———————Hæ nugæ ſeria ducent
In mala.

LETTER

LETTER II.

The STATE of RELIGION in SPAIN.

WITH regard to ancient religious rites or cuſtoms in this country, there was probably in early times a great mixture of all ſorts. The firſt accounts of SPAIN, that are clear and authentic, are, I believe, thoſe in STRABO and LIVY. The face of it then was certainly very ſavage and barbarous. It could have no religious notions beſides its own, but from GAUL, ITALY, or AFRIC, from the PHOENICIANS, CARTHAGINIANS, GAULS, or ROMANS: and what thoſe were, are well known.

MARIANA tells us, that Chriſtianity was firſt preached in SARAGOÇA by St. JAMES, 42 years after CHRIST: and for this he quotes ISIDORE, biſhop of SEVILLE. With all due deference to the authority, though epiſcopal, I muſt beg leave to deny the fact; for St. LUKE ſays expreſly, that St. JAMES was killed at JERUSALEM. The SPANIARDS have likewiſe another tradition concerning this apoſtle; which, though believed by themſelves, will hardly find credit among Proteſtants. It is, that St. JAMES, by birth a SPANIARD, has been often ſeen armed in the air, going before the van, and protecting the SPANISH armies: Which circumſtance you may read in Boldonius, if you like it. Whether it be for theſe reaſons, or others, I cannot ſay, however this fact is certain, that SAN JAGO, or St. JAMES, hath from the earlieſt times been ever revered and worſhipped as the guardian, and tutelar ſaint of SPAIN.

What innovations, or changes their religious worſhip underwent from the firſt planting of *Chriſtianity* to the arrival of the Goths, or the invaſion of the Moors, would perhaps be impoſſible to ſay: That the *Gothic* princes embraced the *Chriſtian* faith, is clear from many evidences ſtill remaining, not in Spain only, but in England and other countries: That the Moors would never receive *Chriſtianity* among them, appears but too plainly from the enmity that hath ever ſubſiſted between the two people, from their final expulſion under Philip III. and the odium with which they purſue them to this day.

That the Jews have always ſubſiſted here in ſuch numbers was probably owing to this circumſtance: when Titus carried back with him to Rome ſo many thouſand captive Jews, the ſhattered remnants of that devoted people, and diſperſed them afterwards throughout the world; as Spain lay convenient for their paſſage out of Italy, and being a wide and extended country, multitudes of them probably fled for an aſylum there: Tho' great numbers remained at Rome and in Italy, as appears by the edicts againſt them afterwards, and by the religion of the captives ſpreading ſo much among their conquerors: A circumſtance which Rutilius has finely lamented;

Atque utinam nunquam Judæa ſubacta fuiſſet
  Pompeii bellis, imperioque Titi.
Latius exciſæ gentis contagia ſerpunt,
  Victoreſque ſuos natio victa premit.

That the Jews had in ſome parts of Spain, and at ſome periods, the free exerciſe of their religion, and worſhip, is an undoubted fact: There is an *Hebrew* Temple ſtill remaining at Toledo, which I have ſeen, as a ſtanding proof of it to this day.

What is of more moment to us is, as may be collected from Dr. Geddes's ſeveral tracts, that no weſtern church has preſerved ſo many, and ſuch authentic monuments and records, as the Spaniſh church hath down to the VIIIth century. It was antiently exactly the ſame with the preſent church of England, had the ſame Nicene Creed, and appealed to the ſame general councils:

cils: And their Prince, as well as ours, was defender of the faith and head of the church. The Biſhop of ROME had no more authority there, than any other prelate. The *Spaniſh* Church had no dependence on that ſee till the VIIIth century. Till after the *Mooriſh* times, it had no image-worſhip; no prayers addreſſed to ſaints, or angels; no purgatory; it did not maintain ſeven ſacraments; it knew not tranſubſtantiation, which certainly is of no older date than the time of Pope INNOCENT III. in the *Lateran* council, held after the year 1200; by conſequence the cup was always given to the laity, and never refuſed till after that doctrine prevailed in the beginning of the XIIIth century. There was likewiſe no adoration of the hoſt, no auricular confeſſion. They had no prayers then in an unknown language. The antient *Gothic* Liturgy, then in uſe, was called *Mozarabic*, or *Muſarabic*, from thoſe chriſtians, who lived under the *Mooriſh* government in SPAIN. It was firſt printed by Cardinal XIMENES. And there is to this day, an annual *Mozarabic* maſs celebrated with great pomp and ſolemnity, in the metropolitan church of TOLEDO, at which the preſent King of SPAIN has aſſiſted in perſon. Every one knows, that the term *maſs* came from the cuſtom of diſmiſſing the people with the—*Ite—miſſa eſt*.

As the SPANISH Church certainly remained pure, uncorrupted, and unpapiſtical till towards the VIIIth century; ſo from that period downwards, Paganiſm artfully, and by almoſt imperceptible inſinuations, gradually ſtole in, wearing that maſk or vizor, which we now call *Popery*. Whatever triumphs Chriſtianity may formerly have gained over the Gentile worſhip; Paganiſm, in all catholic countries, is now entirely revenged; ſhe triumphed in her turn from the moment ſhe eſtabliſhed herſelf in the form of Popery. Concealed under this drapery, ſhe preſides in the very tabernacle and ſanctuary of chriſtians, and is worſhipped ſitting between the horns of the altar. When you enter a Roman catholic, apoſtolic, papiſtical, chriſtian temple, at your firſt view you ſee that all is *Pagan*. The late Dr. MIDDLETON hath very learnedly, elegantly, and effectually proved this point to demonſtration. But I never reliſhed that ingenious performance ſo much, as when my own eyes bore teſtimony to the truth of his obſervations. The

resemblance is so striking between the use of the ancient *Thura*, and the modern Incense; their *aspergillum*, *lavacrum*, &c. and the present holy water; the blessing of horses, and the ancient benediction of cattle; the same profusion of lamps and wax-lights; between the ancient *votivæ tabulæ*, ἀναθήματα, and the modern votive limbs, offerings, and pictures: the multitude of shrines, crosses, and altars in the churches, roads, hills, and high places; and particularly of *images*, which have often brought to my mind that satirical joke of PETRONIUS, who said he never walked the streets, but he could much more easily meet with a god than a man.

Facilius est deum, quam hominem invenire.

And I am sure, if you spit out of a window in SPAIN, 'tis ten to one but you spit upon a saint. The *Spanish Flagellantes*, by PYTHAGOREAN transmigration, are exactly the old, self-lashing priests of JOVE, or the AJAX MASTIGOPHORUS on an *Athenian* stage: and are indeed a most shocking spectacle. The custom of churches being permitted as sanctuaries for villains, prevailed at ROME in the time of the Emperor TIBERIUS: For the senate very justly exclaimed against it. See TACITUS. Annal. III. CESTIUS's opinion was,

Neque quenquam in urbis templa perfugere, ut eo subsidio ad flagitia utatur.

And yet, what a ROMAN Senator blushed at, is sanctified by a *Roman-catholic Pope*. The quires of churches in all popish countries are a sort of religious fairs or markets, where people continually come and go in succession, and masses are constantly said till twelve o'clock at noon, but not after. The mass for the dead is exactly copied from the parentation of the heathens. The dress of the officiating priest has constantly put me in mind of those remarkable words:

Tanquam vestis illa prophetica, quæ licet vera ederet miracula, operanti ornamentum potius quam adjumentum videretur *.

The present King of SPAIN, while he was at NAPLES, sent orders to the officiating priest on St. JANUARIUS's day, that the

* See TACITUS.

blood

blood ſhould be made to liquefy in ſuch a preciſe number of minutes, for he would ſtay no longer. This is exactly the old quack experiment mentioned by HORACE, which he ſaw at GNATIA:

Dum flammâ ſine thura liqueſcere limine ſacro
Perſuadere cupit———

THERE is one reaſon why the Church of ROME ought not to make ſo free with the argument of miracles: becauſe if they maintain *theirs* to be as genuine as thoſe of the Apoſtles, it will be an eaſy matter to prove thoſe recorded of the Emperor VESPASIAN (who is ſaid to have healed a withered hand, and reſtored the blind to ſight) to be at leaſt of equal authority: A *Roman* hiſtorian records the one, and a *Roman* catholic writer maintains the other: *Utri creditis*, QUIRITES! This folly of theirs, inſtead of ſtrengthening their own cauſe, tends evidently to weaken it, and it ſaps the rotten foundations of popiſh policy. If the miſchief ended there, it would be well: but it tends alſo to ſubvert the great proofs of Chriſtianity, and to aſſiſt the gates of hell, inſtead of oppoſing them. The character of the preſent Papiſts is exactly that which TACITUS hath given of the old GERMANS,

De actis deorum credere, quam ſcire.

THE number of holydays enjoined by the Pope is become ſo exceſſive, as to be a ſcandalous encouragement to idleneſs. If it was thought deſpicable by the buſy minds of the *Roman* people, to ſee the JEWS, from the inſtitutions of MOSES, give but one day in ſeven to complete indolence, though for the cauſe of religion: If their active virtue abhorred to ſee, as one of them calls it, *ſeptima quæque lux quieti data*; what would he have ſaid, had he ſeen ſuch a number of days conſecrated in his own ROME to the ſame purpoſe? But this practice likewiſe had its birth in Paganiſm; and made CASSIUS ſay in the reign of NERO, that if they were to decree ſuch a vaſt number of feſtival days, the gods would take up the whole year in being thanked, *eoque oportere dividi* ſacros, *et negotioſos dies, queis divina colerentur, et humana non impedirent*.

THE

THE abſurdity of their *Reliques* is beyond meaſure ridiculous; ſuch as the thigh of St. LAWRENCE, with the ſkin burnt, and marked with the prongs, which he was turned with on the grid-iron. There are ſaid to be the heads of two thouſand martyred virgins in the convent of our Lady of ATOCHE near MADRID, where the *Britiſh* ſtandards, taken at the battle of ALMANZA, ſtill remain.

IT is certain, that their blind zeal in matters of religion has deſtroyed many fine remains of heathen learning, and claſſic antiquity: It ſtill continues the ſame ravage under the direction of monks and inquiſitors; leaves are cancelled, prefaces torn, and books prohibited, ſecreted, or burnt, becauſe they are againſt the Catholic faith. As they formerly thought the Bible would appear to more advantage, when the pagan poets were deſtroyed; ſo they are ſtill of opinion, that popery will always appear beſt, when every evidence of its impoſture is ſuppreſſed or ſpirited away. Theſe are lengths in which the zealots of the church of ROME have certainly gone too far: And on the other hand LUTHER himſelf, when he began the reformation, went too far in burning the canon law. This ſuperſtitious zeal of theirs againſt Pagan writers, and modern heretical authors, cannot be placed in a more ridiculous light, than they have placed it themſelves in one of the pictures, which I ſaw at the ESCURIAL: where ſeveral angels were flogging St. JEROM for the wicked delight he had taken in reading the works of that vile heretic MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO.

As the ſeveral pagan gods were multiplied by being worſhipped as different deities, though in reality they were the ſame: as a JUPITER, an HERCULES, *&c.* were ſet up in almoſt every country: So where popery prevails, and particularly in SPAIN, the Bleſſed Virgin MARY, the mother of our Lord, is multiplied into almoſt as many diſtinct divinities, as there are ſeparate diſtricts and places. Thus there is our Lady of ATOCHE, our Lady of ALCALA DE HENARES, our Lady of TOLEDO, *&c.* And the little pictures or images of theſe are worn as *Amulets* by the common people, who have as much faith in them, as the antients had

had in a *Talifman*, or *Abraxas*. I have feen one of thefe laft, which Prince EUGENE himfelf wore, a ftrange inftance of human weaknefs in one who rofe fo much above the common level, and made fuch a fhining figure as a hero on the theatre of EUROPE. The Spaniards have marvellous fuperftitions relating to the different properties of thofe different Virgin MARIES: If you pray to *this*, fhe is a good prefervative againft thunder and lightning; if you pray to *that*, an admirable fpecific againft the cholic and rheumatifm. But the Bleffed Virgin of PILAR, or our Lady of the Pillar, MARIA DE COLUMNA, in SARAGOÇA, is the moft capital Virgin MARY, the greateft object of devotion in all SPAIN.

THERE cannot be much *fimony* in the Church of ROME, becaufe the Pope, or the King, difpofes of all church-preferments; for there can be no traffic fuppofed between the inferior ecclefiaftics and his Holinefs, or his Majefty. Statutes of mortmain are highly requifite and neceffary in this country. The prefent King of SPAIN hath, it is faid, attempted fomething like them, by taxing all donations to religious ufes ever fince the year 1730. Thefe were anciently fuch a grievance in ENGLAND, that it became a form in fome wills: *dentur*, *affignentur*, *vendantur—exceptis Religiofis & Judæis.*

PHILIP V. in 1716, obtained of the Pope an indulto for raifing money upon the clergy. The Pope granted him one for five years, that is to fay, a million and a half in the Indies, and a million on the churches in SPAIN. It is a miftake to call this the *los millones*, which is a different tax, as will appear in the account of the Spanifh Revenue. This is called *fubfidio*.

THE Crufade againft the followers of WALDO (a merchant of LYONS) or the *Albigenfes*, in 1160, gave birth probably to the INQUISITION. Pope GREGORY IX. firft devifed that horrid tribunal, but INNOCENT IV. was the firft, who had abilities and courage fufficient to bring it to a due maturity, and give it a juft eftablifhment. The form of it, and the number of its members, differ greatly in different countries. * In SPAIN it was eftablifhed chiefly by Cardinal XIMENES, who knew perfectly well what political ufe could be made of it. The Spaniards ftill fup-

* See more upon this article in the next Letter.

port it, not ſo much with an intention to burn Jews or Heretics, as they do in PORTUGAL, but to enjoy the benefit of one religion, the want of ſuch uniformity being, they apprehend, a great inconvenience to other ſtates. Monſ. VOLTAIRE indeed is of another opinion; he tells us, that if there was but one religion in ENGLAND, the government would ſoon become deſpotic; if there were two, they would cut each others throats; but as there are ſo many religions amongſt us, things go on very quietly. To ſpeak however of the Inquiſition in the mildeſt terms, it is at beſt but a *Roman*, *Turkiſh*, or an *Arabian* perſecution in a Chriſtian dreſs. The inquiſitors perhaps may ſay, "We only perſecute in this " manner the very worſt of heretics, ſuch as *Jews*." It may be anſwered, " And what have the Pagans done more? thoſe whom " they perſecuted, they accounted heretics, and theſe very Jews " did the ſame thing." The Dominican will reply, " But can you " as a *Chriſtian* ſpare and tolerate the perſecutors of CHRIST?" We anſwer, I think juſtly, That we have no authority to puniſh them; but we may tolerate their worſhip, or not, as we think proper. Becauſe ſome people, called Jews, crucified the founder of our religion, JESUS CHRIST, above 1700 years ago, that is no reaſon why you ſhould crucify all thoſe who go under that name at this day. Where is your warrant, your authority, your commiſſion delegated from the Almighty for this purpoſe? Is it any where ſaid, " Go forth, my diſciples, with ſword and fire, torment, rack, and burn all thoſe who will not embrace the Chriſtian faith; or, what is much leſs, the Roman Catholic faith?" Though GOD himſelf may puniſh the ſins of the fathers on the children to the third and fourth generation; theſe people are at preſent at leaſt the *fiftieth* generation from the murderers of Chriſt. Thus you ſeem to me not only to ſnatch the thunder of the ALMIGHTY out of his hands, but to dart it unwarrantably, and even launch the bolt much farther than He ever declared he ſhould do himſelf. Can the GOD of all mercy be delighted with ſo cruel a ſacrifice of human blood? There is an undoubted reſemblance between a SPANISH INQUISITOR, and a DIOCLESIAN, a CALED, or a MUSTAPHA; you now act the part of the Pagan princes, as they formerly acted yours. Such a tribunal, ſhocking as it is to humanity, has nothing but falſe political ends to plead in its excuſe: And where nature and religion

muſt be ſacrificed, ſuch a policy is only worthy of a MACHIAVEL, a XIMENES, or an Emperor of JAPAN. The principles of toleration are founded in nature, reaſon, humanity, juſtice, and true policy. If in a well civilized ſtate the majority are of one religious perſuaſion, the moſt that you can lawfully do is, to lay thoſe who are diſſentient, under ſuch reſtrictions, as ſhall prevent their diſturbing, or ſubverting the civil or religious harmony of that ſtate. This is all that appears to me allowable; and of this nature are the laws in England and Ireland againſt the Papiſts. But when you come to moleſt innocent ſubjects, to take from them their poſſeſſions, to expoſe them to tortures and cruel deaths, or drive them to ſeek ſettlements in other countries, you then exceed your power, play the part of a Syracuſan tyrant, and it becomes *Perſecution*; like the expulſion of the Moors, or the revocation of the edict of Nantz.

BUT after all, why are the Jews ſingled out, as the worſt of heretics? In one light they are the moſt pardonable. They are the only people, beſides the Chriſtians, who have received the glorious depoſit of a true, a divine revelation: They had theirs from God himſelf; we received ours from his Son: They are, no doubt, in a dangerous and incorrigible ſtate of error, by not acknowledging the true MESSIAH; but we are not to be the puniſhers of that error: A very ſevere part of that puniſhment ſeems already to have paſſed upon them; they have been deprived of their country and temple; their exiſtence, as a nation, deſtroyed; they have been ſold, and carried captive into all lands; driven as wretched fugitives and vagabonds throughout the world: Let the intolerant ſpirit of bigots exclaim as loudly againſt them as it may, there is not a Roman-catholic in the world but will join in the cry: which very circumſtance ſhould awaken all the ſuſpicions of us Proteſtants. The next ſtep from excluſion out of community, is perſecution. But to a humane mind, conſidering the ſufferings of theſe people, the moſt natural concluſion will probably be that, which was made by the firſt outlaw of the human race, at a time when ſociety or communion had not thoſe ſweets and advantages which they now enjoy. The concluſion meant is, *That their puniſhment is greater than they can bear.* The Spaniards have

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always found, that this violent way of making profelytes has had but indifferent fuccefs. It may make men temporize, diffemble, or perhaps perjure themfelves. Fire and fword, famine and torture will never cure Jewifh blindnefs; when miracles wrought by a divine power have had no effect, what is to be hoped for from any human means? TITUS reafoned with them in this way much more forcibly than any one, either before or fince his time; the SENNACHERIBS, and NEBUCHADNEZZARS fell far fhort of him in this method of argument. But what was the confequence? They fought ftill more defperately for their civil and religious liberties, and obftinately expired, as they ftill do in the inquifitor's flames, in the defence of their faith.

UPON the whole we may fafely fay, that the Roman-catholic fyftems of *morality*, as treated by jefuitical cafuifts, are truly *l'art de chicaner avec Dieu*; that their religion, as dreffed out with the trappings of popery, difcovers in its folds the pagan wardrobe from whence it was taken. From a view of it one cannot help coming at this obvious truth: That as the admiffion of all error is dangerous, it is moft fatally fo in matters of religion; the avenues of which fhould therefore be guarded with the greater vigilance. In other cafes the error is removable, or the remedy at worft but difficult: But here error is generally uneradicable, permanent, and the remedy impracticable. All attempts to alter what has once been facred, are imagined to border fo near to facrilege or impiety, that few in any age or country have had firmnefs and difcretion enough to undertake the tafk. This is the great ftronghold of popery, and all other corrupt religions. For as the Roman conful judicioufly faid upon a like occafion,

> Nihil enim in fpeciem fallacius eft, quam prava religio. Ubi Deorum numen prætenditur fceleribus, fubit animum timor, ne fraudibus humanis vindicandis divini juris aliquid immiftum violemus. LIVIUS, lib. XXXIX. cap. 16.

ERRORS in learning commonly ferve for our amufement, as abler men will fet them right; errors in politics occafion at worft but temporary evils; but errors in religion are everlafting, too obftinate

obſtinate to be ſubdued. Learned and political controverſies, tho' often managed with much heat and rancour, produce generally new lights for the uſe of the public; but religious controverſy is for the moſt part pernicious, and ſerves only to poiſon the minds of men. When bigotry prompts, and enthuſiaſm inflames, and the zealous fury once riſes, the worſt of all plagues is then begun: for, more human blood has been ſhed by this blind religious zeal, than by the dagger of the aſſaſſin, the ſword of juſtice, or all the artillery and implements of war.

FROM the firſt century, Spain had biſhoprics, and was divided into the provinces *Carthaginienſis*, *Tarraconenſis*, *Betica*, *Luſitanica*, and *Gallaica*.

THE firſt biſhops were, according to the Spaniſh writers, diſciples of St. James the Apoſtle. The epiſcopal government was ſomewhat interrupted by the *Moors*, who ravaged part of the peninſula: but the *Mauritanians* in ANDALUSIA were more inclined to conquer Spain than to change its religion from the chriſtian to mahometaniſm. By this means, the kings of OVIEDO and LEON, together with the counts of CASTILE and the kings of NAVARRE, having recovered ſtrength to conquer the SARACENS, re-eſtabliſhed the biſhops who had retired, and founded ſeveral churches and monaſteries.

SPAIN had eleven archbiſhoprics, and fifty-four biſhoprics, including thoſe of PORTUGAL.

LIST of the ARCHBISHOPRICS and BISHOPRICS of *SPAIN*, with their valuation.

I. *TOLEDO*. Archbiſhop and Metropolitan.

His Eminence, Don Luis de Cordova, * *L.* 50,000

SUFFRAGANS.

1. Carthagena	Don Diego de Roxas,	-	8000
2. Cordoua	Don Martin de Barcia,	-	5250
3. Cuença	Vacant, -	-	6250
4. Siguenza	Don Franciſco Dias,	-	7500
5. Jaen	Don Fran. Benito Marin	-	5000
6. Segovia	Don Manuel Murillo	-	4250
7. Osma	Vacant -	-	3250
8. Valladolid	Don Iſidro de Coſſio,	-	2500

II. *SEVILLE*. Archbiſhop, &c.

Don Francisco Solis de Cardona, 15,000

SUFFRAGANS.

1. Malaga	Don Joſeph de Franquis Laſo,	7500
2. Cadiz	Don Franciſco Thomas del Valle,	2000
3. Canaria	Don Franciſco Valentin Moran,	
4. Ceuta	Don Joſeph de la Cueſta.	

III. *SANTIAGO*. Archbiſhop, &c,

Don Batholome Rajoy y' Losada, 15,000

SUFFRAGANS.

1. Salamanca	Don Joſeph Zorila	-	3000
2. Tuy	Don Juan Manuel Caſtannon,		2000
3. Avila	Don Romualdo Velarde,	-	2500
4. Coria	Don Juan Joſeph Garcia Alvaro,		3250
5. Plasencia	Vacant, -	-	6875
6. Astorga	Don Franciſco Xavier Cabezon,		1875

* The valuation of theſe preferments is taken from a Spaniſh book lately publiſhed at Madrid: It makes the revenues of Toledo greater than the common eſtimation of them: But I doubt if the account is exaggerated.

7. Zamora

7. Zamora	Don Iſidro Cavanillas,	2500
8. Oxense	Don Franciſco Auguſtin de Euro,	1500
9. Badajoz	Don Manuel Perez Minago,	3250
10. Mondonnedo	Don Carlos de Riomol,	1250
11. Lugo	Don Fr. Franciſco Izquierdo,	1500
12. Ciudad Rodrigo	Don Joſeph Viguezal,	1250

IV. *GRANADA.* Archbiſhop, &c.

Don Pedro Antonio Barroeta,	6250

SUFFRAGANS.

1. Guadix	Don Franc. Alexandro Bocanegra,	1000
2. Almeria	Don Franciſco Gaſpar de Molina,	1125

V. *BURGOS.* Archbiſhop, &c.

Don Onesimo Salamanca,	3750

SUFFRAGANS.

1. Pamplona	Don Gaſpar de Miranda,	3500
2. Calahorra	Don Andres de Porras,	3000
3. Palencia	Don Andres de Buſtamante,	2500
4. Santander	Don Franc. Xavier de Arriaza	1500

VI. *TARRAGONA.* Archbiſhop, &c.

Don Jayme de Cortada y' Bru',	3250

SUFFRAGANS.

1. Barcelona	Don Aſſenſio Sales,	1500
2. Gerona	Don Manuel Antonio Palmero,	1250
3. Lerida	Don Manuel Macias Pedrejon,	2000
4. Tortosa	Don Luis Garcia Mannero,	2500
5. Vique	Don Fr. Bartholomè Sarmentero	750
6. Urgel	Don Fr. Chathalan de Ocón,	1000
7. Solsona	Don Fr. Joſeph de Mezquia,	625

VII. *ZA-*



VII. *ZARAGOZA.* Archbishop, &c.

Don Francisco de Anoa y Basta. 7500

SUFFRAGANS.

1. Huesca	Don Antonio Sanchez,	1500
2. Barbastro	Don Fr. Diego de Rivera,	1000
3. Xaca	Don Pasqual Lopez,	750
4. Tarazona	Don Estevan de Villanova,	1875
5. Albarracin	Don Juan Navarro,	1000
6. Teruel	Don Fr. Rodriguez Chico,	2250

VIII. *VALENCIA.* Archbishop, &c.

Don Andres Mayoral. 13,750

SUFFRAGANS.

1. Sergove	Don Fr. Blas de Arganda,	2000
2. Orihuela	Vacant,	3750
3. Mallorca	Don Lorenzo Despuig,	2750

In AMERICA.

I. *SANTO DOMINGO.* Archbishop.

Don Phelipe Ruiz de Ausmendi.

SUFFRAGANS.

1. Puerto Rico	Don Pedro Martinez de Oneca.
2. Cuba	Don Pedro Agustin Morel.
3. Caracas	Don Diego Diez Madronnero.

II. *MEXICO.* Archbiſhop, &c.

Don MAN. RUBIO DE SALINAS.

SUFFRAGANS.

1. PUEBLA DE LOS ANGELES	Don Domingo Alvarez de Abrea.
2. OAXACA ——	Don Ventura Blanco.
3. MECHOACAN ——	Don Pedro Sanchez de Tagle.
4. GUADALAXARA ——	Don Franciſco de Texada.
5. YUCATAN ——	Don Fr. Ignacio de Padilla.
6. DURANGO ——	Don Pedro Tamaron.

III. *MANILA.* Archbiſhop, &c.

Don MANUEL ANTONIO ROXO.

SUFFRAGANS.

1. CEBU' ——	Vacant.
2. NUEVA SEGOVIA —	Don Juan de la Fuente.
3. NUEVA CACERES —	Don Fr. Manuel de Matos.

IV. *GUATEMALA.* Archbiſhop, &c.

Don FRANCISCO DE FIGUEREDO.

SUFFRAGANS.

1. CHIAPA ——	Don F. Joſeph Videl de Montezuma.
2. NICARAGUA ——	Don Fr. Mato. Navia Bolano.
3. COMAYAGUA —	Don Diego Rodriguez Rivas.

V. *LIMA.* Archbiſhop.

Don DIEGO DEL CORRO.

SUFFRAGANS.

1. AREQUIPA ——	Don Jacinto Aquado y' Chacón.
2. TRUXILLO ——	Don Franciſco de Luna Victoria.

3. QUITO

3. QUITO —— Don Juan Nieto Polo del Aquila.
4. CUZCO —— Don Juan de Caſtonneda.
5. GUAMANGA —— Don Phelipe Manrique de Lara.
6. PANAMA —— Don Man. Romani y' Carrillo.
7. CHILE —— Don Man. de Alday.
8. CONCEPCION DE CHILE Don Joſeph de Toro.

VI. *CHARCAS.* Archbiſhop.

Don CAYETANO MARCELLANO Y' AGRAMONT.

SUFFRAGANS.

1. NRA. SRA. DE LA PAZ Don Diego de Parada.
2. TUCUMAN —— Don Pedro de Argadona.
3. STA. CRUZ DE LA SIERRA Don Fern. Perez de Oblitas.
4. PARAGUAY —— Don Manuel de la Torre.
5. BUENOS AYRES —— Don Joſ. Anto. Baſurco y Herrera.

VII. *SANTA FE.* Archbiſhop.

Don JOSEPH XAVIER DE ARAUZ.

SUFFRAGANS.

1. POPAYAN —— Don Geronymo de Obregon.
2. CARTAGENA —— Don Manuel de Soſa y Betancur.
3. SANTA MARTA - Don Nicolas Gil Martinez.

THESE were formerly in the nomination of the King, and afterwards the Concordate. This is not the caſe now. The Pope, the King, and the Archbiſhop of TOLEDO divide the patronage. The *concordate* was an old council or junto for that purpoſe; but is lately aboliſhed.

THE biſhoprics in SPAIN have very fine revenues. The biſhops always go in the following dreſs: A long robe and a purple

purple rochet. They generally carry a crucifix, wear a croſs upon their breaſts, and a ring.

The clergy of Spain who are not of any particular monaſtic order wear the regular dreſs, conſiſting of a caſſock, and a hood of flannel or ſilk. The caſſock has a cape; and their hats are tucked up on both ſides. The eccleſiaſtical eſtates are very conſiderable.

LETTER III.

Of the GOVERNMENT of SPAIN, the *Cortes*, or Parliament, its Laws, Tribunals, Courts of Judicature, &c.

THE government of Spain was, by its ancient conſtitution, a limited monarchy, of hereditary ſucceſſion, both in males and females. The male line ended in Ferdinand, who united Castile and Arragon, by marriage with Isabella of Castile. That Princeſs dying at Medina del Campo, in 1505, left iſſue, 1. John, who married Margerite, daughter

of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN. 2. ISABELLA, married firſt to Prince ALPHONZO, ſon of JOHN II. and afterwards to EMANUEL of PORTUGAL. 3. JOAN, who was afterwards Queen of CASTILE. 4. MARY, who married EMMANUEL of PORTUGAL. 5. CATHERINE, who married ARTHUR Prince of WALES, and afterwards HENRY VIII. of ENGLAND.

ISABELLA appointed her heirs by will, the Princeſs DONNA JUANA her third daughter, conjointly with her huſband the Archduke PHILIP, of BURGUNDY, ſon of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, who was ſirnamed PHILIPPE LE FLAMAND. In conſequence of this teſtamentary diſpoſition, PHILIP claimed the crown of CASTILE againſt his father-in-law FERDINAND. This diſpute was however amicably adjuſted by an agreement in 1506, that both parties ſhould have equal power and authority. But PHILIP dying that ſame year, the power and crown of SPAIN reverted entire into the hands of FERDINAND, who dying in 1516, was ſucceeded in the throne of SPAIN by his grandſon CHARLES V. who was the ſon of PHILIP by Donna JUANA, ſtiled the *Fool*, who was the mother of two Emperors. And thus the crown of SPAIN came into the houſe of AUSTRIA. This monarchy was limited by its *Cortes*, or Parliament, compoſed of repreſentatives ſent from the cities and towns, each of which, according to the old *Gothic* plan, ſent procurators, or deputies, choſen by and out of the aldermen of their reſpective cities. The eldeſt member for BURGOS always acted as ſpeaker of the houſe; though TOLEDO was a rival to BURGOS for that privilege. In order to adjuſt amicably their two claims, the King uſed to ſay on opening the ſeſſion of the *Cortes*, " I " will ſpeak for TOLEDO, which will do what I order: But " let BURGOS ſpeak *firſt*;" becauſe BURGOS was anciently the capital of CASTILE. No act could paſs in this parliament by majority of voices; it required the unanimous aſſent of all the members. All its acts were afterwards carried to the King to be confirmed. The members of this parliament were always aſſembled in a *Cortes*, by letters convocatory from the King and privy council;

cil; and it was diſſolved by a notification from the preſident of that council. But notwithſtanding its diſſolution, a committee of eight members ſtill remained at court. This *Cortes* has rarely been called ſince the year 1647, when they gave PHILIP IV. the *millones*, or general exciſe, and will probably never be aſſembled any more, as their power is great, and they can call miniſters ſo ſeverely to an account. The laſt meeting of it that I know of, was in May 1713, when it aſſembled to receive the renunciation of PHILIP V. to his rights upon the crown of FRANCE. This aſſembly was antiently the keeper of the revenues of the crown. But CHARLES V. and his miniſters firſt laid them aſide, becauſe they could get no money from them : And having obtained a grant of the ſale of the bull of the *cruſado* from the Pope, they found they could get money without the help of a *Cortes*, and ſo took their leave of an aſſembly which few princes or miniſters are fond of ſeeing.

THIS antient Spaniſh *Cortes* undoubtedly reſembled OUR ENGLISH *Parliament :* For all the northern nations had originally a like form of government, which was a limited monarchy, and the legiſlative authority was ſo commixt in the King and the eſtates, that no laws could be made, repealed, or ſuſpended, nor any money raiſed upon the ſubject, but with their common conſent. But now this *Cortes* is laid aſide; SPAIN is no longer a mixed monarchy, but entirely abſolute; the whole government being ſolely in the hands of the King and his miniſters, and the councils, which are altogether at their devotion. This change from mixed to abſolute monarchy was occaſioned by the timidity of the commons of CASTILE, who having in their laſt ſtruggle for expiring freedom, ſupported for ſome time a war againſt the crown, on a ſingle defeat deſerted the noble cauſe of liberty in the moſt abject manner. This war began in the year 1520, and laſted only two years : At which time CHARLES V. carried his point with a high hand, and told the *Cortes*, he would always have the ſupplies granted firſt, and then he would paſs the bills they petitioned for, and not before; to which they timidly ſubmitted, and voted him four millions of ducats (about 480,000 *l.* ſterling) to be paid in three years.

The writ antiently ſent to each city, as a ſummons to parliament, convened all the prelates, maſters of the military orders of knighthood, earls, rich men, nobles, and procurators of the cities and towns throughout the realm, in the following manner: (take notice, that this is for CASTILE only, as CATALONIA and ARRAGON had a ſeparate *Cortes.*)

	Members.		Members.		Members.
From the City of		TORO	4	TRUXILLO	2
BURGOS	8	CALAHORRA	2	CANERES	2
TOLEDO	5	OVIEDO	1	CADIX	2
LEON	5	XEREZ	2	XERIZ	4
SEVILLE	3	ASTORGA	1	BEJAR	3
CORDUBA	3	RODRIGO	1	VILLA REAL	3
MURCIA	2	BADAJOX	1	CUELLAR	3
JAEN	3	CORIA	2	TARIFF	1
ABULA	2	GUADALAJARA	2	HUETE	2
SALAMANCA	8	CORUNNA	1	ANDUJAR	2
ZAMORA	4	MEDINA DEL		ATIENCA	3
SEGOVIA	2	CAMPO	2	MADRID	2
SORIA	4	CUENZA	3	ALCARAZ	2
VALLADOLID	4	CARMONA	2	St. SEBASTIAN	2
PLACENTIA	2	EZIJA	2	SATIAGUN	2
BAEZA	3	VITORIA	2	FUENTE RU-	
UBEDA	3	LOGRONNO	1	BIA	1

THIS is copied from a writ inſerted in Dr. GEDDES's tracts, ſent by Don HENRY II. of CASTILE in 1390, and ſummons 125 members to the *Cortes*, which was afterwards aſſembled in the church of St. SALVADOR at MADRID. I am told, the oath, which the Kings of SPAIN take at the *Jura* on their acceſſion, is as follows: "I do promiſe and ſwear to maintain, and to cauſe to "be maintained, to all the nobles, prelates, churches, and maſters "of the military orders; and to all the cities, towns, and villages, "all the ſame privileges, grants, franchiſes, exemptions, good "uſages and cuſtoms, which they enjoyed in the reigns of my an"ceſtors, and in the ſame manner."

THEIR Kings, according to the laws of SPAIN, are declared of age, or out of their minority, on the completion of their fourteenth

teenth year. In regulating the ſucceſſion, after the death of CHARLES II. a medium was obſerved between the *Salic law*, and the uſage of CASTILE; namely, that any *male* heir, howſoever diſtant, ſhould inherit before a *female*, who was to have no right but after the extinction of every male-branch.

SPANISH LAW, TRIBUNALS, and COURTS OF JUSTICE.

THE Laws of SPAIN are compounded chiefly of the *Roman* civil law, the royal edicts, and probably certain provincial cuſtoms. Where they thought the *Roman* law was not ſufficiently extenſive, they have made large additions of their own. Theſe are called the *Leyes de Partidas*; and form at preſent a ſyſtem of modern *Spaniſh* Law, and have been publiſhed by BERNI and CATALA in ſix volumes octavo. The name *Partidas* comes from the diviſion of them into chapters. As to what we call Common Law in ENGLAND, the SPANIARDS have no ſuch thing; their provincial cuſtoms have ſome reſemblance to it, but their laws are LEGES SCRIPTÆ. Much, however, of the *feudal* and *Gothic* conſtitutions ſtill remain: Thus the grandees have ſtill their vaſſals, and very extenſive powers over their perſons. The ſtudy of the Spaniſh lawyers conſiſts chiefly in that of their old *Gothic* code, or the *Fuero Juſgo*, as they call it, which I apprehend to be a more complete body of *Gothic* law than any thing of that ſort ever publiſhed. It was compiled by SIJENARDO a *Gothic* prince, in 631, was printed in 1600. It would have been a very conſiderable addition to *Lindenbrogius*'s *Gothic* Code, who has omitted the *Gothic* laws made in SPAIN. Then the Code of Don SANCHO, in the year 1000; then the *Fuero Royal* of ALPHONSO X. in the year 1255: The *Roman Codes*, digeſts, pandects, &c. and after theſe the *Leyes de Partidas*, the *Pragmatica*, the royal edicts, mandates, &c. Thoſe who would know minutely and accurately the ſtate of the Spaniſh law, ſhould read *Apparatus Juris Publici Hiſpanici: Valentiæ*, 2 vol. 8vo. and *Sacra Themidis Hiſpanicæ*, 4to. and *L'Hiſtoire du Droit Royal d'*ESPAGNE.

Their great court of civil law is divided into the two chanceries of Valladolid and Granada, which include the whole kingdom. Tho' Arragon, Valentia, and Catalonia lost their old privileges; yet they still retain a court of chancery among themselves in audiences held in the capital of each of those kingdoms, whose determinations are subject only to the supreme council of Castile. If it be a case of property, the suit is commenced in that chancery to which the plaintiff belongs, and then the affair is referred to the *Consejo Real y Supremo*, at which the King may order, if he pleases, all the deputy-councils to assist. The determination here is not final, because an appeal still lies to the *Sala de Mil y Quinientos*; but that is final, and beyond it is no dernier resort. The tribunals of Valladolid and Granada were instituted by Don Henry of Castile, enlarged by Don John I. and put on their present footing by Ferdinand and Isabella in 1499.

All other causes go before the respective courts to which they belong, whether civil, criminal, or commercial, which are as follow:

I. *The Royal or supreme Council of* Castile.

This and the following council are frequently assembled as one, to determine appeals made from the chanceries of *Valladolid* and *Granada*: And sometimes affairs of the police are referred to them by the King.

II. *The second Hall of Government.*

The determinations of these are not final, but the ultimate appeal lies to the following court.

III. *The Hall of the Mil y Quinientos.*

So called, because the parties must first deposite here *one thousand five hundred doblas*, (about 223 *l.*) before the appeal can be lodged, which is not a large sum, considering law-expences. This is nothing else but a committee of the supreme council.

IV. *The Hall of Justice.*

This is a court for matters purely litigious, and is a part of the supreme council.

V. *The*

V. *The Hall of the Province.*

This is a court of matters chiefly relating to the police.

VI. *The Fiſcal: the Office of the Attorney General for the Royal Council.*

VII. *The Hall of the Alcaydes de la Caſa y Corte.*

This hall was inſtituted by ALPHONZO X. to ſuperintend the lodgings for the court, and to provide them. As every houſe in the kingdom was ſubject to this inconvenience, the landlords of houſes made a compoſition with the crown to get rid of this grievance: and this compoſition is ſaid to amount to 150,000 ducats *per annum*. This council was eſtabliſhed to preſerve this prerogative: and this court antiently found lodgings for all foreign ambaſſadors, as may be ſeen in Sir RICHARD FANSHAW's account of his embaſſy at the court of MADRID.

VIII. *The Supreme Council of War.*

This determines all cauſes relating to the army; excepting what belongs to the council of the Indies.

IX. *Council of the Inquiſition.*

This conſiſts of an inquiſitor-general; of five counſellors, whereof one muſt always be a *Dominican*; of a procurator; two ſecretaries of the chamber; two ſecretaries of the council; an *Alguazil*-mayor; a receiver; two reporters; two qualificators, and conſultors, and a legion of *familiars*, or ſpies.

THE ſupreme office of this *Holy Tribunal*, as they call it, is at MADRID; but there are alſo inferior holy tribunals, or inquiſitionary offices, placed in the great cities almoſt all over SPAIN. Theſe are the great ſtate-curbs that hold the people in ſuch an implicit religious obedience, and preſerve their boaſted uniformity of faith. "Among you ENGLISH," they cry, "you have as many religions as diſtricts; but here all is undividedly Roman-catholic." 'Tis true, we ENGLISH are enemies to all perſecutive principles; we breathe the ſpirit of toleration and humanity, and are unwilling to roaſt any man into Proteſtantiſm, or convince by racks, inſtead of Bibles. I remember I ſaw at SEGOVIA the tragic footſteps of the inquiſition, which once was there, but is

now removed, in the badges of 500 Jews, who had been burnt in that ſingle office only. The inquiſitor *Torquemada* (according to Madame D'AUNOIS's account) in the time of FERDINAND and ISABELLA, tried above 100,000 ſouls, of which 6000 were burnt in leſs than 14 years time.

THIS court was erected in the XIIIth century, about the year 1251. Pope INNOCENT IV. authorized the *Dominicans* as perpetual inquiſitors: CLEMENT IV. confirmed theſe powers, and enlarged their privileges and tribunals in the year 1265. It was eſtabliſhed in CASTILE under FERDINAND and ISABELLA, and in PORTUGAL by JOHN III. in the year 1557. In 1483 FERDINAND obtained a bull to conſtitute the inquiſition in ARRAGON and VALENTIA from SIXTUS IV. who afterwards extended it all over the catholic dominions.

THIS *holy office* uſed antiently to acknowledge only the power of the Pope above it, and bad defiance to all other controul. It raiſed itſelf far above the authority of their Kings, who were often bridled, humbled, and even puniſhed by it. It then was truly formidable, when ſupported by the united force of papal and royal authority. Their *auto de fe*'s, or ſolemn acts of faith, uſed to be exhibited commonly when their princes came of age, or at their acceſſion.

IN the year 1724, there was printed in London in 12°. *An Account of the Trial and Sufferings of* Mr. ISAAC MARTIN, *who was put into the Inquiſition in Spain, for the ſake of the Proteſtant Religion.*

THIS man, a native of London, a member of the church of England, kept a *poſada*, or inn, at MALAGA, and traded as a merchant with ſuch captains of merchant-ſhips as touched there, taking their adventure, and giving them the product of the country in return, ſuch as wine, fruit, oil, &c. He came, with a wife and four children, to ſettle at Malaga in the year 1714, and having ſtayed there four years, was accuſed by a ſet of Iriſh papiſts, who envied his better ſucceſs in trade, in the biſhop's court, of ſuch crimes as they commonly charge Proteſtants with; ſuch as

his

his being a Jew, and an heretic, and having given too much ſcandal, by his diſcourſe and actions, to the *Malagans*, in regard to religion and matters of faith. This was ſufficient to accompliſh his ruin, which was the end they aimed at. In the year 1718, he was taken up by order of the holy office, and conveyed to the inquiſition of GRANADA, from whence after eight months impriſonment, and many vain attempts, by threats and hard uſage, to make him turn catholic, he was releaſed in the following manner: As the man was an Engliſh proteſtant, reſiding there under the protection of treaties ſubſiſting between the two crowns, his commitment and detention were a manifeſt violation of thoſe treaties, and of the law of nations: accordingly the Engliſh Conſul at *Malaga* repreſented the caſe in a proper manner to the Engliſh miniſter, and the miniſter in conſequence laid the affair before one of the ſecretaries of ſtate; who immediately repreſented the matter to his majeſty GEORGE I. who was graciouſly pleaſed to ſend a very ſpirited remonſtrance to Cardinal ALBERONI, PHILIP V.'s firſt miniſter, claiming his own ſubject, and inſiſting upon the immediate releaſe of the ſaid ISAAC MARTIN from the priſon of the inquiſition, and deſiring that he might be ſent back to England. The cardinal, upon this, applied to the inquiſitor-general to know how the caſe ſtood: This gentleman, whoſe name was Don JACINTO DE ABRANA, ſent to the inquiſitors at Granada for a true account of the caſe; and then wrote a letter to the cardinal, ſtating the matter to him; upon which the cardinal gave orders for his releaſe. The original letter, which the inquiſitor-general wrote to cardinal Alberoni upon this ſubject, accidentally fell into my hands: It is manifeſtly a letter written deſignedly to be ſhewn to the Engliſh miniſtry, in order to juſtify the inquiſition in ſo illegal and inhuman a procedure. There was, no doubt, another *private* letter written by the ſame inquiſitor to the cardinal, ſtating the real injuſtice and indefenſible circumſtances of this impriſonment; otherwiſe had the account given in this publick letter been ſtrictly true, the poor man had never been releaſed at all. What the inquiſitor in this letter ſays, indeed, was true enough, that ſeveral witneſſes of *Malaga* had laid ſuch charges againſt the ſaid ISAAC MARTIN. But he conceals what was equally true, that theſe witneſſes were a ſet of Iriſh papiſts, who,

out of envy to the man as a more fortunate trader, accuſed him before the *inquiſition* : that theſe were not only envious witneſſes, but falſe witneſſes, and had crouded into their charge many lies and little truth. A religion muſt be grounded upon very flimſy evidence, that has recourſe to ſuch wretched ſhifts, to ſuch low artifices for its ſupport. The interceſſion of GEORGE I. did indeed releaſe this unhappy object; but how was he releaſed? He received, upon his enlargement, two hundred laſhes, was whipped and pelted for three quarters of an hour through the ſtreets of GRANADA, ſtripped and plundered of all his effects, ſent back to MALAGA, and then put aboard a ſhip, with his wife and children, to ſhift for themſelves.— Upon a view of this caſe, I think one cannot help ſaying, that *the tender mercies* of the inquiſition *are cruel*; and if this be the juſtice of a chriſtian country, let my lot be thrown among barbarians. The letter, which the Inquiſitor-general wrote to cardinal Alberoni, upon this occaſion, is an original piece never before publiſhed, and is as follows :

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Emminentiſſimo Senor.

SENOR,

EN cumplimiento del prezepto de Vueſtra Emminencia acerca dela priſſion, que ſe hizo, por el Santo Offizio de la Inquiſition de Granada, de la perſona de Iſaac Martin vezino de la ciudad de Malaga ; Debo decir a Vueſtra Emminencia, que eſte Reo fue teſtificado en la Inquiſition por nueve teſtigos, de que ſe jactaba de ſer obſervante de la Ley de Moyſes; y que con eſcandalo de muchos decia, eſtabamos enganados los Catholicos en la creencia de nueſtra ſagrada Religion : y que ſiendo aſſi

Moſt Eminent Sir.

SIR,

IN obedience to the commands of your Eminence concerning the impriſonment, by order of the holy office of the inquiſition of Granada, of the perſon of Iſaac Martin, inhabitant of Malaga : I ought to inform your Eminence, that that criminal was proved in the inquiſition by nine witneſſes to have boaſted, that he was an obſerver of the law of Moſes; and to the ſcandal of many he ſaid, that we Catholics were in an error in the belief of our moſt holy religion :

que muchos Ynglefes Proteſtantes hacian reverencia al ſantiſſimo ſacramento, quando paſſaba por las calles, ó entraban en las yglefias, no ſolo no la hazia eſte Reo, ſino que volvia las eſpaldas, y' ſerraba las ventanas de ſus caſas, quando paſſaba alguna Proceſſion, para que ſus hijos y familia no hizieſſen adoracion : Que ha hablado con Catholicos malamente de el ſummo Pontifice, y' de las ſantas Imagenes, y' articulos del Purgatorio : Y que haviendo embiado a ſus hijos a la eſcuela, tubo un diſguſto con el maeſtro, por que los enſennaba a perſignar ſe, y las oraciones; y por eſto los ſaco de dicha Eſcuela : Y que hoſpedo a un Judio que paſſaba a Liorna, haviendo graves indicios de que ſe vino huyendo de Portugal, por temor de que ſe prendieſſe aquella inquiſition.

And altho' many Engliſh Proteſtants did reverence to the moſt holy ſacrament, when it paſſed along the ſtreets, or when they entered into the churches : Yet this criminal did not only not do this, but turned his back upon it, and ſhut the ſhutters of his windows when any proceſſion paſſed by, in order that his children and family might not worſhip the Hoſt. And that he hath ſpoken defamatory words to catholics of the Pope, of the holy images, and our articles of faith relating to purgatory. And that having ſent his children to ſchool, he was diſguſted with the maſter, becauſe he taught them to croſs themſelves, and to ſay prayers : And that for this reaſon he took them from the ſaid ſchool : And that he lodged a Jew in his houſe, who was going to Leghorn, there being ſtrong proofs, that that Jew fled from Portugal for fear of being apprehended by the inquiſition of that kingdom.

CON eſta informazion fue mandado prender, y' eſta confeſſo en caſi todos los cargos, negando ſolo el ſer Judio. Y eſtando determinado por los ſagrados canones y leyes de eſtos reynos, y por los capitulos de Pazes entre eſta y la corona de Yngalaterra, que el

WITH this information orders were given by the Inquiſition for apprehending the perſon of the ſaid Iſaac Martin, and he hath confeſſed almoſt all the articles of the charge againſt him, but abſolutely denies his being a Jew. It being however de-

ſanto officio pueda y' deba prozeder contra los Yngleſes que dieren eſcandalo en punto de religion; no ſolo no ha contravenido en la priſſion de eſte Reo a ello, ſino que el procedimiento es en ſu conformidad y obſerbancia: Por lo qual,

determined by the ſacred canons, and the laws of theſe kingdoms, and by the articles of our treaties of peace between this crown and that of England, that the holy office may and ought to proceed againſt ſuch Engliſhmen, as ſay any thing ſcandalous in matters of religion: The holy office has not only not done any thing contrary to the ſaid canons, laws, and treaties of peace, in the impriſonment of this criminal, but the *procedimus* is in conformity to them, and obſervance of them. Wherefore,

SUPPLICO a Vueſtra Emminencia ſe ſirva mandar reſponder; que el ſanto officio prozede juſta y lexitimamente. O como Vueſtra Emminencia fuere ſervido.

I SUPPLICATE your Eminence to give for anſwer *(to the Engliſh miniſter, I ſuppoſe)* that the holy office hath proceeded lawfully and rightly in this matter: Or that your Eminence hath been obeyed.

DIOS guarde a Vueſtra Emminencia los muchos anos, que puede y' le ſupplico. MADRID, *y Abril* 25 *de* 1718.

GOD preſerve your Eminence many years, which I pray that he may. MADRID, the 25th of April, 1718.

Emminentiſſimo Senor,
Beſo los manos de Vueſtra Emminencia,
Su mas rendido Servidor
Jacinto de Abrana.

Al Emminentiſſimo Senor Cardenal *A beroni.*

Moſt eminent Sir,
I kiſs your Eminence's hands,
Your moſt truly
and affectionately
Jacinto de Abrana.

To his Eminence Cardinal Alberoni.

BUT

But now, thank God, theſe ſanguinary acts of faith ſeem to be growing out of vogue in Spain. There has not been, I am told, an *auto de fe* at Madrid for theſe twelve years; which was owing to this circumſtance: A *Jew*, and his wife, and a daughter of about thirteen years of age, being condemned to be burnt; while the father and mother were burning, they ſet the child looſe from its fetters, and the prieſts got round it, with a view of converting it by the united force of their rhetoric, and the terrors of immediately undergoing the ſame cruel death. The child, after ſeeming to liſten a while to their oratory, gave a ſudden ſpring, and vaulted into the midſt of the fire; giving a ſhining example of the force of early piety, of an heroic fortitude equal to that of the moſt reſolute Roman, or the moſt unſhaken martyr.

The power of this tribunal is now declining very viſibly, and ſeems haſtening to its fall; for the preſent King of Spain has taken a bolder ſtep to humble the inquiſition, than any of the Philips or Charles's who went before him. The inquiſitor-general having thought proper, laſt year, to prohibit a liturgy which the king had licenſed, without conſulting his majeſty about it; the king, with a very proper ſpirit, put the inquiſitor under an arreſt, and immediately ſent him, guarded with a file of grenadiers, into exile, in a convent, at a great diſtance from Madrid. So determined and reſolute a meaſure as this, alarmed the whole body of the clergy; they moved heaven and earth to obtain the inquiſitor's recal; but for ſome time their endeavours had no effect: The king was inflexible. The common people were taught by their prieſts to ſay, that his Catholic Majeſty was no good catholic in his heart. At length, however, the king reſtored the inquiſitor to his liberty: but in ſuch a manner, as that prelate had no reaſon to triumph; for his majeſty, at the time of releaſing him, publiſhed at Madrid the following edict, which I ſhall here give in the original Spaniſh, and ſubjoin to it a tranſlation.

Haviendo conſiderado qe. no puede ſatisfacer mi religioſo Celo los ſinceros deſeos qe. tengo de proteger en todas occaſiones las de-

Having conſidered that my religious zeal cannot ſatisfy the ſincere deſire I preſerve for protecting on all occaſions either

terminazes de la Santa Sede, ni las del Tribunal de la Ynquisizn de estos Reynos en los graves, é importantes assumptos, que estan encomendados a su ciudado, y que con tanto Celo procura desempennar, si antes que todos mis vasallos no tengo previa notiza de las mismas determinazes y sino se êstablecen las mas seguras reglas para évitar antes de su promulgazion todos riesgos de émbarazo, é incombente hé resuelto despues de una madura deliberazion, y consulta de mi Consejo, qe en adelante toda Bula, Breve, Rescripto, Exortation, o Carta Pontifizia sobre qualquiera assumpto que sea, que trate de establecer Ley, Regla, u óbservanzia genl que venga dirigida, ya sea en particular, ô general a los Tribunales, Juntas, Arzpos, Obispos, ô Prelados de estos Reynos, no se haya de publicar, y obedezer, sin que primero conste haverla Yo visto, y Examinado, y qe el Nuncio Appco si viniese dirigida por su mano la haya pasada a las mias por la via reservada de Estado; que qualquier Bula, ô Breve de negozios entre partes, ô personas particulars ya fuere de gracia, ô justiza se presente, y examine en el Consejo de Castilla, pueda verse, si de su êgecuzn puede resultar algun perjuicio al Concordato, a las Leyes, buenos usos, y costumbres, y quietud

the determinations of the holy-see, or those of the inquisition of these kingdoms in the serious and important business committed to their care, and which is executed with so much zeal by that tribunal, unless I should be acquainted with those same determinations previous to any notice given of them to my vassals, and unless the most secure regulations should be established for avoiding before the publication thereof every danger of embarassment or inconvenience; I have resolved after mature deliberation, and with advice of my council, that henceforwards neither pontifical bulls, briefs, rescripts, exhortations, nor letters upon any subject whatsoever, treating to establish a law, regulation, or general observance, whether directed in particular, or in general to the tribunals, juntas, magistracies, archbishops, bishops, or prelates of these kingdoms, shall be published, or obeyed, unless it appears to have been first seen, and examined by Me; and if ever they should be addressed to the apostolic nuncio, he must pass them to my hands by the secretary of state's office: And that all bulls or briefs for business between private persons or parties, whether they be of grace or justice, shall be

del Reyno, ó perjuicio de terzero, exceptuando unicam^{te} de esta presentaz^{n} las dispensas, y Breves, que se expiden por la sacra Penitenziaria para el fuero interno de la conzienz^{a} que el Ynq^{or} general no publique edicto alguno dimanado de Bulla, ó Breve Pontifizio, sinque se le pase de mi orden a este fin, supuesto que todos los ha de entregar el nuncio à mi persona ó a mi primer secretario del despacho de estado, y que si perteneciese à prohibizion de libros, observe la forma prevenido en el Auto acordado 14. *titulo* 7°· *lib.* 1°· *haziendolos examinar de nuebo, y prohibiendolos si lo merecieren por propia potestad, y sin insertar el Breve: Que tampoco publique el Ynq^{or} general edicto alguno, ó expurgatorio en la corte ni fuera de ella sin darme parte por el secretario del despacho de grazia y justiz^{a} ò en su falta cerca de mi persona por el de estado, y que se le haya respondido que lo consiento, y finalm^{te} que antes de condenar el Ynq^{or} general y el tribunal de la Ynq^{on} qualq^{o} libro, ó papel, oiga las defensas, que quisieren hazer los interesados citandolos para ello conforme à las reglas prescriptas a la Ynquisiz^{n} de Roma por el Papa Benedicto XIV. en la Constituzion App^{ca} que empieza,* solicita ac provida. *En Buen Retiro à 27 de Nov. de* 1761.

be presented to, and examined by the council of Castile, in order to discover, if any prejudice can result from its observance, either to the concordatum or to the laws, good customs and practices, or to the tranquillity of the kingdom, or to the prejudice of any third person, excepting solely from this presentation, the dispensations and briefs dispatched by the holy penitenciary for the internal forum of consciences: And that the inquisitor-general shall not publish any edict, proceeding from any pontifical bull, or brief, unless it be transmitted to him by my order; for they must all be delivered by the nuncio to my person, or to my first secretary of state; and that if they belong to the prohibition of any books, the formality must be observed, as expressed in the 14th Auto, tit. 7. book I. causing the books to be examined again, and then, if they should deserve it, prohibiting them by his own authority, and without inserting the brief: And likewise that the inquisitor-general shall not publish in the court, or out of it, any edict, or expurgatory, without first giving notice thereof to me, by the secretary of dispatch, of grace, and justice, or in his absence, from my person, by the secretary of state;

ſtate; nor without obtaining in anſwer my conſent: And finally, that before any book or paper be condemned by the inquiſitor-general, or by the tribunal of the inquiſition, they ſhall hear the defence that the concerned may deſire to make, citing them for that purpoſe, according to the regulations preſcribed to the inquiſition of Rome by Pope Benedict XIV. in the Apoſtolic Conſtitution, which begins, *Solicita ac provida*, &c. Buen Retiro, the 27th November 1761.

X. The Royal Council of the Indies.

The Duke of ALVA is chancellor of it. This is juridical only.

LETTER

LETTER III. PART II.

COUNCILS, HALLS, and TRIBUNALS.

XI. *Royal Council of the Orders of Knighthood.*

Inſtituted for the regulation and government, and to preſerve the privileges of thoſe orders, by FERDINAND the Catholic, in 1489. As theſe Spaniſh orders ſeem not to be very well known in England, I will now give ſome account of them. They are,

1. The Order of the GOLDEN FLEECE.
2. Of ST. JAMES, or SAN JAGO.
3. Of ALCANTARA.
4. Of CALATRAVA.
5. Of MONTESA.
6. Of THE HABIT OF CHRIST.

I. *The Order of the Golden Fleece* came originally from the houſe of BURGUNDY. PHILIP *the Good*, Duke of BURGUNDY, inſtituted it in 1429. The collar of this order has a lamb hanging to it, with this motto, *Pretium non vile laborum.* The preſent members of this order are as follow:

LIST *of the* KNIGHTS *of the* GOLDEN FLEECE; *as it ſtood in the Year* 1760.

The KING, *Chief, and Sovereign of the Order.*
The MARQUEZ DE GRIMALDO, *Chancellor.*
CONDE DE CANILLAS, *Regiſter.*
D. MANUEL MUNOZ Y' HESTARTE, *King at Arms.*

G KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS.

1. Duc de Noialles, March 7, 1702.
2. Conde del Montijo, December 9, 1713.
3. Duc de Sully, December 31, 1714.
4. Marquez de Arienzo, March 16, 1719.
5. The Serene Duke of Parma, May 27, 1723.
6. Comte de Coigni, July 22, 1734.
7. The Serene Infant Don Luis, October 24, 1735.
8. Duque de Sora, October 21, 1736.
9. Don Miguel Reggio, December 18, 1737.
10. Marquez de las Minas, January 23, 1738.
11. Duc de Penthievre, April 27, 1738.
12. Prince Albert of Poland, November 28, 1738.
13. The King of France, March 13, 1739.
14. The Most Serene Dauphin, March 13, 1739.
15. Conde de Jablonewski, January 20, 1740.
16. Elector of Bavaria, January 20, 1742.
17. Duc de Belleisle, April 5, 1742.
18. Duc de Lauraguais, June 19, 1745.
19. Duque de Alva, May 26, 1746.
20. Comte de Noailles, May 27, 1746.
21. Duque de Medina Coeli, April 9, 1748.
22. Serene Prince of Asturias, January 3, 1749.
23. Duke Clement of Bavaria, June 11, 1749.
24. Marquez de la Ensenada, April 12, 1750.
25. Duque de Bejar, April 12, 1750.
26. Prince of Parma, February 2, 1751.
27. King of Naples, February 2, 1751.
28. Serene Infant Don Gabriel, June 9, 1752.
29. Serene Duke of Orleans, June 9, 1752.
30. Prince Masseran, September 22, 1752.
31. Principe de San Nicandro, September 22, 1752.
32. Duque de Bournombile, December 18, 1753.
33. Marquez de Villa Franca, December 18, 1753.
34. Duque de Medina-Sidonia, December 18, 1753.
35. Serene Duke of Burgundy, March 27, 1754.
36. Constable Colonna, December 16, 1755.

37. Serene Infant Don Antonio, January 16, 1756.
38. Conde de Aranda, April 13, 1756.
39. Serene Infant Don Francisco, March 11, 1757.
40. Marquez de Monte Alegre, September 5, 1758.

Created ſince, on the Rupture between England and Spain.

Duc de Choiseul.
Conde de Fuentes, *&c.*

The grand maſterſhip of this order was made hereditary in the Kings of Spain, of the houſe of Auſtria: conſequently the preſent King of Spain has no right to it.—The reſt were inſtituted to encourage a ſpirit of cruzading.

II. *The Order of San Jago, or St. James,* is divided into twelve governments. It was inſtituted in the twelfth century, and confirmed by Pope Alexander III. in the year 1175. Its revenues, ariſing from 87 commanderies, are computed at 230,000 ducats, (28,750 pounds.) Each knight is obliged, by his feudal tenure, to furniſh the King yearly with 368 lances, to make war againſt the infidels. They compound for this with the King, and pay a certain yearly ſum.

III. *The Order of Alcantara* was called *the noble*; becauſe, to be a knight, you muſt prove your nobility for four generations paſt; whereas the other orders required only a proof through two deſcents. The knights of *Alcantara* have 38 commanderies, worth 200,000 ducats, (25,000 pounds.) Theſe furniſh only 138 lances to the King.

IV. *The Order of Calatrava,* inſtituted in the twelfth century, for the defence of that city againſt the Moors in 1158, and Pope Alexander III. confirmed it. They have 54 commanderies, worth 110,000 ducats revenue, (13,750 pounds.) They furniſh 300 lances to the King.

V. *The Order of Monteſa* is only worn in Valentia, and was eſtabliſhed in 1317. It has 9 commanderies.

The King of Spain is grand maſter of theſe orders.

Besides thefe the prefent King of Spain has now introduced the Neapolitan order of St. Januarius: And has ordered that to be worn in his court above the French order of the *St. Efprit*, or that of the *Golden Fleece.*

XII. *Royal Council of the Hazienda, or Treafury.*

This is not properly the treafury, but rather a court of exchequer: All the King's revenues are received by an annual treafurer, who is generally a member of this body. This council was inftituted by Philip III.

XIII. *The Hall of the Millones.*

Here are paid in the impofts called *Alcavalas* and *Millones*, the firft of which are the moft ancient revenues of the crown of Spain, eftablifhed originally by the Moors. They were at firft a fifth, afterwards a tenth part of the value on goods bought or fold. They are now about 14 *per cent.* and are exacted alfo on private confumption, as if you kill your own meat, *&c.* you pay the *Alcavala.* The *Millones* are a fort of general excife given by the *Cortes* to Philip IV. in 1647, are the heavieft tax in all Spain, and renewed every fix years.

XIV. *The Hall of Juftice and Grace.*

This is an office, through which all commiffions and grants of the crown pafs.

XV. *Tribunal of the Greater Chamber of Accompts.*

This is a check upon the King's treafurers; for the gentlemen of this office audit all their accounts, and can reject any part of them. It was eftablifhed in 1574, by Philip II.

XVI. *General Commiffion of Crufade.*

When Charles V. grew tired of afking money of his *Cortes*, and was willing to free himfelf from their controul; in order to become abfolute, he had recourfe to other expedients of getting money, and fet himfelf at work to find other fources, for his

his royal revenues. With this view he petitioned CLEMENT VII. to grant him the profits arifing from the fale of thofe indulgences, which are contained in the *bull of the crufado*. The Pope very complaifantly granted the requeft; and the contrivance compleatly anfwered that prince's expectation: For indulgences have always fold better in SPAIN, than in any other country. There are four *bulls* granted by the fee of ROME to SPAIN exclufively; thefe are,

I. *The Bull of the Crufado*, which grants plenary indulgence to all who fhall ferve perfonally for the fpace of one year in war againft the infidels; or if they fend foldiers to that fervice; or if they contribute *two rials of plate* (about the value of an Englifh fhilling) for that purpofe. In the INDIES, where money was to be had in greater plenty, the price of this bull was prodigious; it has been fold for a pound of gold. Thofe that purchafe this bull twice in one year, have a *double* indulgence or abfolution: For it lafts only for the fpace of one year, fo that a new one muft be bought annually by every individual. The next bull is,

II. *The Bull for the Dead*. This being bought for any dead perfon, it enfures them abfolution from all fin, and fets them free from purgatory.

III. *The Bull of Compofition*. This entitles the purchafers to a right to any ftolen goods, or fuch effects as they may be unlawfully poffeffed of; for by buying this indulgence, they compound with the Pope for them. How much fhorter a procefs is this, than our Englifh method of hearings in the King's Bench, or a tedious chancery-fuit! One twelve-penny indulgence adjudges the property to the thief himfelf. This the Pope does by virtue of his being fupreme lord of all *temporal*, as well as fpiritual goods.

IV. The laft is *the Bull of Milk*. This is an indulgence to eat flefh, butter, cheefe, and eggs in Lent.

THUS you fee the bufinefs of this council, or *general commiffion of Crufade*, is to diftribute thofe bulls; to raife a revenue to the

crown,

crown, under a pretence of levying a tax for crufading: Its great object is the maintenance of CEUTA, for that is the *fole tenure* by which they hold the grant of thofe bulls: For were they to lofe CEUTA, they would lofe all pretenfions to this tax, which would revert to the fee of ROME. In this council all books of religion are examined; no breviary nor miffal can be printed without its licence. It is the depofitary of ftolen goods unowned. It was erected in the year 1525. All the King's fubjects are obliged to buy the indulgence belonging to the *bull of the Crufado*, to enable them to go to confeffion, receive abfolution, and to communicate; for if they bring not this bull, the priefts will neither abfolve them, nor give them the wafer. This very confiderable part of the crown revenues was given in confequence of Cardinal XIMENES's expedition into AFRICA. All the benefices in SPAIN are taxed for the crufade. TOLEDO alone pays 50,000 ducats yearly, (6250 pounds;) the contribution of the clergy is great, but of the laity ftill more: Thefe bulls are faid to produce yearly, in SPAIN only, 1,200,000 ducats (above 57,000 *l.* fterl.) and about double that fum in AMERICA. Thofe who die without having bought them, die excommunicated.

XVII. *Board of Works and Forrefts.*

XVIII. *Council of Commerce, Money, and Mines*; or a board of trade.

XIX. *Junta de Facultades y de Viudedades.*

What the nature of this board is, I cannot fay, having made feveral enquiries in vain about it: Tho' I am inclined to believe, that it relates to cafes of property and perfonal eftates, and particularly widows jointures.

XX. *Apoftolical Junta.*

To appoint miffionaries.

XXI. *Junta of Tobacco.*

To manage the farm of the tobacco.

XXII. *Junta*

XXII. *Junta of the Provisions.*

This is a council of persons of rank and property, who are obliged to furnish MADRID with bread and all other provisions at a fixt price. It has the preference of the first purchase at all markets.

XXIII. *Tribunal of the first Physician.*

DON JOSEPH SUNOL, of the Council of his Majesty, and first Physician of the Chamber, *President.*
DON MIGUEL BARBON, of the Council of his Majesty, and his Physician of the Chamber, *Vice-president.*
DON JOSEPH AMAR, Physician to his Majesty, and first Physician.
DON ANDRES PIQUER, Physician of the Chamber of his Majesty, and first Physician.
DON MATTHIAS DE LA RUBIA, *Assessor.*
DON FR. ANT. DE VERGARA, *Fiscal.*
DON FR. XAVIER DE QUESADA, *Secretary.*

XXIV. *Tribunal of the Nonciature, or Concordate.*

This related, among other articles, to the disposal of *ecclesiastical preferments.* It was abolished by an agreement between the courts of ROME and SPAIN, in 1753.

ACADEMIES ERECTED

In this Court under the Royal Protection.

XXV. ROYAL SPANISH ACADEMY.

HIS EXCELLENCE THE DUKE OF ALVA, Dean of the Council of State, *Director.*
DON FRANCISCO DE ANGULA, *Secretary.*

XXVI. ROYAL ACADEMY OF HISTORY.

D. AUG. DE MONT. Y LUYANDO, perpetual Director for his Majesty, and Secretary of the Chamber of Grace and Justice, and Estudo of Castille.

D. EUG.

D. Eug. de Llaguno Amirola, *Secretary* *.

XXVII. Royal Academy of the Three Noble Arts, Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, with the Title of San Fernando.

His Excellency D. Ricardo Wall, Protector and Counsellor of State.
D. Tib. de Agirre, *Vice Protector* of the Council of the Orders.
D. Ig. de Hermositta, Secretary.

XXVIII. Royal Academy of Physic at Madrid.

Don J. Sunol, *Counsellor* of his Majesty, and his first Physician, perpetual *President* for his Majesty.
Don A. Piquer, Physician of his Majesty, *Vice President*, and first Physician.
Don J. de Ortega, *Secretary*.

* The Academy of History at Madrid was founded in 1713, by the Duke de Escalona, who is well known to the republic of letters. There is another Academy at Seville, chiefly relating to the Mathematics.

LETTER

LETTER IV.

State of Literature, Letters, and Men of Learning in SPAIN.

IN regard to learning, and the belles lettres, Spain evidently labours under two material diſadvantages; which are, the want of a liberty of the preſs; and the being ſubjected to the cenſure of the inquiſition. It is eaſy to imagine how many valuable works of wit, humour, ſatire, and genius are entirely rendered abortive for want of this liberty; and though it may be attended with ſome evils and inconveniencies, yet its advantages are evident, from the many entertaining and uſeful productions, which in our iſland ſolely owed their birth to it: for, as one well ſaid, Is it not better for the public, that a million of monſters ſhould come into the world, which are ſure to die as ſoon as they are born, than that one *Hercules* ſhould be ſtrangled in his cradle? Let us bear patiently with the infamous productions of infidelity and faction, as long as we can receive from the ſame channel, the admirable diſcourſes of a Sherlock, or a Hare; the political writings of a Bolingbroke, or a Bath, and the various maſterly and elegant compoſitions of a Lyttleton. What would have become of the wit and buffoonery of Dr. Swift, the elegant obſervations of Mr. Addison, and the genteel humour of Sir Richard Steele, if their free and unſhackled ſpirits had been chained down like thoſe of the *Spaniards?* Where would have been thoſe many pleaſing and inſtructive writings which daily ſprung up, thro' this liberty, at different periods, in the many controverſial wars which

we have had upon ſubjects of party, politics, learning, and even religion? Would not all theſe have been deſtroyed in the bud, if we had ſeen, as Mr. POPE ſays, under the throne of Ignorance or Superſtition,

> Beneath her footſtool Science groan in chains,
> And Wit dread exile, penalties and pains.
> There, foam'd, rebellious Logic, gagg'd and bound;
> There, ſtript, fair Rhet'ric languiſh'd on the ground?

It is a matter of much more ſurprize to me, when I conſider things in this light, to find that the *Spaniards* are advanced ſo far as they are in arts and ſcience, than to wonder, that they are got no farther. If we add to this the power and uncontrouled licence, which the Inquiſitors or Dominicans have to cenſure all works printed there, and if they pleaſe, to chaſtiſe and puniſh the authors, it would ſurely make a full apology for SPAIN in this article. I know not well how many *licences* a book muſt have before it can actually paſs the preſs, but I think at leaſt three. It is uſually read by as many cenſors, and is carefully cleanſed by the Catholic ſpunge, before it falls under the eye of the public. The inquiſition never grants any licence, reſerving to itſelf the freedom of condemning or abſolving afterwards, as it may judge expedient. The art of this management is apparent. The index of the *Libri Prohibiti* publiſhed by the holy office is now increaſed to two large volumes in folio; and a man muſt fairly turn over all that work, before he can well know what he dare read. The claſſics that I opened in the royal library at MADRID were anathematized in the title with theſe words, *Auctor Damnatus*, and many whole prefatory diſcourſes were erazed and blotted out, becauſe, as the librarian told me, *Ils ſont contre notre religion*. I have been told by a Spaniard, a friend of mine, that the Dominican library, conſiſting only of books which they have ſeized, and which of courſe are forbidden, is one of the largeſt and fineſt in MADRID. I have heard many of them own, that the prohibited books were generally the moſt worth reading. One in particular told me, that as Father PAUL's hiſtory of the council of TRENT was forbidden to be read any where upon earth, he took it with him, and read it at ſea. It is no uncommon thing here to ſee the



the works of our Locke, Newton and Bacon, thoſe immortal glories of human nature, ſhut up in durance. But how ſhould it be otherwiſe, when, as Bayle tells us, in an extract from John of Salisbury, that Pope Gregory VI. not only baniſhed mathematics from the court, but burnt a library of heathen learning, in order to give the Scripture more authority. Erasmus found the weight of this millſtone upon the neck of ſcience almoſt inſupportable at the time that he was making ſuch noble efforts for the revival of letters: And the ignorance and indolence of the monks, which he ſo much exclaims againſt in thoſe days, is very little altered for the better in the preſent. Few of them, even now, either underſtand or talk the Latin tongue; and fewer ſtill are employed in ſtudies of real or uſeful learning: they are chiefly confined to the narrow limits of the ſcholaſtic writers, the polemic divines, and Thomaſtic or Auguſtin theology. I ſpeak only in general, for doubtleſs there are ſome exceptions, ſuch as a Flores, a Ponce, a Burriel, or a Feijo; but theſe are rare, and ſhine, like lamps in ſepulchres, amidſt the numerous cells of thoſe uſeleſs eccleſiaſtics. Great part of this dearth of ſcholars is certainly owing to the want of a due encouragement, a reſtriction of the liberty of the preſs, and their ſubjection to the yoke of the inquiſition. And how much they have ſuffered from theſe curbs may be eaſily gathered from a few facts that have paſſed in Spain only. Poor Miguel Cervantes, the inimitable author of *Don Quixote*, underwent many ſevere ſufferings in combating thoſe triple monſters, prejudice, ignorance, and ſuperſtition. The incomparable John de Mariana, whoſe labours and ſtudies have done ſuch laſting honour to himſelf, and to his country, was confined twenty years in priſon, and when he wrote his Hiſtory, he dared not to bring it down any nearer to his own times, for fear of giving offence. And even within theſe two or three laſt years, Dr. Isla, who wrote that pretty ſatire, *Frey Gerundio*, upon the monks and preachers of theſe times, has been perſecuted and ſilenced by the inquiſition for his impertinent wit.

Such being then the true ſtate of the caſe, we are certainly much obliged to thoſe wits and geniuſes in Spain, who have had firmneſs enough to break through all theſe obſtacles, and have

produced works, which have made their names the theme of their own countrymen, and refpected and efteemed abroad. The COMPLUTENSIAN Bible* has undoubtedly been the beft monument to the memory of Cardinal XIMENES, and would atone, if any thing could atone, for the fhare which he had in eftablifhing the inquifition. This certainly doubles the merit of fuch writers, who have been fo hardy as to ftep forth in this country: fuch as, CERVANTES, COVARRUBIAS, FAXARDO, ZURITA, CABRERA, SANDOVAL, MARIANA, ANTONIO PEREZ, GARCILASSO DE LA VEGA, LOPEZ DE VEGA, CARPIO, ANTONIO DE GUEVARA, CALDERONI, ANT. DE SOLIS, HERRERA, *&c.* It makes us regard in a much higher light fuch men as ANTONIO AUGUSTINO, VILLALPANDO, L. RAMIREZ DE PRADO, SANCTIUS, and others.

BUT in order to fet this point in a clearer view, I will now make fome general remarks upon the prefent ftate of Divinity, Hiftory, Phyfic, and Poetry in this country, and then fubjoin a lift and account of the moft remarkable writers in each branch.

IN regard to Divinity, it confifts much, as it formerly did, in the ftudy of the fathers, councils, the decrees of the popes, and their canons, and in fyftems of Thomaftic and Auguftine theology. The knowlege of the learned languages, and explication of the text of the facred writings, has very little to do with it. In this track of criticifm they are almoft utter ftrangers; and I cannot find any thing of late years publifhed in this way: It is holy ground, and therefore dangerous to be approached. In cafuiftry indeed they are very well verfed, and this makes a conftant part of the ftudies of their paftoral office: I fuppofe it is in fome meafure neceffary to fuch as muft be confeffors; but whether it is fo far requifite, as to run into fuch obfcene difquifitions, as refine, and reduce finning to a fyftem, it will be difficult to perfuade our divines.

* This was the firft *Polyglot* ever printed, and was done at the expence of the cardinal, then archbifhop of Toledo. It was about four years in printing, from 1514 to 1517, but not publifhed till 1520, when it came out in 6 volumes, including the Lexicon: It was printed in four languages, the Hebrew, Chaldee, Greek, and Latin. This ferved as a model to that of Mr. Walton, which is more ufeful and exact, and to that of Mr. Le Jay, printed at Paris with many expenfive ornaments.

But that this kind of cafuiftry is too infamoufly ftudied, appears from the many tomes that have been publifhed in this country, and particularly in that curious refearch of *Sanchez de Matrimonio*. When I fay the fathers, take notice I mean the Latin fathers; for as to the Greek, there are very few amongft them, who are able to undertake that tafk: for the ftudy of the learned languages is here but at a low ebb; Hebrew feems to be rather the moft cultivated. It may not be improper to obferve, that I am told there is a MS. of St. AUGUSTINE in the Bodleian library at Oxford, in which there is a paffage allowing the clergy to marry; which paffage is not extant in any Roman-catholic copy that was ever heard of.

THE lawyers in this country get as much money as the practitioners in other countries; and whatever may be faid of the flownefs of our chancery fuits, the tedioufnefs of theirs will at leaft equal them: A friend of mine, a great merchant at CADIZ, has juft obtained a caufe at MADRID, after *nine* years attendance; and I could mention fome others, which are at this time depending, which probably will never be determined at all. Bribery operates too much in this country; and to do the *Spaniards* juftice, they do not difown it. It appeared very plainly in the famous caufe of the ANTIGALLICAN privateer, in which the late Sir BENJAMIN KEENE took fuch patriotic and difinterefted pains; and in many others, which might be mentioned.

IN Hiftory, the Spaniards have many valuable writers. The detail of particular wars, as that of GRANADA, between PHILIP IV. and the MOORS, by MENDOSA, faid to be a mafterly work; the relation of the fucceffion-war, or partition of the Spanifh monarchy, by SAN FELIPPE, &c. the ecclefiaftical hiftory of SPAIN by Father HENRY FLORES, in fifteen volumes 4to. &c. the hiftory of particular cities, fuch as *Toledo*, *Seville*, &c. Their great antiquarians are FLORIO OCAMPO, AMBROSIUS MORALES, MARIANA; REQUESENDIUS for thofe of PORTUGAL. But I cannot find, that any writer of credit (for fome have attempted it) has been yet bold enough to take up the thread of their general hiftory, where MARIANA left it off, that is to fay, with FERDINAND and ISABELLA (for the fupplement and continuator

MI-

MINIANA I don't consider) and bring it down to these times. Perhaps they do not care to attempt it, for fear of offence; and another reason may be, that the King has absolutely forbid any of his subjects to write the history of CHARLES V.; which, I suppose, is owing to some circumstances relating to religion and that prince, which might be too delicate to touch upon. Tho' it would be both a curious and useful task to trace the secret springs and causes that set a prince of his active and adust complexion upon such various and great enterprizes; who made vast advances towards universal monarchy, and perhaps was nearer to it than any other man ever was since ALEXANDER and CÆSAR; who was not contented to reign while living, but left a political testament for his son's direction after his death; and, what was more extraordinary, a testament, which that son religiously observed and copied from. What can be more astonishing, than to see this same active and restless spirit, all at once, in a fit of disgust, retire to the narrow cell of a poor monk, and there amuse himself with acting over the approaching scene of his own death! For this, however odd it may seem, was certainly done; and tho' alive, he had the same preparations made, of procession, mournings, coffin, &c. as if he really was dead, and was at the same time, what no man ever was before, or will be probably again, the subject, actor, and spectator, all at once, of his own funeral. PHILIP of MACEDON's so much talked of *Memento Mori* was poor to this. This was a sight, which, I believe, few people's curiosity would not wish to have seen. But this was not all: tho' CÆSAR was his model, tho' he conquered all things, he could not, like that Prince, conquer himself: for he soon repented that he ever had resigned the world and his crown, and died at last of chagrin, at the folly of having done that act, which he could never revoke.

LETTER

LETTER IV. PART II.

STATE of PHYSIC, POETRY, &c.

IN Phyſic and Chirurgery this country is at leaſt two centuries behind the Engliſh. But as thoſe arts are much out of my province, I ſhall give what I have to offer upon them in the words of one of their moſt eminent writers. There is ſcarce any ſtudy that takes in ſuch a variety of knowledge as Phyſic doth, and therefore it is no wonder, that the Spaniards, who are ſlow in all things, have made ſuch a ſmall progreſs in this part of ſcience. But perhaps the people may be perſuaded that they have leſs occaſion for it; where they believe that ſaints, miracles, and charms, can cure the moſt inveterate diſeaſes, there muſt be much leſs inclination to have recourſe to art. They may be willing to leave the more feeble reſources of meer human aſſiſtance to thoſe, who are ſo unhappy as to want faith. Not but they have their regular profeſſors in this part of ſcience. Dr. SANGRADO's maxims ſtill prevail among them, notwithſtanding they are ſo finely ridiculed by Monſ. LE SAGE, in his GIL BLAS. There cannot be a more ſtriking proof of their want of ſkill, than the epidemical prevalence of the venereal diſeaſe all over this country; tho' poſſibly they may not deſire to have it quite ſubdued. Give me leave to relate part of a converſation, which I had with a chirurgeon upon that ſubject. He was ſent for by a nobleman to cure him of that diſtemper, who told his excellency, that if he would follow ſuch a regimen and diet, and regularly take what he preſcribed, that he would cure him in a month's time entirely: "Cure me entirely!" replied the nobleman; "no not for the "world; I only want you, ſir, to correct and leſſen it a little; but "I would not be cured entirely upon any account: a little of it "is the beſt thing in nature for the health."—"Sir," replied my

friend,

friend, " if your excellence only wants *palliatives*, a Spaniſh chi-" rurgeon will anſwer that purpoſe as well as me: my buſineſs is to " cure, not to continue diſtempers.—Good morning to your ex-" cellence."

As to diſpenſaries, and accounts of the *Materia Medica*, they may have them, but I met with none. Botany is much ſtudied here, and is well underſtood: And I am told that the provinces of GALLICIA and VALENTIA afford great plenty of very excellent ſhrubs and plants.

Part of Father FEIJOO's Diſcourſes upon PHYSIC.

Tranſlated from the Original Spaniſh.

[The Phyſicians he chiefly quotes, are, *MICHAEL ETMULLER*, *GEORGIUS BAGLIVIUS*, *THOMAS SYDENHAM*, *LE FRANÇOIS*, *DON MARTIN MARTINEZ*.]

THE Spaniſh phyſicians follow the ſyſtem of GALEN, and LAZARUS RIVERIUS: It is from GALEN they have taken the practice of *bleeding* ſo profuſely. But ſome of the *Spaniards*, ſuch as MARTINEZ, have declared againſt this practice, and would not admit of it even in putrid fevers; and he ſaid, that the lancet had killed more men, than ever were ſhot by a train of artillery. FEIJOO ſeems to be of this opinion: he ſays, he believes in ſome caſes it may be proper, but difficult to ſay *when*; that you cannot judge of the goodneſs or badneſs of blood by any ſymptoms, becauſe it alters immediately on coming out of the veins; becauſe every individual's blood is different, and let it appear ever ſo bad to the doctor, the patient cannot live without it. It is for this reaſon he condemns all transfuſion of blood from one patient to another, as arrant nonſenſe: and affirms that experiments upon blood confirm this doctrine. Our author is likewiſe no friend to purging, as he ſays it carries off the good as well as the bad, the nutricious as well as the pernicious juices; and that it forces the excrements ſometimes thro' improper paſſages. As to ſaying, that it purges away

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the choler, or *the phlegm*, that is all imaginary; becauſe purges carry off all things indiſcriminately; and becauſe they give the different colours to the voided excrements by their different tinctures: *Epithymy* will give a black dye; and it is well if this be the worſt of it: Phyſicians ſhould take care leſt they kill their friends as well as their enemies, as the Turks did at the ſiege of Rhodes. In common caſes you ſhould never purge; never in the beginning of fevers, except in caſes of turgency, and even then in the beginning it is inexcuſable, and in the end doubtful: It is an effort of nature; leave Her to herſelf: for purges never affect the morbid matter, unleſs it happens to be in the *primæ viæ*, and then there is no doubt of the uſefulneſs of purging. Thoſe purges which gripe the moſt are the beſt, becauſe the griping comes not from the purge, but from the acid matter they put in motion. And as to vomits and clyſters, by the authority of SYDENHAM, I reject them in all fevers. In fine, there is nothing certain in medicine. One phyſician admires one remedy, which another abhors. What has been ſaid for and againſt *hellebore*? for and againſt *antimony*? With theſe they are *panaceas*, with thoſe poiſons. What a rout has been made about medicinal ſtones! the *bezoar*-ſtone and many others? Cordials are much the ſame. Coſtly medicines and exotics are juſt as futile; all, all a fable. One houſe-medicine is worth them all. A French phyſician I have read of uſed to give all his patients *coffee*; tho' I am perſuaded neither coffee nor tea are of any ſervice. The moſt known ſpecifics begin to be called in queſtion; the *bark* has many enemies; and *mercury* begins to be declaimed againſt, though it certainly is the moſt generous medicine in the whole world. I appeal to experience. Engliſh ſalts are hurtful, becauſe they purge too gently. Too much, too many medicines certainly do a patient more hurt, than any other miſtaken practice. All phyſicians abuſe remedies; none obſerve the *criſis* of diſtempers; they ſhould never diſturb nature: and to apply many medicines, when nature is fighting with a diſtemper, is to weaken the patient's force, when he moſt wants it, and taking ſide with the diſeaſe, inſtead of taking part with nature. As to ignorant practitioners, it is in vain to diſſuade them from giving much phyſic: but if any phyſician of real knowledge does it for the ſake of aſſiſting the apothecary, and of vending his medicines, the ſoul of

that phyſician is in a much more deplorable ſtate, than any patient's body. No view of retaining patients, no reaſons of convenience, honour, or of being well with the apothecaries, ſhould induce them to this practice : as they will certainly be culpable in the ſight of GOD for whatever damage they may do their patients.

As to phyſical or medicinal obſervations, there is great inſincerity in them, becauſe a phyſician gives ONE caſe in which ſuch a preſcription ſucceeded, and conceals *two*, in which it did not. Every body knows the obſervations of *Riverius*, which have gained great applauſe; and tho' they amount to 400, there is ſcarce *one* which is not defective : It is very entertaining to ſee the author boaſt, that he cures a *bilious cholic* with four bleedings, and four purges mixed up with aſſiſtant emollients, anodynes, and other remedies : A preſcription, which muſt take up many days; whereas in the natural courſe of the diſtemper it ſeldom laſts ſo long. To make uſeful obſervations requires great knowledge, great ſincerity, and great ſagacity ; and theſe qualities are not the lot of every phyſician.

I KNOW not whether this diſcourſe, which I am now publiſhing, will be agreeable to the gentlemen of the faculty, or not; they may be afraid, perhaps, if the world ſhould grow out of conceit with *phyſic*, it may become out of conceit too with its profeſſors, and then ſome would certainly be diſcarded, who are now in vogue. But they need never fear, they are ſafe as to this point; the world will always remain juſt as it has done. No genius was ever able to turn the courſe of thoſe impetuous rivers, prejudice, and cuſtom. How much have QUEVEDO in SPAIN, PETRARCH in ITALY, in FRANCE firſt MONTAIGNE, and then MOLIERE, declaimed againſt all phyſicians and phyſic ? and with a great deal of truth. Their writings are read, and celebrated. But things remain juſt as they were. I ſhall content myſelf with perſuading ſome few to follow the beſt means they can for the recovery of their health. Some phyſicians have ſo much generous candor, as to own publicly the inſufficiency of medicine, and the perplexity of their art : And it is no wonder to ſee thoſe, whoſe minds are not ſo noble, con-

confiding in physic more than it deserves. Some doctors, out of mere policy, conceal the weakness of their art; BAGLIVIUS was one of these. But says another; "It is very well for physicians "to confess the impotency of physic to one another, because they "are judges, and they know it. But there is no occasion to tell all "this to the vulgar, who believe always that a doctor knows much "more, than he either does, or can know." But I say on the contrary, that the common people would reap great benefit by such acknowledgements, and the physician receive no great damage: because if these poor people knew how little security there was in physic, and that there is scarce a remedy which is not dangerous; that even the greatest and most knowing physicians commit various blunders; that many of those patients, who recover, owe their recovery only to their natural strength, and they owe to the physician the obligation of retarding that recovery: Did they know these things, they would have much less recourse to physic; they would preserve their entrails more entire, and would not spend that money in bottles of physic, which they wanted for other uses. They would content themselves with taking some slight things in their habitual indispositions, which are born with them, and which are inseparable from their constitution, and which no physician in the world can cure, notwithstanding their boasted *radical cures*, which are not to be found *in rerum natura*. With this management many delicate ladies would cease to be troublesome to their husbands and families; many men would be useful servants to the public, who are now rendered useless by physicking themselves. These, and many other advantages, with the knowledge of how little hope is to be reposed in physic, moved me to give this advertisement to the public: and physicians ought in conscience to concur with me in undeceiving the public.

AND indeed this would be no damage to the faculty themselves; at least to the learned part of them, and who have acquired reputations as such. For, to these, employment and fees would never be wanting. Because the case would never happen, nor the motive for banishing all physicians out of the world, as they were once from ROME. The fine lady would not always send for the doctor to feel her pulse; nor the imaginary madman, as in the

comedy of MOLIERE, ſhriek when nothing ails him; nor the decrepit old fool imagine the apothecary's drugs can remove him ſome leagues from his grave. By this means the phyſicians would have more time for ſtudy, and reflexion upon their ſtudies and their experiments, as well as to aſſiſt at anatomical diſſections. The moſt eminent of the profeſſion would be at leiſure to write books: by this means phyſicians would become more learned, and phyſic advance daily towards perfection, to which it wants many a good journey ſtill. Phyſic is indeed recommended in Scripture, but not the phyſic of theſe modern times; when we are in really imminent danger, I confeſs it is prudent to have recourſe to it; and that, generally ſpeaking, the quickneſs and immediate application of the remedy is the moſt important point. *Opium*, *Quinquina*, vomits, and very active medicines, may here be of great ſervice, becauſe they induce changes, which nature herſelf would never produce. If I have expreſſed myſelf too ſtrongly in ſome places about the danger even of cures and phyſic; it is becauſe I would remove the prejudices of the vulgar, who will follow the blind dictates of even the moſt ignorant empyric: And I had rather incline them to the other extreme. In all that I have ſaid in this diſcourſe, I have ſaid it under the ſhade of the moſt illuſtrious medicinal writers, and ſupported by the greateſt authorities.

I CONCLUDE with exhorting all, who would chooſe their phyſician, to chooſe one with theſe qualities. *Firſt*, Let him be a good Chriſtian; becauſe knowing himſelf accountable to GOD for all his ſteps, he will take them more ſeriouſly and warily, and will really apply himſelf to the ſtudy of his profeſſion. The *ſecond* is, That he be judicious, but of a cool, not warm temperament. The *third*, That he ſhould not be boaſtful in ſhewing the power and ſafety of his art; for thoſe who are ſuch, are either ignorant, or diſingenuous. The *fourth* is, That he follow no philoſophic ſyſtem of practice, be addicted to no one ſet of rules, but guided only by his own experience, and that of the beſt writers. The *fifth* is, That he be not a giver of many remedies, eſpecially the dangerous ones; holding it as for certain, that all thoſe, who write and preſcribe much, are bad phyſicians, altho' they know all that

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has been wrote about phyfic. The *fixth* is, That he informs himfelf exactly of the fymptoms of diftempers, which are many, and drawn from various fources. The generality of phyficians, when they have felt the pulfe, looked at the urine, peeped into the clofe-ftool, inftantly call for pen, ink, and paper—to *prefcribe*. The pulfe is a fymptom very obfcure, the urine very fallible : and one cannot be certain of the diftemper and its caufes (except in a few cafes, where they are vifible) without attending to the complexion of many circumftances, both confequential and antecedent. The *feventh* is, That his fucceffes fhould in general anfwer his prognoftications ; I fay, in general, becaufe always to do it, they muft be angels and not men ; for that circumftance will excufe many others that preceded ; and becaufe it is the only means by which the moft ignorant man can difcern, who is a phyfician of fkill, and who is an ignorant one : for the certainty of prognoftication is a clear proof, that he knows the prefent ftate of the diftemper ; becaufe by that only which is now, one can know what is to come. On the other hand, that which thefe prognofticators commonly fay, plainly fhews they do not know one word of phyfic. Some think the art of foretelling a feparate faculty from phyfic ; and thus fome phyficians are celebrated for foretelling, others for curing : But this is a miftake, for it is impoffible, that the cure fhould be right, and the prognoftic wrong, and *vice verfâ*. Indeed there is one difference, a phyfician, who miffes of the cure may be blamed, but one who fails in his prophefy may be damned. In a dangerous cafe, an ignorant phyfician being called in, faid it was only a light crudity of the ftomach, which would go off the next day. With this affurance the people about the patient never fent for the priefts : Soon after the man was feized with a delirium, and died like a Pagan, or brute. The crime commonly attributed to phyficians, is, killing the body ; but, in this cafe, they kill the foul.

Other phyficians, more cautious, and more artful, take the oppofite fide; and whatfoever the diftemper is, they always fay it is a very dangerous one ; they give out many orders, put the whole family in a fright, offer their attendance, and their art. So that if the patient dies, they are fure to praife the fkill of the phyfician, who

who ſaid ſo from the firſt: If he lives, then the ſkill of the phyſician is praiſed, that he cured ſo terrible a diſorder, and God is thanked that the patient fell into ſuch good hands. One good thing comes from this, that the ſick never die without the ſacraments. But one evil is, that the fright they are put into ſometimes increaſes the diſorder, and kills them. All theſe ways are full of evil; altho' the firſt is the greateſt; but however, gentlemen, ye will find one day the angels, to whoſe cuſtody the ſick are committed, accuſing you before God, and placing thoſe before you, who died thro' your fault, or your ignorance.

DISCOURSE VI.

Physicians know but little of healing the ſick; they know as little what ought to be the proper regimen for thoſe in health; at leaſt they can give no rules for eating and drinking. This propoſition, however abſurd it may appear to phyſicians and others, is proved by the evident variety of habits of body, to which is preciſely commenſurate the variety of food, both in quality and quantity. One kind of food is hurtful to one, that is good for another; a quantity that is great for one perſon is hurtful to another. The proportion of the quantity and quality of food to the habit of each individual can only be known by experience: This experience every man has within himſelf; and the phyſician can only know it by the relation he receives. For I muſt always tell the phyſician how much I have eaten and drank, as he cannot know what is proper for me, unleſs I tell him firſt what ails me, what ſits well in my ſtomach, what I digeſt well. The emperor Tiberius laughed at thoſe, who conſulted phyſicians after they were thirty years old; becauſe (he ſaid) at that age every one was able to tell by experience, how to manage themſelves. And indeed he ſeems to have been a ſtriking proof of the truth of his own maxim; for without being much concerned about his diet, or way of living, he lived 78 years; and he probably had lived much longer, if Caligula had permitted him: for altho' he was very weak, his ſucceſſor would not truſt his death to the ſtrength of any diſeaſe: hiſtorians agreeing, that Caligula helped on his death, altho' they differ in the manner of its being done. However, this ma-

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xim of TIBERIUS, generally taken, is certainly true, at leaſt with regard to eating and drinking.

THERE is no eatable, which one can ſay is abſolutely hurtful; this is not my doctrine, but that of HIPPOCRATES, as he has well proved it in his book *De veteri medicina*: for, as he ſays, if it was hurtful to one, it would be ſo to all. Cheeſe, for inſtance, hurts not every one; there are thoſe who eat of it without the leaſt offence. If cheeſe, which is ſo earthy, bad of digeſtion, and hard, can be taken without hurt, what eatable can we ſay is abſolutely hurtful to all?

QUAILS and goats feed upon poiſons, according to PLINY: *Venenis capreæ & cothurnices pingueſcunt*, lib. X. c. 72. That which kills other animals feeds them. Will you ſay then, that there is a greater diverſity of conſtitutions among the different ſpecies of animals, than among individuals of the ſame ſpecies? For my own part I think there is a much greater among the human ſpecies. In the obſervations of SCHENKIUS, he tells us of a man, that eat an ounce of ſcammony, which neither purged him little or much. And in other medicinal authors we read of ſome, who were purged by the ſmell of roſes. Is not this a ſufficient difference in conſtitutions? It is true, that in general there is no great difference between the conſtitutions of men. But there is always ſome, and that a very material one; habits of body vary like faces; in all ſuch caſes as are obvious to our ſenſes we obſerve ſome diſſimilitude in all men. What can be more ſimple, than the ſound of the voice? And yet there is none like that of another's. Nay, among thoſe who have lived in the ſame houſe or community together for many years, it never happens but one can diſtinguiſh the voices of them, tho' you do not ſee them. If this is the caſe in ſo ſimple a thing, how muſt it be in the conſtitution, which is combined of ſuch a variety of materials.

IF our ſenſes were more acute, in caſes where ſome men appear much alike, we ſhould find them very different. There are ſome brutes, which deceive us in the ſame manner. We do not perceive by ſmell the effluvia of human bodies; or if we do, we do not

not diſtinguiſh one from the other. The dog perceives them, and diſtinguiſhes them in all men : tho' he be at a great diſtance, he follows his maſter without ſeeing him, determining himſelf, tho' he meets with many roads, by the ſmell of the effluvia, which he finds as he walks : he hunts and chooſes out among many others the glove of his maſter, tho' he never ſaw it before : and what is more, he recovers a ſtone thrown by his maſter among others thrown at the ſame time by other hands, that little touch ſufficing, by which with his ſubtile ſmell he perceives a different odour from that of the reſt. This is a ſufficient proof to convince you of the *difference of conſtitutions*, becauſe without a difference of conſtitutions there cannot be a difference in the *effluvia*.

NOT only the variety of conſtitutions in men makes it impoſſible to know what diet is proportionate to each ; but alſo the variety which there is between meats of the ſame ſpecies. All wine of grapes, for inſtance, is of the ſame ſpecies. Withal, one wine is ſweet, another is acid, another bitter; one has one colour, another ſmells differently; one is thinner, another is thicker : It is the ſame in meats; the ſame in the fruits of all the plants, though we do not perceive ſo ſtrongly in all this variety, upon account of the imperfection of our ſenſes. By this means it may happen, and does continually happen, that altho' it be the ſame individual, one wine may be wholeſome, another noxious. Meat fed in ſome lands is wholeſome food, in others noxious. Add to this a point of no ſmall conſideration, that the ſame food, without diſtinction, or perceivable difference, may be found, by the ſame individual, wholeſome at one period, and noxious at another, either through the different ſeaſons of the year, the different temperature of the air, the difference of country, or the difference of age. In fine, whatever change happens in the body, that ſhould be a rule to vary more or leſs the diet in quantity, as well as quality.

THUS I have given ſome of the celebrated Father FEIJOO's thoughts on phyſic, and could wiſh out of humanity for the ſake of the Spaniſh nation, that their phyſicians were anſwerable to the character and qualifications he requires. It is obvious enough how little he knows of that neceſſary art.

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In Poetry they have many writers; ſuch as D. AL. DE ERCILLA, the PRINCIPE ESQUILACHE, ANT. LOFRASO, J. RUFO, PINEDA, FIGUEROA, ANT°. DE NEBRIXA, the two VEGA'S, GARCILASSO, and LOPEZ; CALDERONI, BARRIOS, GONGORRA, and others. But as to a complete liſt of them, I have never been able to find one; and am much leſs qualified to decide of their reſpective merit. LOPEZ DE VEGA CARPIO, as VOLTAIRE tells us, comes the neareſt to our SHAKESPEARE. He wrote the *Jeruſalem Conquiſtada*, tragedies, comedies, &c. One thing may be ſaid of the little that I have ſeen of the Spaniſh poetry; that there is a wonderful air of ſimplicity in their common ſongs, or *ſequedillas*: That in ſome pieces which I read in the *Caxon de Saſtre*, or *The taylor's drawer of ſhreds*, there was much ſentiment, as well as dignity: vaſt variety of meaſure, all formed on the old Roman proſody; and in ſome of them a pleaſing air of romance: but grave, majeſtic, moral, penſive, like the people themſelves. Very few attempts to wit or humour, and, I believe, none of drollery or buffoonery. Many upon love, but all in the drapery of the chaſte *Venus*; no *Erycina ridens*, no *Corinna*, no looſe or debauched *Euterpe* among that collection of ſongs of the *Spaniſh Nine*.

As to ſubjects and writers of humour in proſe, I know of none among the old *Spaniards*, but CERVANTES and GUEVARA; the moſt celebrated work of the latter is, the *El Diablo Coxuelo*, or as we ſhould ſay in Engliſh, *The Devil upon two Sticks*, which Mr. LE SAGE modernized into a romance, that is very well known. It is much to be wiſhed, that GUEVARA's original was well tranſlated into Engliſh, as we ſhould find in it an infinity of old *Spaniſh* manners and cuſtoms; and the names of all the then nobility at full length; moſt of which titles and families ſubſiſt to this day.

LETTER IV. PART III.

CATALOGUE of *SPANISH* AUTHORS.

Spanish Writers of HISTORY.

CRonica general de Espana, par Amb. Morales, 4 vol. 4to. *Alcala* 1577

This writer was the great antiquarian, the CAMBDEN of SPAIN; he has continued the work of FLORIO OCAMPO. SANDOVAL, by the particular command of PHILIP III. carried it down farther to ALPHONSO VII. MORALES wrote also,

Las Antiquidades de las Ciudades de Espana.

Compendio Historial de las Cronicas de Espana, par Estevan de Garibays, 4 vol. folio. *Barcelona* 1628

And *Don Juan de Mariana.*—— These two copied MORALES and OCAMPO in great measure. As *Mariana's History of Spain* seems to be so much better known, than that of himself, indulge me in a few words about him. He was born at EBORA, now TALAVERA, in NEW CASTILE; educated at ALCALA DE HENARES, or the antient COMPLUTUM; he lived at TOLEDO, and published the following works:

I. On the weights and measures of the antients.

II. On the exchange of money.

III. A defence of the Vulgate.

IV. *De Rege, & Regis Institutione.*— This piece was burnt at ROME and PARIS, and was quoted to authorize Dr. OATES's narrative in the Popish plot.

V. On the stage.

VI. His history.

He

He was kept in prifon, by order from the Pope, twenty years, in which time he compofed his hiftory, as our Sir W. RALEIGH did in the Tower. He wrote it firft in Latin, and afterwards in Spanifh. But it went no lower than the end of FERDINAND and ISABELLA's reign, about 1516. He wrote, however, a fupplement afterwards, down to 1621; and he has had fince *three* continuators, *Ferd. Camargo y Salcedo*, to 1649; *Bas. Varen de Soto*, to 1669; *Fr. J. M. de Miniana*, to 1699. The firft Latin edition, *Toleti*, 1592, folio, is the beft, tho' it contains only twenty books. The laft ten are printed in the edition, *Moguntiæ* 1605, 4to. The Spanifh editions are, *Madrid*, 1608, 2 vol. folio; *Toledo*, folio, 1601; *Madrid*, 1668, and 1670. There is alfo a new edition, printed at *Amberes* in 16 vol. 12mo. but very incorrect; and one lately at *Madrid*, in 3 vol. folio.

Hiftoria General de Efpana, par Don Rodrigo Ximenes de Rada.

Hiftoria del Rey d'Efpana Don Phelippe II. par Luis Cabrera, folio. *Madrid* 1619

Hiftoria del Rey Don Phelippe II. par Ant. de Herrera, 3 vol. folio. *Valladolid* 1606

Hiftoria del Rey Don Phelippe III. par Gonzalez de Cefpedez, folio. *Barcelona* 1634

Hiftoria de la Rebellion, y Caftigo de los Morifcos del Reyno de Granada, par Luis de Marmol, folio. *Malaga* 1609

Guerra de Granada, hecha por el Rey Don Felippe II. contra los Morifcos, par Mendofa, quarto. *Lifboa* 1627

Hiftoria de la vida y hechos del Emperador Carlos V. par Prud. de Sandoval, folio. *Pampelona* 1614

Commentarios de la Guerra de 1700, *par el Marquez de San Felippe*, 2 vol. quarto.

This book, which is extremely well wrote, has been tranflated into French, and was publifhed at Amfterdam in 1756, in 4 vols. 12mo. under the title of *Memoires pour fervir à l'Hiftoire d'Efpagne, fous le Regne de Philippe V.*

Hiftoria de Efpana par Rafis, an Arab, written at *Corduba* in 976.

Continuacion de la Hiſtoria General de Eſpana de ano 1516 (where MARIANA left off) *a* 1700, *par Medrano,* 3 vol. folio. *Madrid* 1741

Volume 1ſt, CHARLES V. Volume 2d, PHILIP III. Volume 3d, PHILIP IV. and CHARLES II. This is a new work, but I do not find that it bears a very great character. Some able men, whom I conſulted, lamented much their not having any good hiſtory of SPAIN carried down to the preſent times. This is ſurprizing, as it will plainly appear from the face of this liſt, that no country in the world poſſeſſes better materials from whence to compile ſuch a hiſtory. Their chroniclers are numerous; ſuch as,

The *Cronicon* of FLAVIUS DEXTER.
M. MAXIMUS.
ELECA.
BRAULION.
LUITPRANDO.
HUGO PORTA.
JULIAN.
ST. ATHANASIUS.
GR. BETICUS.
HUBS. HISPALIS.
LIBERATUS OF GIRONA.
ILLACII.
ABBS. VALCLARA.
L. RAMIREZ DE PRADO.
DE WULFILAS.

Cronica de Eſpana del Don Alonzo el Sabio, folio. *Valladolid* 1604
Cronica de los Reyes Don Fernando y Iſabel, folio. *Saragoſſa* 1567
Cronica Gotica de Saavedra.
Cronica de los Moros de Eſpana, par Juan de Bleda, folio. *Valentia*

BESIDES theſe, they have the annaliſts of the ſeveral kingdoms or provinces: thus,

Annales del Reyno de Eſpana, in ſeveral volumes in folio.
——— *de Catalonia,* 2 vol. folio.

Annales

Annales de Valentia.
——— *de Arragon, par Hyeronymo Zurita.*

This writer is very well known to the learned world for his other works: theſe annals of Arragon are very finely wrote.

Arragonenſium Rerum Commentarii, par Hyeron de Blancas, folio. *Cæſar Auguſtæ* 1588

Geographica & hiſtorica Deſcriptio Cataloniæ, par Petro de Marca, folio. *Paris* 1688

After theſe come the hiſtories and antiquities of particular cities, which are alſo very numerous: ſuch as,

Las Antiquedades de Madrid, par Quintano.
Sevilla, par Rod. Caro, folio. *Sevilla* 1634
Salamanca, par Gonſalvo de Avila.
Granada, par Pedraza.

Deſcription de la Ciudad de Toledo, par Fr. de Piſa, folio, *Toledo* 1605
——————————— *par Vergara,* folio.
——————— *de Madrid.*
——————— *del Monaſterio de San Lorenzo del Eſcorial, par Fr. de los Santos,* folio. *Madrid* 1681

This is the book which Mr. Thompson has tranſlated into Engliſh, and made ſo magnificent an edition of lately in quarto. It is to be wiſhed, that the inſcriptions in this work had been more correctly copied; they are often falſe Latin, imperfect, and make a very unſcholar-like appearance.

Hiſtoria de la Ciudad de Segovia, par Don Diego de Colmenarez, folio. *Segovia* 1637

Las Antiquedades de Cordova, par Pedro Dias de Ribas, 4to. *Cordova* 1627

Miſcellaneous Books and Writers.

L*As Obras del Padre Feijo,* 13 vol. quarto.

This writer, who lives at Burgos, has juſtly acquired a very high degree of reputation: He has done more towards rightly forming,

forming, and enlarging the minds of his countrymen, than any *Spaniard* before him. He declares war againſt all their vulgar prejudices, and popular errors; has ſaid much freer things than thoſe, who write within the circle of the inquiſition, very prudently care to do; and, if the court had not protected him, he himſelf had felt the Dominican ſcourge long ago.

Deſcription Igleſiaſtica del Reyno de Eſpana, 3 vol. fol.
Obras de Don Bern. Aldreti, ſive Explicatio Characterum antiquorum, 2 vol. 4to.
Origines Rivorum Orbis, par Don Greg. Mayans y Siſcar, 2 vol. 4to.
Origines Litt. Ant. Hiſp. par Manuel de Sarramendi, 8vo.
Obras de Braganza de Ant. Rom. 5 vol. fol.
Concilia Max. Hiſpanica, 7 vol. fol.
Polygraphia Eſpagnola, par Rodriguez, fol. *Madrid* 1738
Diario de los Literatos en Eſpana, 7 vol. 8vo. *Madrid* 1748
Concilia Toletan, par Jorge Loyiſa.
La Lega de Coronicas, par Alph. Martinez.
Eſcritores del Reyno de Valentia, par Ximenes, 2 vol. fol. *Valentia*
Enſayo ſobre las Medallas de Eſpana, par Don L. J. Velaſquez, 4to. *Madrid* 1752
Annales de la Nacion Eſpagnol, par Don L. J. Velaſquez, 4to. *Malaga* 1759
De las Medallas de los Reyes Gothicos, y Suecos en Eſpana, par Don L. J. Velaſquez: cum viginti tabulis æri inciſis, 4to. *Madrid* 1752
Noticia de los mas principales Hiſtoriadores de Eſpana, par el Marquis de Mondecar, 4 vol. fol.

This is a very learned, uſeful, and judicious work.

Conquiſta de Mexico et Peru, par Don Ant. de Solis, fol.

There is a very handſome copy of this book in Spaniſh lately printed at Barcelona.

Yſtoria de los Incas de Peru, par Garcilaſſo de la Vega.
Herrera de Agricultura.
Iſtoria de las Indias, par Herrera, 6 vol. fol.
Obras de Palamino ſobre la Pintura, 2 vol. fol.

An

An Account of the Spaniſh Paintings, by Palamino Velaſco, and Franciſco de los Santos; reprinted in Spaniſh by H. Woodfall, London 1746

Uno Pedazo de Lapiz, para dibujar de mejor que ſe puede encontrar.

Hiſtoria Latina Hiſpaniæ, par Sanchez.

Impreſas Politicas, par Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra.

This is a collection of political emblems; it is not written by the author of *Don Quixote*, but by a much older writer of the ſame name. His works are in 3 vol. folio.

El Diablo Coxuelo, or the Lame Devil, *par Ant. de Guevara.*

Mr. Le Sage's *Devil upon Two Sticks*, is taken from this work.

Coroniſta de los Reyes Catholicos, por 1500, *par Gonzalo de Arcedondo.*

Obras de Sepulvedo.

—— *de Villalpando.*

—— *de Bonaventura.*

Criticon de Lorenzo Graziano, 2 vol. 4to.

This celebrated writer was a native of CALATAJUD, or the antient *Bilbilis*. His writings are full of an abſtruſe and ſublime policy; and have been tranſlated into French by the famous Monſ. AMELOT.

Hiſtoria del Famoſo Predicador Frey Gerundio de Campazas, 4to. *Madrid* 1758

Or, *The hiſtory of the famous preacher*. This is a ſatire upon the monks, written with much ſpirit and wit. For a ſpecimen of the high ridicule, and ſatirical drollery employed in this work, take the following extract. Chap. 8. book II. page 205. *Frey Gerundio* preaches the anniverſary ſermon in his convent, in the chapel dedicated to St. ANNE, on the feſtival of that ſaint: in which ſermon there is the following paragraph: *Fuè Ana, como todos ſaben, madre de nueſtra Senora, y afirman graves authores, que la tuvo veinte meſes en ſu vientre:* Hic menſis ſextus eſt illi; *y anaden otros, que illoro:* Plorans ploravit in noctem: *De donde infiero que fue Maria Zahorri:* et gratia ejus in me vacua non fuit. *Atienda, pues,*

pues, el Rethorico al argumento: Santa Ana fue madre de Maria: Maria fue madre de Chriſto: Luego Santa Ana es Abuela de la ſantiſſima Trinidad: Et trinitatem in unitatem veneremur. *Por eſſo ſe celebra en eſta ſu Caſa,* Hæc requies mea in ſæculum ſæculi. . . . Which is in Engliſh: "We all know, that Anne was the mother "of our Lady, and grave authors affirm, that ſhe was twenty "months in geſtation of her: others add, that ſhe wept: from "whence I infer, that ſhe was Mary Zahorri. Attend, logician, "to the argument: Saint Anne was the mother of Mary; Mary "was the mother of Chriſt: therefore Saint Anne was the grand-"mother of the moſt holy Trinity. And therefore ſhe is cele-"brated by this feſtival in this her chapel."

There is no doubt but Dr. Isla, that *Spaniſh Swift,* who wrote this ſatire, had copied this from the real ſermon of ſome Spaniſh monk: the Latin citations are very much in their manner. They were ſo galled and irritated by the ſeverity and propriety of this fine ridicule, that they ſoon got the inquiſition to forbid the ſale of the book: It occaſioned ſome pamphlets at Madrid in anſwer to it. The author intended a ſecond part; but the perſecution becoming too ſerious, he dropped his deſign.

In page 214. and the following, the provincial calls *Frey Gerundio* to an account for this ſermon: "Don't you ſee, Sir," ſays the provincial, "that by ſaying, that Saint Anne is the grand-"mother of the moſt holy Trinity, you advance one of the "moſt formal hereſies poſſible: Becauſe the Trinity is uncreate, "unproducible, eternal, and conſequently can have neither mo-"ther nor grand-mother. By this you ſee how neceſſary it is to "ſtudy theology, in order to be a preacher; for, had you pro-"perly ſtudied it, you had not advanced ſuch hereſies as this. "If you had put no more in your *ſumula* than you ought, you had "never drawn ſuch a conſequence: but only this, *Therefore Saint "Anne is the Grandmother of Chriſt.* For Chriſt is not the Tri-"nity, but only the ſecond perſon in it: thus *Frey Gerundio* is a "monk of the convent, but not the convent. It would be wretched "reaſoning to ſay, *Cecilia Rebollo* was the mother of *Catanla Ce-"bollon; Catanla Cebollon* was the mother of *Frey Gerundio de*

" *Zotes*, monk of the convent of the lower *Colmenar*, therefore *Ce-*
" *cilia Rebollo* was the grandmother of the convent."

This ſpecimen will ſuffice to ſhew the turn of that ſatire.

El Itinerario del Obiſpo de Santo Domingo.

Los Dialogos del Antonio Auguſtino, Obiſpo de Tarragona, ſobre las Medallas, 4to. *Madrid* 1744

This learned work is ſufficiently known. The edition is a very mean one, bad paper, full of errors, and the plates miſerably engraved.

Hiſtoria del Convento de San Auguſtino de Salamanca, par Padre Emman. Vidal, 2 vol. fol. *Salamanca* 1758

Hippocrates in Greek and Latin, with a Spaniſh tranſlation, by Dr. And. Piquer, Profeſſor of Anatomy in Valentia. Madrid 1758

Antient and Modern Phyſic, by the ſame, 4to. ib. 1758

A Treatiſe on Fevers, founded on Obſervation and Mechaniſm, by the ſame, 4to. Valentia 1751

Moral Philoſophy, for the uſe of the Spaniſh Youth, by the ſame, 8vo. Madrid 1757

Diſcourſe on the Application of Philoſophy to Matters of Religion, by Dr. And. Piquer, 8vo. Madrid 1757

Bibliographia Critica, by Father Miguel de San Joſeph, Biſhop of Guadia.

Abridgment of Navigation, for the uſe of the Marine Guards, by Don Jorge Juan, 4to. Cales 1757

Retorica de Don Gregorio Mayans y Siſcar, 2 vol. 8vo. *Valentia*

Moralis Philoſophia, by the ſame, 8vo. Valentia

Relation of the War in Valentia, and the Entrance of the Allies and Auſtrians into that Kingdom, by Joſ. Emm. Miniana, 8vo. Hague 1752

There are many tracts of Spaniſh lawyers, collected by Don Greg. Mayans y Siſcar, publiſhed by Mr. Meerman, the Syndic of Rotterdam, in his

Novus Theſaurus Juris Canonici, 7 vol. fol.

De Ant. Canonum Cod. Ecclesiæ Hisp. Hist. Dissertatio, per Don Lopez de Barrera, 4to. *Rome* 1758

The History of John Cardinal Carvacallo, dedicated to the Prime Minister in Portugal. ibid. 1752

Elements of Arithmetic and Algebra, by Father Thomas La Cerda, 2 vol. Barcelona 1758

Curious and learned Fragments of modern Authors, with Maxims of a general Critique, by Don Lewis Roche, Port St. Mary's 1758

España Sagrada: or, The History of the several Dioceses and Churches of Spain, by Father Henry Flores, an Augustine Monk, 15 vol. 4to. Madrid 1747

History of the Queens of Spain, 2 vol. 4to. Madrid 1760

A very poor performance.

A Compendium of Theology, by the same, 5 vol. 4to.

The Miracles of Mother Mary of Ceo, translated from the Portuguese, by the same, 2 vol. Madrid 1744

Treatise of Virtue, by Father Francis, translated by the same, 2 vol. 4to. Madrid

Historical Key, by the same, 4to. ibid. 1749

Medallas de las Colonias Romanas, y Municipios, &c. by the same, 2 vol. 4to. ibid. 1758

He has placed in this collection those which Vaillant, Mezzobarba, and others have published, but with the addition of many new ones: he has added an explanation of each, 58 plates, and a map of the site of the colonies. This is a good book; it should have been wrote in Latin; but that is a language with which Spanish monks are but little conversant.

Origin of the Castilian Poetry, 4to. Malaga 1754

Means of advancing the Belles Lettres, by Francis Xavier de Idiaquez, 8vo. Villagarcia 1758

This writer is the eldest son of the late Duke of Granada, grandee of Spain.

Dissertatio de Deo Endovellico, par Miguel Perez Pastor, 4to. *Madrid*

Phy-

Physico-Medical Dissertations on Breathing, and of conveying Remedies into the Veins, by Ant. Jos. Rodriguez, 4to. Madrid 1760

A Critico-Medical Dissertation to introduce true Physic, and banish the false, by the same, 6 vol. 4to. Madrid 1754

Theological Reflections, Canonical and Medicinal, upon Fasting, 4to. Madrid 1748

An Account of California, by Andrew Marc Burriel.

Palæographia Hispanica, by the same, 4to. ibid. 1758

Of the Authority of the Laws of the *Fuero Jusgo*, or famous Gothic Code, by the same, 4to. Madrid

This is a very learned, judicious, masterly, and ingenious work. See the extract from it, concerning the Spanish measures.

Tratado de la Ortographia Espanola, par Juan Perez Castiel y Artigues, 8vo. *Valencia* 1727

Memorias Hist. de la Fundacion de la Universidad de Valencia, 4to. *Madrid* 17[illegible]

Historia grande real, par Joseph Gonzalez *ibid.* 1746

Historia Civil de Espana, de 1700 *a* 1733, *par Manuel Fernandez* *ibid.* 1740

De los Derechos Nacional y Romano en Espana, par Don Thomas Ferrandis, 4to. *ibid.* 1747

Sobre unos Monumentos Antiquos, 4to. *Valencia* 1736

Ambassades du Marechal Bassompiere en Espagne, 4 vol. 8vo. *Cologne* 1668

Voyage en Espagne, fait en 1655, 4to. *Paris*

The Lady's Travels is a translation from this book, a spurious work.

Voyage en Espagne, par Madame la Comtesse D'Aunois, 3 vol. 12mo. *Paris* 1691

Voyages d'Espagne, par le Pere Labat.

L'Etat present d'Espagne, par l'Abbé Vayrac.

Lettres de Madame de Villars, Ambassadrice en Espagne, 12mo. *Amsterdam* 1761

Annales d'Espagne & de Portugal, par Don Juan Alv. de Colmenar, 2 vol. 4to. *ibid.* 1741

L'Hiſtoire d'Eſpagne, par M. Deſormeaux, 5 vol. 12mo. *Paris* 1759.

Memoires ſur le Commerce, & les Finances d'Eſpagne, 2 vol. 12mo. *Amſterdam* 1761.

Tour through Spain and Portugal, by Udal ap Rhys, 8vo. London 1760.

Theory and Practice of Commerce, by Don Geronymo de Uſtariz, 2 vol. 8vo. London 1761.

Dr. Geddes's Tracts, 4 vol. 8vo. ib. 1709.

Memorable Expulſion de los Moriſcos de Eſpana, 4to. *Pampelona* 1613.

Inſcriptiones Antiquæ in Hiſpaniâ repertæ, per Ad. Occonem, folio. *Heidelb.* 1596.

Compendio de la Vida del Card. Ximenes, y del officio, y Miſſa Muzarabe, par Eugenio de Roblez, 4to. *Toledo* 1604.

This *Moſarabic Maſs* is one of the greateſt curioſities in all SPAIN; it is celebrated at TOLEDO. The preſent King of SPAIN heard ſo much ſaid of it, that he aſſiſted at it in perſon.

De Regis Hiſpaniæ Regnis & Opibus, par De Laet; 8vo. *Lugduni Batavorum* 1619.

L. And. Requeſendii Antiquitates Luſitanicæ, 8vo. *Coloniæ Agripp.* 1613.

I have ſet down the titles of moſt of the new books in Engliſh, for the ſake of the Engliſh reader.

SPANISH POETS.

QUEVEDO. The ſame author who wrote thoſe *Viſions,* which we have tranſlated into Engliſh.

LOPEZ DE VEGA CARPIO, who wrote the *Jeruſalem Conquiſtada,* tragedies, comedies, &c.

CALDERONI, the celebrated comic Poet. The great favourite of the Spaniſh nation: they reliſh little elſe upon the ſtage, but what he has wrote. See the article *Stage.* His works are in eight or nine volumes 4to.

Don

Don Alonzo de Ercilla.
Gil Polo, Principe de Esquilache.
Antonio Lofraso.
Juan Rufo.
Pineda.
Figueroa.
Antonio de Nebrixa.
Garcilasso de la Vega.
Don Miguel de Barrios.
Gongorra, &c.

A LIST of Modern *Spanish* LITERATI,
(Moſt of them, I believe, now living.)

FATHER Feijoo of Burgos.

Father Burriel, a great antiquarian, in the imperial college of Jeſuits at Madrid.

Father Henry Flores, of the Auguſtine order, hiſtorian, and medalliſt.

—— Flores, his brother, antiquarian.

—— Sarmiento, a Benedictine, has ſtudied natural hiſtory, botany, and the languages.

—— Ponce, a Franciſcan, maſter of the oriental languages.

—— Isla, the author of *Frey Gerundio*.

—— Miguel Perez Pastor, antiquary and medalliſt.

—— Velasquez, antiquary and medalliſt.

San Felippe (Marquis of) an officer, an envoy from the court of Spain to Genoa.

Don Gregorio Mayans y Siscar, a gentleman who lives at Oliva near Valentia, and tho' 63 years old, purſues his former ſtudies with a vigour beyond his years. He was born at Oliva in 1699, and made library keeper to Philip V. at Madrid, in 1733, which place he

he threw up in disguſt, in 1740. He has the *Teſtimonia Eruditorum* of the greateſt ſcholars in moſt parts of Europe in his favour. He is commended by Luis Antonio Muratori, in his *Supplement to Grævius and Gronovius*, publiſhed at Venice in 1740: by John Burcard Menkenius, preſident of the univerſity of Leipſic, in the *Acta Lipſiaca*: By Chriſt. Aug. Heumannus, in his *Via ad Hiſtoriam Literariam*: By Marc. Aug. Beyer, in his *Memoriæ Hiſtorico-criticæ Librorum Rariorum, Lipſiæ* 1734: By Fred. Otto Menkenius, in his *Notes* to his father's life: By Gottofrid Maſcou, aulic counſellor to his late Majeſty King GEORGE II. and profeſſor of law in the univerſity of Gottingen, in his *Preface to Gravina's Works*: By J. Gott. Heineccius, counſellor to the King of Pruſſia, who publiſhed *Corn. Van Bynkerſhoek*: By Peter Weſſeling, in his *Preface to the Epiſtles of Don Man. Marti, Dean of Alicant*, printed at Amſterdam in quarto, 1738: By the preſent Earl of Granville, who prefixed the life of Don Quixote, wrote by Don Gregorio Mayans y Siſcar, to the noble impreſſion he publiſhed of that romance in 1738, in 4to, and which he dedicated to the counteſs of Montijo, the Spaniſh ambaſſadreſs in London.——His brother, Don Antonio, lives with him, and purſues the ſame ſtudies. As I was much obliged to this gentleman for the favour of his correſpondence, I could not refuſe this little acknowledgement.

Don PEREZ BAYER, canon and treaſurer of the metropolitan church of Toledo; an univerſal ſcholar, a great maſter of Hebrew and the oriental languages. He was ſent, in the late reign, by order of the court, into Italy, to pick up MSS. and medals: he has a very fine cabinet of Roman medals in his own poſſeſſion, and ſeven Hebrew MSS. which he has promiſed to collate for the uſe of Dr. Kennicott. He has publiſhed a very learned work, intituled, *Damaſus & Laurentius Hiſpanis vindicati, Romæ*, 4to. He has written beſides, *Diſſertatio de Antiquiſſimo Hebræorum Templo, Toleti reperto*; and, *De Nummis Samaritanis, & qui vocantur Medallas Deſconnocidas*. Theſe two are not yet publiſhed, but I believe the latter will ſoon be printed. This gentleman is of the order of the Jeſuits, and very much eſteemed by the court. As I have received ſeveral very obliging letters and civilities from him, this juſtice is at leaſt due to his merit.

Padre TERREROS.

Don LOPEZ DE BURRERA.

Don LEWIS ROCHE.——FRANCIS XAVIER IDIAQUEZ, eldeſt ſon of the late Duke of GRANADA.——ANTONY JOSEPH RODRIGUEZ.——Pere EMMANUEL VIDAL.—Dr. ANDREW PICQUER, profeſſor of anatomy in VALENTIA.——ANTONIO CAPDEVILA, profeſſor of phyſic in VALENTIA.——Biſhop of GUADIA.——Don VICENTIO XIMENES.——JOS. EMMANUEL MINIANA, continuator of Mariana's hiſtory.——JUAN PEREZ CASTIEL Y ARTIGUES, Valentian.—JOSEPH GONZALEZ, hiſtorian. MANUEL FERNANDEZ, or BELLANDO, hiſtorian.——Don THOMAS FERRANDIO, hiſtorian.——Don JORGE JUAN, Don ANT. DE ULLOA, mathematicians.

The Count GAZOLA, a very learned and ſkilful judge of architecture, painting, and the elegant arts. He intends publiſhing the ruins of the antient *Poeſtum* in ITALY, ſo famous for its roſes. He is a lieutenant-general, chief engineer, and intendant of his majeſty's fabrics and buildings.

MICHAEL SYRI, a Syro-Maronite, perfect maſter of the Eaſtearn languages, and chief librarian to his majeſty at MADRID. He has publiſhed the firſt volume of the catalogue of the Arabic MSS. in the Eſcurial. It is a very fine work in folio, well printed, and contains large ſpecimens of each MS. and an accurate account in Latin.

THE other librarian, whoſe name I forgot, intends likewiſe to publiſh the catalogue of the Greek MSS. but it will be ſome time before it will come out.

Of the UNIVERSITIES in *SPAIN*.

THE Univerſities in Spain are very numerous; but it may be eaſily ſeen, from the preceding account, that the ſtate of learning in them muſt be at a very low ebb. I believe, among them, that of SALAMANCA claims the precedence. There is very little of the learned languages, the belles lettres, or indeed, of true and ſound learning ſtudied in them. To ſay the truth, a good political reaſon might be aſſigned for this; the ſtudy of true and ſound learning, if well purſued and cultivated, would let in too much light: and how far that might be prejudicial to the intereſts

reſts of their religion, I cannot ſay. The univerſity of VALENTIA ſeems, at preſent, to have the faireſt claim to precedence in point of learning; but that is owing ſolely to the example, directions, and inſtructions of that eminent ſcholar Don GREGORIO MAYANS Y SISCAR. They are twenty-three in number.

One in LEON.

1. SALAMANCA, founded in 1200, by ALFONSUS IX.

Six in the CASTILLES.

2. PALENCIA, founded in 1200.
3. VALLADOLID, ——— in 1346.
4. SIGUENSA, ——— in 1471, by C. XIMENES.
5. TOLEDO, ——— in 1475.
6. AVILA, ——— in 1445.
7. ALCALA DE HENARES, ——— in 1498, by C. XIMENES; next in rank to SALAMANCA.

Four in ANDALUSIA.

8. SEVILLE, founded in 1503.
9. GRANADA, ——— in 1531.
10. BAESA, ——— in 1533.
11. OSSUNA, ——— in 1549.

Two in ARAGON.

12. HUESCA, founded in 1354.
13. SARAGOSSA, ——— in 1474.

Three in VALENTIA.

14. VALENTIA, founded in 1470.
15. GANDIA, ——— in 1549.
16. ORIHUELA, ——— in 1555.

Three in CATALONIA.

17. LERIDA, founded in 1300.
18. TORTOSA, ——— in 1540.
19. TARRAGONA, ——— by PHILIP II.

N. B. PHILIP V. in 1717, deprived theſe in CATALONIA of their charters, and gave them to CERBERA, a town in the ſame province, which had declared for him.

One in GALLICIA.

20. SAN JAGO DE COMPOSTELLA, founded in 1532.

One in GUIPUSCOA.

21. ONATE, founded in 1543.

One in ASTURIAS.

22. OVIEDO, founded in 1580.

One in NAVARRE.

23. PAMPELUNA, founded in 1608.

The rank of them are as follows.—SALAMANCA, ALCALA, VALLADOLID, SEVILLE, SARAGOSSA, VALENTIA, LERIDA.——The reſt are of no moment.

There are, however, in these universities, some valuable books and MSS. which the possessors themselves make no great use of: such as manuscripts of PRISCIAN and DONATUS, in Gothic characters, with Arabic notes; MSS. of SALLUST, SENECA, and OVID; two Gothic Bibles, written before the invasion of the MOORS, and a very old Hebrew manuscript of the Bible: all at the city of TOLEDO. A Gothic Bible at ALCALA DE HENARES, where there are the finest MSS. of the Hebrew Bible in the world. In the Royal Library at MADRID there are of first editions, PLAUTUS, *Venetiis* 1472; LIVIUS, *ad tertium librum tertii decadis*, 1485; VIRGILIUS, *Venetiis* 1475; ODYSSEA HOMERI, *per Bern. Demetrium Milanensem, Florentiæ* 1488; HESYCHIUS, *Florentiæ*, 1520; Idem, *Aldi*. 1514.

[As the two following *Latin Epistles* contain several particulars relating to the Present State of Literature in SPAIN, especially the latter, in which are so many curious facts and observations, together with a list of the works of his own countrymen, the VALENTIAN Writers, from the beginning of this century, I have thought proper to insert them in this place. The literary history of the two gentlemen, who wrote them, has been already given to the reader. He will meet with some uncommon words and phrases in them, but they are *Plautinæ Dictiones*, a book which the *Spaniards* much delight in.]

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FRANCISCUS PEREZIUS BAYERIUS
EDVARDO CLARKE,

S. P.

QUANQUAM mane a prandio, summum perendie matritum cogitem, qua in urbe ut te præsentem præsens alloquar sperare mihi fas sit: nolui tamen perbrevem hanc temporis usuram negligere, aut tecum interea parum officiosus videri, qui me tuis huma-

niſſimis literis provocaſti. In iis quod me nihil tale meritum effuſis laudibus cumulas, perbenignè mecum agere videris, qui fundi mei fines anguſtiaſque probè intelligo. Totum igitur muneris eſt tui, a quo nihilominus laudari, pergratum mihi eſt ac perjucundum.

DISSERTATIUNCULAM de Toletano Hebræorum Templo ſummis olim precibus extorquere à me voluit vir cl. Blaſius Ugolinus, antiquitatum Hebraïcarum collector atque illuſtrator, ut eam theſauro ſuo infereret, nec tamen obtinuit; nolui enim committere ut vix exaſciatum ac planè tumultuarium opus publici juris fieret, id quod nunc etiam in cauſa eſt quo minus de eodem Hiſpanis aut exteris typis edendo ulterius cogitem: ſaltem donec eidem ſupremam manum impoſuero.

IN DAMASO & LAURENTIO Hiſpaniæ aſſerendis, non ego pro arbitrio, neque ut ingenium periclitarer, argumentum mihi ſelegi, ſed coactus aliorum importunitate. Cum enim nihil ego minus quam ea de re cogitarem, ac ne noſſem quidem de utriuſque patria litem Hiſpanis intentari, bonâque eoſdem fide in ephemeridibus noſtris inter divos patrios retuliſſem, cum riſu & cachinnis exceptus ſum a nonnullis Romanorum hypercriticis, quaſi Romanam illorum patriam, rem ſcilicet lippis atque tonſoribus notam, unus ego omnium ignorarem. Itaque coactus eam provinciam ſuſcepi; quod tamen nolim ita intelligas, quaſi me locatæ in eo argumento operæ uſpiam pœnituerit, aut pœniteat. Quamvis enim alia deſint omnia in opuſculo illo (quod ego non diffiteor) ſunt nihilominus aliqua per occaſionem explicata quibus, ſi me mea non fallunt, rei *liturgicæ*, atque hiſtoriæ *eccleſiaſticæ* non parum lucis affulgere poteſt; præterea univerſum opus pietatem in patriam ubique ſpirat, deque ea benemerendi ſtudium, quod nemo unquam bonus reprehendit. In eo autem an *Uſſerium* alicubi nominaverim, non ſatis memini: tantum abeſt ut ipſum, qua de re mihi ſubiraſceris, parvi fecerim. (Pearſonum & Dodwellum, p. 19.) Dodwellum merito ſuo carpo, quod & multi ante me præſtitere, alii quidem alio nomine, ego quòd miſerè ſeſe excruciet, totuſque in eo ſit, ut cœlites ipſos e ſedibus deturbet ſuis, et ſi quem denique e ſanctorum martyrum albo expungendum pro lubidine ſibi perſuadet, geſtit, erumpit

2 præ

præ gaudio, triumphumque putat palmarium. Egregiam vero laudem! Itaque ut verbo absolvam, Dodwelli in hac parte judicium odi ac detestor, doctrinæ nihil detractum volo. Menagium ibidem dum genio ad facetias atque hilaritatem composito nimis obsecundat, sæpissime scurram agit. Nihil est in Cœlo sordium. Valeat Lucianus! Sed de his plus satis.

HEBRAÏCOS Veteris Testamenti Codices, qui scilicet aut totum illud, aut Pentateuchum, aliosque sacri Fœderis libros continent penes me habeo circiter *viginti quinque*. Erunt forsan nonnulli sæculo duodecimo exarati, aut eo non multo recentiores; unus certe omnium ante ejusdem sæculi dimidium scriptus est: habet enim in fine numeralem notam anni ab orbe condito 4904, quem salutis anno 1144 respondere optime nôsti. De collatione ac variantibus, quod ais, Toleti res est supra quam dici potest impedita; pauci enim ea in urbe sunt, qui Hebraïcas litteras norint, nec sine duorum minimum interventu negotium istud peragi tutò potest.

DOMINO Pitt, quanquam paullo quam oportuerat serius fidem tamen meam liberabo. Sustineat me interea quæso & aliis implicitum, & summâ quoque adumbratorum inopiâ ibidem in hac urbe laborantem. De nummis plura coram Deo Optimo Maximo desuper largiente, a quo tibi felicia omnia comprecor & fausta.

TOLETI, *postridie Idus Junias*, M.DCC.LXI.

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E P I S T O L A

Domini GREGORII MAJANJSII, GENEROSI VALENTINI, EDVARDO CLARKE AMANDATA.

MEUM ingenium ad amicorum obsequium paratissimum facit, ut illi de me multo præclarius & sentiant, & loquantur, quàm ipse mereor. Itaque si fidem adhibueris eorum testimoniis, senties nimis magnifice de meo studio literarum. Tu, vir prudentissime, si decipi non vis, voluntatem meam pluris facito, quàm facultatem satisfaciendi desideriis tuis. Illa sponte sua fœcundissima est; hæc, invito me, sterilis: prout nunc experior sane perdolenter. Vellem enim Sacrorum Bibliorum omnes *Hebraicos codices*, qui latent in Hispaniæ Bibliothecis, in potestate mea habere, & publicè exhibere, ut a viris doctissimis cum aliis codicibus conferrantur, in commune Christianæ Reipublicæ bonum, & incrementum. Mihi enim in mentem venit illud Isaiæ a Michea repetitum: * *Ibunt populi multi, & dicent, Venite & descendamus ad montem Domini, & ad domum Dei Jacob, & docebit nos vias suas, & ambulabimus in semitis ejus: quia de Sion exibit lex, & verbum Domini de Ierusalem.* Gloriorque ejus discipulum esse, qui cum sit Verbum Æternum, de se professus est: *Ego palam locutus sum mundo: ego semper docui in synagoga, & in templo, quò omnes Judæi conveniunt, & in occulto locutus sum nihil.* Quare *Vetus* illud Testamentum, quod ille coram omnibus revolvere & legere solitus fuit; itemque *Novum*, quod ipse jussit scribi, & omnibus gentibus annuntiari; existimo minime occultari debere; sed ibi proponendum, unde de plano recte legi possit. Sed cum libri sacri Hebraica lingua scripti, in Hispania legi desierint ob ejus linguæ inusum, atque hic

* Micah iv. 2.

inu-

inusus ortum habuerit a metu, & postea ab ignorantia confirmatus sit; inde factum est, ut in privatis bibliothecis non supersint, & in publicis religiose custodiantur. Cum autem Hispani habemus regem, qui superstitiosus non est; credo eum, modo petentis adsit auctoritas, & prudentes cautiones adhibeantur, minime denegaturum sacrorum codicum lectionem, collationem, descriptionem, & quidquid necesse sit ad divini verbi sententiam intelligendam. Quod si Rex Catholicus voluerit, crede mihi, impedimenta omnia quæ enumeras, nihil obstabunt. Verum, quod omittis, non est levis momenti, difficultas inveniendi Hispanos Hebraicæ linguæ bene peritos. Et, ut existimo, hæc est caussa difficilis aditus ad sacros codices ea lingua scriptos.

Placuisse tibi epistolam illam, quam in gratiam excellentissimi viri Benjamini Keene scripsi, vehementer gaudeo. Vir fuit ingenii dulcissimi, quique facile consequebatur quæ volebat ob studium & perspicaciam morum hominum, humanitatem facile sese insinuantem, & liberalitatem. Frequentissime ille mecum de rebus literariis agebat; nam, ut erat rerum omnium curiosissimus indagator, optimos Hispaniæ scriptores noscere satagebat, & studiose in otiosis intervallis lectitabat.

Miraris Henricum Florezium de Nummis antiquis Hispanicis Hispana lingua scripsisse. Ego mirarer multo magis, si Latina scripsisset. Tunc enim neque exteris, neque popularibus suis placeret. Laudanda in eo viro diligentia, qua tot numismata edidit: quod perfacile fuit promittenti famam perpetuam communicantibus secum antiqua numismata. Antonius Augustinus diligenter hoc studium inter nostrates coluit: clarus Vincentius Johannes Lastanosa, adamavit, ostentavitque: Nobilissimus vir Petrus Valerus Diazius, justitia Arragonum, adeo præclare calluit, ut eximias laudes consecutus fuerit a peritissimo hujus literaturæ censore, Ezechiele Spanhemio prope finem dissertationis nonæ de præstantia & usu numismatum antiquorum. Ex illius magni viri locupletissimo thesauro plusquàm tria millia numismatum obtinuit, & hodie custodit clarus vir Ferdinandus de Velasco in auditorio duodecemvirorum Stlitibus judicandis in domo & urbe regia (Hispani dicimus *Alcaldes de Casa y Corte*) patronus fiscalis: idemque vir

Henricus Florezius.

Antonio Augustinus.

Johannes Lastanosa.

Petrus Valerus Diazius.

300 numismata.

plusquam 100 *libri de re nummaria.* vir doctissimus nactus est ex ejusdem Diazii bibliotheca plusquam centum libros de re nummaria agentes. Nonnulli alii in suis gazophilaciis magnos habuerunt thesauros, sed absconditos. *Emmanuel Martinus. Decanus Lucentinus.* Edidi ego Emmanuelis Martini, Decani Lucentini, Epistolas ad hoc argumentum spectantes: nostratium animos excitavi ad hoc studium excolendum. *Gonzalecius Barcia.* Clarus vir Andreas Gonzalezius Barcia recudi jussit Antonii Augustini immortale opus numismatum, inscriptionum, & aliarum antiquitatum. Eo vita functo, agnatus illius, ejusdem nominis, prætorii Granatensis senator, me adhortante illud edidit: & statim innumeri oculi aperti, & incredibilis multitudo est inquirentium antiqua numismata, atque inde orta difficultas inveniendi ea. Ego ibi sum, ubi rarissime reperiuntur: & ubi nemo versatur in hoc erudito studio. Persæpe inter amicos divisi nummos antiquos, quos obtinere potui. Romani, qui apud me manent, tui erint.

SCIRE cupis, qui libri manuscripti Græci, aut Latini, vel historicorum, vel poëtarum; qui vetusti auctores inediti in Hispania superfint? Catalogum Græcorum Latinorumque scriptorum, qui extant in regia Madridiensi bibliotheca diligenter confecit, & edere cogitat clarus vir *Johannes Iriarte*, bibliothecarius regius. *Johannes Iriarte.* Bibliothecæ Scorialensis varii indices evulgati. Sed quia rari sunt, facilius est ipsam bibliothecam adire, & in ea ipsos libros consulere, *Bibliotheca Scorialensis.* si comes adjungaris alicui viro, qui auctoritate vigeat apud bibliothecarium, aut illi monasterio præfectum. An vero possint suppleri lacunæ aliquæ, Livii, Taciti, Diodori Siculi, Dionis Cassii, aliorumque similium, res est, quæ sciri nequit, nisi ipsi codices inspiciantur. Crediderim vero multa posse suppleri, & quamplurima alia melius legi: nam thesauri Hispanici nondum sunt effossi. Quanti vero sint, facile colligere poteris, si consideraveris, quàm selectæ bibliothecæ Scorialensem formaverint. Magnus ille Alphonsus V. Aragonum Rex, *Alphonsus V.* qui literas ita amavit, ut non dubitaverit dicere, *Malle se omnium regnorum suorum* (septem autem potiebatur) *jacturam facere, quàm minimam doctrinæ*, adeoque doctos adamavit, fovitque, uti Laurentiam Vallam, Antonium Panormitam, Bartholomæum Faccium, Georgium Trapezuntium, Johannem Aurispam, Jovianum Pontanum: & *librum apertum* pro insigni habuit, significans studium suum erga libros, quibus suorum regnorum bibliothecas implevit, ornavitque; præcipue suam instruxit raris, & antiquissimis libris Græcis, Latinisque, qui postea beneficio Ferdinandi

dinandi ducis Calabriæ ex teſtamento pervenerunt ad Gundizalvum Perezium, Carolo V. a manu, Homeri Odyſſeæ interpretem Hiſpanum celeberrimum. Illi autem libri teſte Antonio Perezio ejus filio tranſlati etiam fuerunt in *Bibliothecam Scorialenſem*, quam locupletarunt aliæ bibliothecæ ſelectiſſimæ eruditiſſimorum virorum: veluti *Didaci Furtati de Mendoza*, linguæ Latinæ, Græcæ, & Arabicæ peritiſſimi; *Antonii Auguſtini*, ad miraculum eruditi; *Benedicti Ariæ Montani* in eruditis linguis verſatiſſimi; aliorumque eximiorum virorum, quorum longa ſeries referri poſſet. Diligentia itaque oculari opus eſt ad ſecretas illas opes inſpiciendas. Atque hoc velim conſideres. Libri manu exarati, pluriſque faciendi in *Bibliotheca Scorialenſi*, aut ſunt Hiſpani, aut Arabici, aut Latini, aut Græci. Hiſpani nondum in uſum publicum derivati ſunt; Arabici nunc incipiunt orbi literario innoteſcere per *Michaëlem Caſiri*. Conjectare igitur quantum ſperari poſſit de Latinis, Græciſque. *Didaci Furtati. Anton. Auguſtini. Ariæ Montani.*

Præterea in Hiſpania fuiſſe homines Latinæ Græcæque linguæ peritiſſimos, optimiſque & exquiſitiſſimis libris inſtructos, nemo negaverit, ſi meminerit Ferdinandi Nonnii Pintiani, Petri Johannis Nunneſii, aliorumque ſimilium: quorum omnium libros ab Hiſpania exportatos ad exteras bibliothecas, & plures in ea non manſiſſe, difficulter crediderim. Remanent igitur adhuc plurimi eorum, & ſuperſunt alii in paucis, ſed numeroſiſſimis, & antiquis bibliothecis, quæ adhuc conſervantur, & a gryphibus cuſtodiuntur.

Quantus vir ſit clariſſimus Johannes Taylorus, fama prædicat, & abunde didici ab amico ejus ampliſſimo *Meermano*. Quamobrem licet linguam Anglicam non intelligam, libenter a te accipiam *Elementa Juris Civilis* ab illo edita, ut meam inſtruant bibliothecam.

Scire cupis præcipua opera literaria, quæ ab Hiſpanis publica luce donata ſunt ab anno MDCC.? Vaſtam provinciam mihi mandaſti. Eam breviter percurram.

Valentini habemus duas bibliothecas, quarum auctores, videlicet Joſephus Rodriguezius, monachus ſodalicii Sanctiſſimæ Triadis, & Vincentius Ximenes, preſbyter & doctor theologus, liberaliſſimi ſunt in conterraneorum laudibus. Præcipue vero Valentini regni ſcriptores, qui hoc noſtro ſæculo floruerunt, ſunt hi. *Valentini Scriptores.*

Tho-

Mathematicæ compendium. THOMAS Vincentius Tofca, prefbyter congregationis B. Philippi Nevii, qui in Hifpanorum gratiam edidit *Compendium Mathematicum*; itemque *Philofophicum*, fed hoc Latinè fcriptum, cui ego adjunxi inftitutiones morales.

JOHANNES Baptifta Corachan, cujus eft *Arithmetica Demonftrata*, fæculo elapfo edita, & *Mathefis Sacra* a me evulgata.

JOSEPHUS Emmanuel Miniana, monachus fodalicii Sanctiffimæ Triadis, celebratiffimus ob *Continuationem Hiftoriæ Johannis Marianæ*, & *Bellum Rufticum Valentinum*.

EMMANUEL Martinus, decanus Lucentinus, cujus elegantiffimas *Epiftolas* proculdubio legifti.

HIACYNTHUS Segura, monachus Dominicanus, cujus eft *Norte Critico*, id eft, *Polus Criticus*.

PASCHASIUS Sala, præpofitus Valentinus, poft cujus mortem in lucem prodiit *Sacrum Veterum Hebræorum Kalendarium*.

NOBILISSIMUS vir, Georgius Johannes, qui fcripfit *Narrationem Hiftoricam Itineris fui in Americam Meridionalem*.

AUGUSTINUS Salefius, hujus regni hiftoricus, qui præter alia multa edidit *Differtationem de Turiæ Marmore nuper effoffo*.

Scriptores Cathalani. INTER fcriptores Cathalanos numerandi funt, clarus vir Narciffus Felix, qui evulgavit *Annales Cathaloniæ, definentes in rebus Anni* MDCCIX.

Marianus Ribera. EMMANUEL Marianus Ribera, monachus fodalicii B. Mariæ Virginis de Mercede, qui præter *Regium Sacellum Barcinonenfe*, editum anno 1698, evulgavit hoc fæculo librum de *Regum Hifpaniæ Patronatu in Regale & Militare Sodalicium Dominæ Mercedis Redemptionis Captivorum*, & *Centuriam primam ejufdem Sodalicii*, in quibus libris quamplurima leguntur ex Barcinonenfi antiquiffimo archio depromta.

Antonius Baftero. CLARUS vir Antonius Baftero Romæ fecit publici juris *Crufcam Provincialem*, opus eximium.

Jofephus Fineftrefius. CELEBERRIMUS vir Jofephus Fineftrefius edidit *Jurifprudentiam Antejuftinianeam*, *Prælectiones Cervarienfes*, *de Jure Dotium libros*

quinque, & *Commentarium in Hermogenianum*, eruditiſſima opera legalia. Idem brevi exhibebit *Syllogen Inſcriptionum Romanarum, quæ in Principatu Cathalauniæ, vel extant, vel aliquando extiterunt.*

EJUS frater, Jacobus Fineſtreſius, monachus Ciſtertienſis, edidit *Hiſtoriam Monaſterii Populeti*, e cujus tabulario produxit multa ſcitu digniſſima.

MATTHÆUS Aymerich ſocietatis Jeſu nuper in lucem publicam emiſit *Nomina & Acta Epiſcoporum Barcinonenſium*; in cujus operis fine legitur *Syllabus Chronologico-Hiſtoricus*, ab eruditiſſimo Joſepho Fineſtreſio compoſitus.

Ex reliquis Hiſpaniæ provinciis, regniſque, multi viri hoc noſtro ſæculo ſcriptis ſuis nobilitati ſunt, ut clarus *Ludovicus Salazarius*, ob innumera genealogica ſcripta celeberrimus.

JOHANNES Ferreras regiæ bibliothecæ Madridienſi præfectus ob *Annales Hiſtoricos* valde notus, in quibus illud utile eſt, quod ſcriptores, quos ſequitur, allegat. *Johannes Ferreras.*

FRANCISCUS de Berganza, monachus Benedictinus, qui in fine *Antiquitatum Hiſpaniæ*, varia chronica vetera edidit, et in *Ferraras convicto, Iſidori Pacenſis Chronicon.* *Franciſcus de Berganza.*

JOHANNES Interian de Ayala, monachus ſodalicii B. Mariæ de Mercede, vulgavit *Humaniores atque amœniores ad Muſas Excurſus*, itemque *Pictorem Chriſtianum eruditum.* *J. I. de Ayala.*

CLARUS vir Andreas Gonzalez de Barcia *Antonii Leonis Pineli Bibliothecam Orientalem & Occidentalem* mirifice auxit, multos libros ad hiſtoriam Indiarum pertinentes recudi juſſit, & *Antonii Auguſtini Dialogos de Numiſmatis, Inſcriptionibus, & Antiquitatibus*, a me jam commemoratos. *Andreas Gonzalez.*

CLARUS vir Joſephus Bermudez, *de Jure Regii Hoſpicii* ſcripſit. *J. Bermudez.*

CHRISTOPHORUS Rodriguez de *Palæographia Hiſpana.* *Rodriguez.*

JOHANNES Gomez Bravo *Catalogum Epiſcoporum Cordubenſium* edidit. *Gomez Bravo.*

PRODIIT etiam in lucem *Benedicti Ariæ Montani Lectio Chriſtiana*, interprete Petro de Valentia, eximius liber ad ediſcendam linguam Hiſpanam, ſi conferatur cum *Dictato Chriſtiano* ejuſdem auctoris. *B. A. Montanus.*

N. Antonii. LUCE publica fruitur Nicolai Antonii *Cenſura Hiſtoriarum fabuloſarum.*

Marchio Mondexar. PLENA ſunt bonæ frugis Marchionis Mondexarenſis *Opera Chronologica: Diſſertationes Eccleſiaſticæ* repetitæ editionis, ab auctore ipſo emendatæ & auctæ; & *Animadverſiones in Hiſtoriam Johannis Marianæ.*

Laurentius Bonivini. EQUES Mediolanenſis, Laurentius Bonivini, evulgavit *Ideam Novæ Hiſtoriæ Generalis Americæ Septentrionalis,* in cujus fine leguntur præclariſſima opera hiſtorica, quæ auctor poſſidebat.

Bernardus de Ribera. EMMANUEL Bernardus de Ribera ſodalicii Sanctiſſimæ Triados, duo volumina edidit *Inſtitutionum Philoſophicarum,* & promiſit duodecim.

Stephanus Terreros. A. M. Burriel. STEPHANUS Terreros, Societatis Jeſu, evulgavit *Palæographiam Hiſpanam,* cujus verus auctor eſt *Andreas Marcus Burriel,* ejuſdem ſocietatis, qui præter *Hiſtoriam de Rebus Caliphornicis,* edidit eruditiſſimum librum de *Æquatione Ponderum & Menſurarum,* nomine urbis Toleti.

POSTREMO *Valentiæ* renovantur varia opuſcula, quibus Latinæ linguæ cognitio fit facilior per interpretationes Hiſpanas, cujuſmodi ſunt tranſlationes Hiſpanicæ aliquorum auctorum ex *claſſicis,* ut ſelectæ Ciceronis Epiſtolæ, interprete Petro Simone Aprili, & alia opera ſimilia, quæ ego dedi imprimenda. Omitto alios ſcriptores tibi notos, quorum judicium malo eſſe tuum, quam meum.

HABES epiſtolam plenam feſtinationis. Diligentior ero, cum tua intererit, Vir humaniſſime. Vale.

OLIVÆ, *Pridie Calendas Septembres, Anno* MDCCLXI.

[Thoſe readers, who do not underſtand the Latin tongue, will have no reaſon to regret, that there is no tranſlation of theſe epiſtles annexed to them; ſince the literary hiſtory they contain, and the liſt of authors, would afford them but very dry entertainment.]

LETTER

LETTER V.

STATE of MEASURES and WEIGHTS.

THERE is no part of the *Spaniſh* cuſtoms, of which it is ſo difficult to give any clear account, as thoſe which relate to their *Meaſures and Weights:* for they retain in uſage to this day, all the meaſures and weights, which their ſeveral conquerors or invaders have introduced at different periods.

NOTHING can give one a ſtronger proof of the uncommercial genius of this people, and of the little attention which they have ever given to trade, than their miniſtry's having permitted this matter to reſt upon the preſent footing. There is ſcarce any thing which is more ſerviceable to the exigencies of commerce, or which facilitates its courſe more, than an univerſal conformity between the meaſures and weights of the ſame country. The ROMANS, tho' far from being the moſt trading nation in the world, yet perhaps for ſome ages the wiſeſt, paid always the moſt minute attention to this point, and even eſtabliſhed a *commercial pound*, for the greater convenience of their trade.

THE confuſion, which reſults from this ſtrange variety, may be eaſily conceived. In one province you will find *Mooriſh* meaſures and weights, in another *Roman*, in a third *Gothic*. The inquiſition hath had little influence in this matter, for of theſe they have made an *olio*, and mixed Pagan, Mahometan, Jewiſh and Chriſtian meaſures and pounds all together. Thus, in SEVILLE you meet with

the *Laſt*, the *Cahy*, and the *Ancyra*; in CADIZ, the *Fanegue*, or corn-meaſure of two buſhels Engliſh; which are plainly *Mooriſh* by the barbarity of their names. In CASTILE you will find one pound; in ANDALUSIA another. In this city you will ſee a pound of 16 ounces, in that one of 32, in another of 40, which is the butchers pound in SEGOVIA, or the *libra carnicera*, as LIVY calls it: that is to ſay, theſe different cities make uſe of one pound, two pounds, and two pounds and a half. But this is not the worſt view of this matter; for in meaſures of the *ſame name*, you will find a moſt unſyſtematical variation in different places: Thus, for inſtance, the moſt common meaſure of length in SPAIN is the *vara*, or *bar*; this wants three inches of our Engliſh yard, being exactly two feet nine, or 33 inches long, if it be after the ſtandard of BURGOS, which was fixed by PHILIP II. in 1568: and FERDINAND VI. by an edict of February 14, 1751, ordered, that in all things relating to war and the marine they ſhould uſe the *bar* of CASTILE. For till theſe later injunctions, SPAIN followed in this matter the regulations of ALPHONSUS *the Wiſe*, who fixed the ſtandard himſelf, and gave it to the City of TOLEDO; that is to ſay, he very politically endeavoured at ſome uniformity in this point, by reducing all the meaſures and weights in his dominions to the Roman ſtandard. Such is the ſtate of this matter in CASTILE; but when you leave thoſe kingdoms, and get into the other provinces, you will find the variations of this *vara* very conſiderable; nay, even in CASTILE itſelf; for the *bars* of BURGOS, TOLEDO, AVILA, and MADRID are all different. The proportion, however, between this meaſure of BURGOS and our Engliſh yard, is always as 100 Engliſh yards = to 109 and 3 inches of the *Spaniſh vara*.

OUR modern calculators have made the *Roman foot* much leſs than our *Engliſh foot*; that is to ſay, the *pes Romanus*, according to them, is, in Engliſh meaſure, 11 inches, and 604 decimal parts of an inch, or almoſt half an inch leſs: but I am ſtrongly inclined to believe, that the Engliſh and Roman foot were the ſame thing. For whoever will peruſe the following account of the Spaniſh *vara* and *league*, extracted from a work of the learned Father BURRIEL, of the Imperial College of Jeſuits at MADRID, will

will perhaps find reafon to alter his fentiments in this point, and will perceive this truth eftablifhed by his accurate reafonings upon the *Roman Eftadal* ftill preferved at Toledo. For there being exactly the fame difference between the *bar* of Toledo, and that of Burgos, as there is between the *bar* of Burgos, and the Englifh yard: confequently, if the *bar* of Toledo was taken from the *Roman* foot, the Englifh yard muft come from the fame fource. The *bar* of Burgos was, as I faid, 33 inches, the *bar* of Toledo 36, the Englifh yard 36, confequently thefe two laft meafures are *the fame*.

That the antient foot of Toledo was the exact Roman foot, there can be no doubt; the Spanifh and Roman meafures, as well as weights being, for many ages, even after the divifion of the empire, the fame thing. The Goths, tho' they pulled down that vaft fabric, had an amazing reverence for the wifdom of its builders; they preferved with a religious care, not the names only, but the exact uniformity and correfpondence, which fubfifted between the Roman weights, moneys, and meafures of all kinds, as Burriel hath proved from the authority of thofe two bifhops Idacius and Isidore. And the Moors did in great meafure the fame thing. You may fee, by one trivial inftance, how much the Roman weights and meafures prevailed in Spain in after times: the ftyle-yard, which is much in ufe among them at prefent, is called *Uno Romano* to this day, and by no other name.

For liquid meafures the Castilians ufe the *Açumbre*, which, as appears by the name, is an Arabic meafure, and perhaps originally taken from the *Omer* of the Hebrews. The *Açumbre* contains two quarts Englifh, or half a gallon. And the table of their liquid meafure may ftand thus:

Dos Açumbres	——	4 quarts	——	1 gallon.
Un Açumbre	——	2 quarts	——	$\frac{1}{2}$ gallon.
Medio Açumbre	—	1 quart	——	$\frac{1}{4}$ gallon.
Uno Quartillo	——	1 pint	——	$\frac{1}{8}$ gallon.

If

If the quantity be greater, you then reckon by the *Arroba*, which is likewife another Arabic meafure, and is exactly the quarter of the hundred, or 25 pounds Englifh weight: for four *Arrobes* make the *Quintal*, or 100 pounds weight. But here again the *Arroba* is not the fame throughout all Spain; for the pound of Cadiz and Seville, and confequently the *Arrobe*, are much larger than thofe of Castile. In Spain almoft every thing, whether dry or liquid, is fold by the pound, by the avoirdupois pound of 16 ounces, and confequently by the *Arrobe:* Thus wine, oil, wood, coals, corn, bread, falt, &c. are fold by the pound, and as many of thefe are ufually purchafed in large quantities, they are generally fold by the *Arrobe*. I make no doubt, but the ufage of the old Roman pound of 12 ounces avoirdupois, or 10 troy, prevails ftill in fome parts of Spain, tho' I am not able to prove it: As the ftandard of the *bar* has been kept at Burgos, fo the ftandard of the *Arroba* has been preferved at Toledo; and corn hath been regulated by the *Fanegue* of Avila.

The gold and filver-fmiths weights are,

The *Quilate*, or *Carat*, 4 grains.
A *Tomin* = to 3 carats, 12 grains.
A *Caftillan* = to 8 tomins.
The *Ounce* = to 6 caftillans and two tomins.
The *Caftillan* is the gold weight of Spain, and is = to 14 rials and 16 peniques.
The *Mark* = to 8 ounces.

The ftandard of the *mark* for filver has been kept at Burgos; but the ftandard of the gold *mark* at Toledo.

This may fuffice for a fhort view of the *Caftilian* meafures and weights; for he who would give an accurate account of all which prevail in the feveral provinces of Spain, had need write a *folio*, and not a *letter*. Thofe who would wifh to know with the greateft precifion the exact length of the *Caftilian bar* and *league* may find it in the following extract taken from Father Burriel's book *Upon the Authority of the Laws of the Fuero Jufgo*.

5 Of

Of *Spaniſh* Meaſures and Diſtances.

WE will now endeavour to fix the value of *The Bar of Caſtile*, to determine the length of *The Spaniſh League*, and conſequently to diſcuſs a very important point of modern geography.

THE *bar* is that *Spaniſh* meaſure from whence are derived all thoſe which ſerve as meaſures of diſtance: and as long as its value is not fixed, it will be very difficult to aſcertain juſtly the *Caſtilian League*. But this is only a part of the difficulty: it is not ſufficient to know what is the number of *feet* that go to make a *bar*: it is neceſſary to ſearch ſtill farther, and find out what kind of *feet* they are, that is to ſay, whether they are *Spaniſh*, or *Roman* feet. Such is the queſtion now before us. We have already ſaid, That ALPHONSUS *the Wiſe* ordered all the cities and ſtates to make their weights and meaſures after the ſtandard of thoſe which he had himſelf given to the city of TOLEDO. PHILIP II. found it convenient to annul in part ſo wiſe a decree, by ordering, in a declaration made 1568, that the *bar of Burgos* ſhould be the univerſal bar of his monarchy. TOLEDO ſacrificed, without difficulty, her pretenſions to the public good, which ought to reſult from ſuch uniformity; and conformed at firſt to the will of the prince, in ſending to BURGOS for a copy of her bar; a copy, which TOLEDO has always preſerved, and preſerves to this day, with the greateſt care. If all the cities of CASTILE had ſhewed the ſame vigilance as TOLEDO in the preſervation of their bar, it is certain, that one ſhould not ſee that vaſt difference between them, which is ſo viſible at preſent. It was natural, that this change in the bar ſhould have an influence in the aſcertainment of diſtances, which it has been applied to meaſure; and this perhaps is the ſource of ſo many opinions which claſh among thoſe who have wrote upon the *Length of the Spaniſh League*, which of all the meaſures is the moſt important, and that which we have moſt frequently a neceſſity of knowing its real value.

THE

THE Spaniſh writers make mention of *three* ſorts of leagues, *common*, *legal*, and *geographical*. PHILIP II. ordained by a decree of 1587, that the legal leagues ſhould be common leagues, and not legal leagues: it is difficult to comprehend the ſenſe of this decree. For if the *common* league is an arbitrary diſtance, it would not ſerve as a rule in points where the property of individuals is concerned, where it is neceſſary to have a conſtant and determined meaſure.

AMBROSIUS MORALES and ESQUIVEL eſtabliſhed it as a maxim, that by a *common league* we ought to underſtand a diſtance of 4000 paces, 20,000 feet, or 6666⅓ bars. And this ſuppoſing after the reſearches of ESQUIVEL, that the antient Spaniſh foot was the third of the *bar of Caſtile*, which was without doubt the *bar of Burgos*: But thoſe reſearches are poſterior to the decree of 1587; and the authority of theſe two writers cannot ſerve to the interpretation of a law of PHILIP II. By the confeſſion of all thoſe who have come after them, there exiſts no ſuch thing in SPAIN as *common leagues* of 4000 paces; nor can they any more take for a *common league*, thoſe which the inhabitants of a province fix by their eye, or travellers and couriers by the watch: Becauſe this league might ſerve at moſt to fix the ſpace of ground to a traveller, but not to the ſurveyor, when it is neceſſary to meaſure the ground without roads, and in the moſt exact manner.

THE uncertainty is no leſs great as to the extent of the *legal league*: MORALES, who ſpoke of it before the decree of 1587, makes it 5000 bars, 3000 paces, 15,000 feet. MOYA gives it the ſame extent in his *Theoretical and Practical Geometry*, printed in 1563, and their eſtimations have been adopted by CESPEDES in the treatiſe of *Hydrography*, which he publiſhed in 1606, by order of PHILIP III. Pere MARIAUX, and Don GARCIA GABELLORO are of a different opinion; they make the legal league 5000 paces, or 25,000 feet.

BY *geometrical leagues* we underſtand thoſe, ſeventeen of which make a degree; but the exiſtence of *equal* leagues has no foundation in theory, nor obſervation; and ſtrangers have adopted them

them without examination, upon the credit of ſome Spaniſh authors, devoid of that inſtruction, which is neceſſary in a matter ſo important as this.

FROM what we have ſaid, there reſults a new problem, namely to know, if it is poſſible, how to fix the number of Spaniſh *leagues*, which compoſe a *degree*. They cannot give a poſitive anſwer to this queſtion, without having firſt a fundamental point from whence to deduce it. It is certain that we can know exactly the value, or length of the Spaniſh league, if one knew the number neceſſary to a degree: and alſo one ſhould know how many of theſe leagues the degree contains, before one can be certain of the value of each of them.

IT is this laſt method which Don JORGE JUAN employed, when he was reducing the number of French toiſes into bars of CASTILE which a meridional degree contained, contiguous to the equator, meaſured by Meſſrs. GODIN, BOUGUERE, and LA CONDAMINE, to whom was aſſociated, by order of the Spaniſh court, Don ANTONIO DE ULLOA. The Spaniſh geometrician, ſupported by the authority of many laws of the *Partida*, which he cites in his work, ſuppoſes with MOYA and CESPEDES, that the Spaniſh league contains 3000 paces, 15,000 feet: and this ſuppoſition becomes a principle in his hands, to proceed to the reduction propoſed.

MR. GODIN, before he ſat out for PERU, had the attention to provide himſelf with a copy of the toiſe of the *Chatelet* at PARIS, which he drew with the greateſt exactneſs, in order to make uſe of it in the meaſures which were the object of his voyage.

WHEN JORGE JUAN returned into SPAIN, he carried with him a copy of Mr. GODIN's toiſe, which he took with all thoſe phyſico-mathematical precautions, which the deſire of accuracy preſcribed to him, and the importance of the work which he meditated. After having compared this copy of the French toiſe, at MADRID, with the bar which the council of CASTILE ſent him, he found, that the bar of MADRID contained 371 lines of

the French toiſe, and that the foot of the French toiſe was to the bar of Madrid, as 144 to 371. The obſervations made upon the equator gave 56,767 toiſes to a meridional degree, and it was eaſy to Don Jorge Juan to reduce this number of toiſes to 132,203 bars: in dividing the relation which he had fixed between the foot of the toiſe, and the bar of Madrid; or in dividing 132,203 bars, which the degree contains, by 500, which is the number of bars that make a league, he found, that the degree contained 26 Spaniſh leagues and a half.

It appeared, however, that it was not till after this reduction by Don Jorge Juan, that they thought more ſeriouſly in Spain of the difference which there is between the bars of Burgos, Avila, and that of Madrid, upon which this geometrician had made his experiments. It was for this reaſon the late King Ferdinand VI. ordered, in 1750, ſeveral mathematicians to proceed to a geometrical compariſon of theſe three bars. Don Jorge Juan, who was one of theſe commiſſaries, determined with his colleagues, that ſix Paris feet made ſeven Caſtilian; that is to ſay, that the French toiſe was exactly $2\frac{1}{3}$ bars Spaniſh. His majeſty ordered that for the future, they ſhould abide by this deciſion in all affairs relating to war, and the marine.

You ſee then the number of bars contained in a Spaniſh *league*, the number of Caſtilian leagues which form *a degree*, and the number of feet of which the degree is compoſed, determined and fixed in adopting the calculation of Don Jorge Juan. It now remains to determine the nature of theſe *feet*.

Don Jorge Juan thought, that the feet, of which mention is made in the laws of the *Partidas*, were Caſtilian feet, and ſuch is, as far as appears, the ſentiment of Cespedes, Morales, Moya, and the council of Castile itſelf.

However reſpectable theſe authorities may ſeem, Pere Burriel thought he ought not to ſtop there: he pretends, on the contrary, that the feet mentioned in the laws of the *Partidas*, and 15,000 of which make a Spaniſh league, are Roman feet.

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The method by which he came to the demonſtration of this propoſition, for we look upon it as demonſtrated, is equally ſolid and ingenious, and gives a new proof of his ſagacity.

We will now enter into the diſcuſſion of his proofs, undertaking with him things a little higher.

It is evident, that if we could know the length of the bar which Alphonsus X. gave to Toledo, we ſhould immediately know the kind of foot, which He uſed, and which is ſpoke of in the laws of the *Partidas*, ſince from one unanimous conſent the foot hath always been the third of the bar. Then we ſhould obſerve, that when the repreſentatives of the ſtates, held at Toledo in 1436, wanted to take away from the meaſures of that city the prerogative of being univerſal models, they alledged, among other reaſons, that the bar of Toledo exceeded by an eighth that of Burgos. The animoſity of the deputies of Burgos was ſo great, as they were the leaders of the cabal, it might make us believe, that this exceſs was exaggerated, and that the bar of Toledo did not ſurpaſs that of Burgos but by a twelfth, and not an eighth. If the ſtates fixed this exceſs at an eighth, it was, without doubt, becauſe in the diviſions of the bar, one ſees parts marked as eighths, but no twelfths. By conſequence, the bar of Toledo ſurpaſſed that of Burgos by three inches: and the foot of the bar given to Toledo by Alphonsus X. was greater than that of Burgos by one inch, which is the twelfth part. Beſides, all the authors, who have compared the Roman foot to the Spaniſh foot, aſſure us, that the Roman foot of the capital is one twelfth more in length, than the foot of Castile. Therefore the antient foot of Toledo, or that of the bar of Alphonsus X. was equal to the Roman foot.

If Toledo ſtill preſerved its antient bar, it would be eaſy to bring experience to the ſupport of this reaſoning; by confronting this bar with that of Burgos: but ſince this bar exiſts no longer, we will make uſe of a meaſure which was taken from it. The meaſure I mean is the antient *Eſtadal* which one ſtill ſees in the archives of Toledo.

The *Estadal* passes commonly in SPAIN for a measure of eleven feet; the antient *Estadal* which we see at TOLEDO is exactly ten feet ten inches: now I cannot be persuaded, that the old *Spaniards*, whose attention was so extreme for every thing that regarded œconomical government, should give to the *Estadal*, to a measure which is so frequently in use, the unequal number of eleven feet, or the fractionary one of ten inches. It is much more probable that they gave it the equal length of 8, 10, or 12 feet.

As the antient *Estadal* of TOLEDO, which, as we have said, was taken from the bar of ALPHONSUS X. contains 10 feet, 10 inches, then, if the *Estadal* ought to be a measure of 10 feet, the antient exceeds the modern precisely one 12th; each foot of the ancient *Estadal* surpasses also, by one twelfth, each foot of the modern: in fine, the bar of ALPHONSUS X. was one twelfth greater than that of CASTILE. From whence we must conclude, that the foot of that bar had the same proportionate excess beyond the Castilian foot, that the Roman foot had; consequently the laws of the *Partidas* speak of Roman feet, when they fix the paces and the feet of which a league is composed. Therefore in following these laws, the Spanish league, which contains 3000 paces of five feet each, contains 15,000 Roman feet, or 3250 Castilian paces, or 16,250 feet of the bar of BURGOS, measured by the copy of that bar, which TOLEDO keeps in its archives.

THESE reasons are without doubt very strong; but the following reflections give them still a new degree of force. We cannot doubt, but that the foot, which was in use in SPAIN during the Roman government, was the common Roman foot: by consequence, if by the antient Spanish foot they understand that which the Spaniards used during the first ages of the Christian æra, it is certain it was the same as the Roman. How could the Romans, who took as much care of SPAIN as if they would make it a second ITALY, how would they have permitted, that the Spaniards should be distinct from the rest of the world (which it had conquered, and policed) in so essential a point, as that of weights and measures. The uniformity between the measures of the Spa-

niards and thofe of the Romans fubfifted after the divifion of the Empire, which never faw any change in that article in its provinces. This uniformity fuftained itfelf even againft the invafion of the barbarians, as appears from the authority of the Bifhop IDACIUS, who was witnefs and hiftorian of thefe invafions. This author always reckons diftances by *milliaria,* which without doubt he could never have done, if it had not been the ufage of the fifteenth century, in which he wrote. The writings of St. ISIDORE make us believe, that the GOTHS never touched the meafures which the Spaniards had received from the Romans : becaufe one may prefume, from the known accuracy of that faint, that he could not have paffed over in filence alterations of this nature, in the works which we have of his *De Ponderibus & Menfuris;* fo far from it, he marks always the diftances by the fame names which the Romans gave them, and which they had introduced into SPAIN, with the meafures which ferved to determine them. Thefe reflections are fupported in the work of Father BURRIEL, concerning *The Authority of the Laws of the Fuero Jufgo,* which he cites in great numbers, but always with a view to prove, that almoft to the time of ALPHONSUS X. the weights and meafures of the Romans continued to be ufed in Spain; and that they ftill reckoned the diftances conformably to the manner which thefe conquerors had introduced. Could then this learned prince, who was an able and complete legiflator, could he be ignorant, of this continuation of the Roman weights and meafures? And if he knew it, as we ought to believe, confidering the extent of his knowledge, and the lights he had, which fhine much more in thofe of his works which exift in the obfcurity of our archives, than in thofe which are printed: Could fuch a prince have recourfe to foreign meafures, when he determined and fettled thofe which were to be ufed in his dominions, and of which he gave the originals to the city of TOLEDO?

LETTER

LETTER VI.

VIEW OF THE STAGE.

Incolumi gravitate jocum tentavit; eò quòd
Illecebris erat, & gratâ novitate morandus
Spectator, functusque sacris.—— HORAT. ART. POET.

I AM induced to believe, that there is a resemblance between the stage of MADRID at this time, and that of ROME, when my author was describing it: that is, at a period after its infancy, and before it had arrived at its full perfection in propriety of action, sentiment, and taste. For I cannot well compare CALDERONI's productions to those of TERENCE; nor look upon any of the present Spanish actors, as equal in merit and genius to the Roman ROSCIUS, an ÆSOP, or an English GARRICK. And tho' I venture to give this opinion, it is the opinion of one, who is only an *eye*, and not an *ear*-censor: For I pretend not to understand enough of the language to be able to judge as decisively as a *French* critic, of the dramatic merit of CALDERONI, or any of his poetical countrymen. But there certainly is a way of forming some judgement, tho' by other means; facts often speak as clearly as words; and actions and gestures, though silent, are by no means dumb: And I dare affirm, that General JOHNSON often understood *the little Carpenter*, a *Cherokee*, or *the bloody Bear*, though he was not a great master of the elegancies and purity of the *In-*
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dian language. But farther; when a play has any degree of unity in action, time, and place; when the ſeveral ſcenes, the characters lead on to, and terminate in one grand deſign, or event; I will venture to ſay, if it be tolerably well acted, that a *foreigner*, tho' he does not underſtand the language, will be able to tell you what the general drift and deſign of the play was: Let a Spaniard, or Frenchman, who is ignorant of the Engliſh tongue, be preſent at the repreſentation of *Othello, Lear, Richard, The Journey to London*, or *The Bold Stroke for a Wife*, and I am certain he will give a juſt account of all he ſaw: he will tell you, that *one* murdered his wife for jealouſy; that the *other* went mad for the ingratitude of his daughters; that conſcious guilt filled the *third*, though no coward ſpirit, with all the horrors of remorſe.

WHEN I went firſt to the Spaniſh comedy, it was the ſeaſon for acting the *Autos*, that is to ſay, plays in ſupport of the Catholic faith; for *Auto de Fe* is in their language *an act of faith*. I found at my firſt entrance a good theatre, as to ſize and ſhape, but rather dirty, and ill lighted; and what made it worſe was an equal mixture of day-light and candles. The *prompter*'s head appeared thro' a little trap-door above the level of the ſtage, and I firſt took him for a ghoſt, or devil, juſt ready to aſcend to theſe upper regions: But I was ſoon undeceived, when he began to read the play loud enough for the actors and the boxes too, who were near him. The *pit* was an odd ſight, and made a motley, comical appearance; many ſtanding in their night-caps and cloaks; officers and ſoldiers interſperſed among the dirtieſt mob, ſeemed rather ſtrange. That which anſwered to our *two-ſhilling-gallery*, was filled with women only, all in the ſame uniform, a dark petticoat, and a white woollen veil. The ſide and front-boxes were occupied by people well dreſſed, and ſome of the firſt faſhion.

WHEN the play began, the actors appeared much better attired, that is, in richer clothes, than thoſe in England; and theſe they change perpetually, in order to let you ſee the expenſive variety of their wardrobe. After ſome ſcenes had paſſed, which were tedious and inſipid, there came on an interlude of humour and drollery, deſigned, I ſuppoſe, for the entertainment of the pit. One

2 of

of theſe comedians appeared tempting, with a bag of money, a lady who ſung to him very prettily, and did not ſeem altogether averſe to grant him ſome favours: in the mean while to my great ſurprize a man brought in three *barbers blocks* upon the ſtage: after theſe three ſaid barbers blocks were placed upon the ſtage, the ſame man returned and dreſſed them firſt in *mens clothes*, and undreſſed them again, and then dreſſed them once more in *womens clothes*. Now, Sir, to tell you the truth, it was for the ſake of ſuch ſcenes as theſe that I placed thoſe lines of HORACE at the head of this account; becauſe I am perſuaded the author attempted this excellent piece of humour, for the reaſon there given, for the ſake of his friends in the pit, and this without violating the decorum due to the national gravity of his countrymen.

HOWEVER, I ſhould not forget to tell you, that when theſe block ladies were properly attired, there came in three men, who had a fancy to tempt theſe three ladies likewiſe; but they were inflexibly coy, and I think it was not long before their gallants diſcovered the miſtake. But to quit this interlude, and return to the play again: In proceſs of time, and after ſome ſcenes had paſſed, which were long, tireſome, unintereſting, and full of fuſtian and bombaſt; the grand ſcene approached; an actor, dreſſed in a long purple robe, appeared in the character of JESUS CHRIST, or the *Nueſtro Senor*, as they call him; immediately he was blindfolded, buffeted, ſpit upon, bound, ſcourged, crowned with thorns, and compelled to bear his croſs, when he knelt down and cried, *Padre mi! Padre mi!* "My Father! my Father! why haſt thou forſaken me?" After this he placed himſelf againſt the wall, with his hands extended, as if on the croſs, and there imitated the expiring agonies of his dying Lord. And what think you, my friend, was the concluſion of this awful and ſolemn ſcene? why, really, one every way ſuitable to the dignity and ſerioufneſs of the occaſion: one of the actreſſes immediately unbound Chriſt, diveſted him of his crown and ſcarlet robes; and when he had put on his wig and coat again, he immediately joined the reſt of the actors, and danced a *ſequedillas*.

Spectatum admiſſi, riſum teneatis, amici?

As

As to the *ſequedillas*, or dance, it is little better upon the Spaniſh ſtage, than gently walking round one another; tho' when danced in its true ſpirit, in private houſes, it much reſembles the *Engliſh Hay*. After this one of the actreſſes, in a very long ſpeech, explained the nature, end, and deſign of the *ſacraments*; you muſt know alſo, that the Spaniards admit a great number of ſoliloquies, full of tireſome, and unintereſting declamation, into their plays. In the laſt ſcene, Chriſt appeared in a ſhip triumphant; and thus the play concluded. I forgot to tell you, that Chriſt, before his paſſion, preached to the four quarters of the world, in their proper dreſſes, upon the ſtage: *Europe* and *America* heard him gladly, and received the faith; but *Aſia* and *Africa* remained incorrigible.

Some time after I had ſeen this *Auto* (for, to ſay the truth, my curioſity was a little abated with regard to the Spaniſh ſtage, from this ſpecimen of it) I went to ſee a regular comedy; there were two Engliſh gentlemen in the box with me at the ſame time. We underſtood very little of the deſign of the firſt act; we ſaw a king, queen, an enchantreſs, and many other pretty, delightful ſights: but the *interlude*, with which that act concluded, is, I think, not to be equalled either by Rome or Greece; neither Farquhar, Cibber, or any of our loweſt farce-writers, have ever produced any thing comparable to it. The ſcene was intended for the inſide of a *Spaniſh Poſada* (or *inn*) in the night; there were three feather-beds, and as many blankets brought upon the ſtage; the queen and her maids of honour perſonated the miſtreſs of the *Poſada* and her maids; and accordingly fell to making the beds. After this there came in ſix men to lie there, who paid three quarts a piece; one of them being a miſer, had rolled up his money in twenty or thirty pieces of paper. Then they undreſſed before the ladies, by pulling off ſix or ſeven pair of breeches, and as many coats and waiſtcoats, and got into bed two by two: When behold, the jeſt was, to ſee them all kick the clothes off one another, and then fight, as the ſpectator is to ſuppoſe, in the dark. The abſurdity of this ſcene, and the incomprehenſible ridiculouſneſs of it, made us laugh immoderately. The fight of the feather-beds, the men kicking and ſprawling, the peals of applauſe, that echoed through the houſe, were truly inconceivable; tho', I believe, our

neighbours in the next box thought we laughed at the wit and humour of the author. It was a ſcene that beggars all poſſible deſcription, and I defy any theatre in EUROPE, but that of MADRID, to produce ſuch another. SHUTER's favourite *Beggars Buſh*, with all its low ribaldry, is by no means a match for it. But to return once more to the play: When this *interlude* was finiſhed, there ſucceeded ſome other ſcenes, between the king, queen, enchantreſs, and the reſt of the actors; ſuch as five or ſix of them drawing their ſwords upon the enchantreſs all at once, who parries them with her wand, and retires into her cell unhurt. They are ſurpriſed to find that their ſwords made no impreſſion, and ſo put them up into their ſcabbards for a better occaſion, crying, *Muy grande maravilla!* that is, "It is a very great wonder!" At other times the enchantreſs kills with one look, and makes alive with a ſecond. Once ſhe came in, fell down upon the ſtage, broke her noſe, got up again, went out, and returned with a black patch. Then we had another *interlude*, in which ſome huſbands purſued their wives in great anger, and with clubs ſomething like Goliah's ſtaff, or a weaver's beam, in order to beat their brains out; but, by the friendly interpoſition of ſome kind neighbours, they were prevented from that rude ſpecies of divorce. In revenge for this inſult, the wives in the *interlude* that followed at the end of the next act, dreſſed themſelves up like amazons, with arms and armour, and purſued their huſbands, who in their turn now ſubmitted to the conquerors. I remember nothing very remarkable that paſſed after this, excepting that the enchantreſs renounces the devil, and all his works, and in concluſion embraces the catholic faith, and declares ſhe will adhere to that only.

THIS, I hope, will ſerve at preſent for a ſhort ſketch of the *Spaniſh Stage*. Indeed, I had almoſt forgot to tell you, that TERESA, one of the actreſſes, was this winter impriſoned by the King's order, for being too free of her charms to ſome of the grandees; it was ſaid ſhe would be condemned to the workhouſe for life. However that be, ſhe remains in priſon ſtill, and, as far as I can learn, is like to remain ſo for ſome time longer.

CALDERONI is at preſent, and has been the favourite author upon their ſtage for ſome years.

LETTER VII. PART I.

Deſcription of the BULL-FEAST, exhibited in the *Plaça Mayor* at *Madrid*, upon occaſion of His Catholic Majeſty's Public Entry into his Capital, on *July* 15, 1760.

WE arrived at the balcony of the Engliſh Ambaſſador in the *Plaça Mayor* about half an hour after three in the afternoon, and were at once ſtruck with the chearfulleſt, gayeſt ſight imaginable. The *ſquare*, which is large, was thronged with people; the *balconies* all ornamented with different coloured ſilks, and crouded from the top to the bottom of the houſes; the avenues to the ſquare were built up into balconies, and a ſort of ſloping ſcaffolding was placed round for the common people, elevated above the ground, or pit, if I may ſo call it, about eight or nine feet, with openings in proper places, and wooden doors.

FIRST came in the coaches of the *cavaliers*, four in number, of an antique and ſingular make, with glaſſes at the ends, and quite open at the ſides: The cavaliers were placed at the doors of their coaches, from whence they bowed to the people, and the balconies, as they paſſed round the ſquare; and they were accompanied by their ſponſors, the Dukes of OSSUNA, of BANOS, of ARCOS,

 and

and Medina Cæli. Before the royal family came a company of *halberdiers*, after which the king's coaches in great ſtate, I believe about ſeven or eight in number, preceding his *Caroſſe de Reſpect*, which was extremely rich, with red and gold ornaments, and beautiful painted pannels: Then a coach with ſome of the great officers, who go always immediately before the king; next came the King and Queen in a very ſumptuous coach of blue, with all the ornaments of maſſive ſilver, and the crown at the top; the trappings of the horſes were likewiſe ſilver, with large white plumes. Theſe were followed by the coaches of the Prince of Asturias, the two infanta's, and Don Luis, with their attendants.

Their Majeſties were placed oppoſite to us, in a gilt balcony, with a canopy and curtains of ſcarlet and gold; the queen on that occaſion taking the right hand. On the right hand of the king's balcony were placed the reſt of the royal family: and on the left were ranged the gentlemen of the bed-chamber in a row; all dreſſed in a very fine uniform of blue and red, richly embroidered with gold. The *halberdiers* marched from the king's balcony, which was in the center on one ſide, and forming themſelves into two lines, fronting different ways, inſtantly cleared the ſquare of the croud, who retired into the ſcaffolding, erected for them round it. Next the halberdiers formed themſelves in a line before the ſcaffold, under the king's balcony. Then appeared *two companies of boys*, dreſſed in an uniform with caps, and red taffeta jackets, ranged againſt the right and left hand ſide of the ſquare, who carrying buckets of water in their hands, watered the ſtage as they croſſed over to the ſide oppoſite to them. This being performed, the ſix chief *Alguazils* of the town, mounted upon fine horſes, covered with trappings, and dreſſed in the old Spaniſh habits, black with ſlaſhed ſleeves, great white flowing wigs, and hats with plumes of different-coloured feathers, advanced towards the king's balcony, under which they were obliged to ſtay the whole time, to receive his orders; except when they were frightened away by the bulls, when they were obliged to ride for it, being abſolutely unarmed and defenceleſs.

Having

HAVING obtained the king's permiſſion for the *bull-feaſt*, the troops belonging to the *knights* entered upon the ſtage in four large companies, dreſſed in liveries of *Mooriſh habits* of ſilk, richly and elegantly ornamented with lace and embroidery: Theſe marched firſt to make their bow to the king's balcony, and then in proceſſion round the ſquare: and from the elegance, ſingularity, and variety of their uniforms, made one of the moſt delightful ſcenes that can be conceived. After them came the *four knights*, habited in the old Spaniſh dreſs, with plumes in their hats, and mounted upon the moſt beautiful horſes: each carried in his hand a ſlender lance, and was attended by two men on foot, dreſſed in light ſilk, of the colour of his livery, with a ſort of cloaks or mantles of the ſame; theſe never forſake his ſide, and are indeed his principal defence. After the *cavaliers* had done their homage to the King, their companies retired, and there remained with them only, beſides thoſe who walked by their ſide, a few dreſſed with mantles in the ſame manner, who diſperſt themſelves over the ſtage. The cavaliers then diſpoſed themſelves for the encounter; the firſt placing himſelf oppoſite to the door of the place where the bulls are kept, the other at ſome diſtance behind him, and ſo on.

THE KING then making the *ſignal* for the doors to be opened, the bull appeared, to the ſound of martial muſic, and the loud acclamations of the people: and ſeeing one of the attendants of the firſt cavalier ſpreading his cloak before him, aimed directly at him; but the man eaſily evaded him, and gave his maſter an opportunity of breaking his ſpear in the bull's neck. In the ſame manner the bull was tempted to engage the other cavaliers, and always with the ſame ſucceſs: till having received the honourable wounds from their lances, he was encountered by the other men on foot: who, after playing with him, with an incredible agility, as long as they think proper, eaſily put an end to him, by thruſting a ſword either into his neck or ſide, which brings him to the ground; and then they finiſh him at once, *by ſtriking a dagger, or the point of a ſword, behind his horns into the ſpine, which is always immediate death**. After this the bull is inſtantly hurried off by mules, finely adorned, and decked with trappings for the occaſion.

* This was the way the *Numidians* uſed to kill the elephants, when they became unruly; ſee LIVY, lib. XXVII. cap. 49. The words are, *Rectores eorum ſcalprum cum malleo habebant*;

My apprehenſions were at firſt principally for the men *on foot*; but I ſoon perceived they were in no ſort of danger: their cloaks are a certain ſecurity to them, as the bull always aims at it, and they can therefore eaſily evade the blow. Beſides this, there are ſo many to aſſiſt each other, that they can always lead the bull which way they pleaſe, and even in the worſt caſe they can preſerve themſelves by leaping into the ſcaffold, as they frequently did.

The *knights* are in much more danger; their horſes being too full of fire to be exactly directed; they cannot therefore ſo well evade the aim, and are liable every moment to be overthrown with their horſes, if the attendants by their ſide did not aſſiſt them. Two beautiful horſes nevertheleſs we ſaw gored; one of which was overthrown with his rider, but fortunately the man eſcaped any miſchief from his fall. The courage of theſe horſes is ſo great, that they have been often known to advance towards the bull, when their bowels were trailing upon the ground.

After the knights had ſufficiently tired themſelves with theſe exploits, the king gave them leave to retire and repoſe. We had then bulls let out (one at a time always) from another door, of a more furious nature; theſe were encountered entirely by the men on foot, who were ſo far from fearing their rage, that the whole buſineſs was to irritate them more, by throwing upon their necks, and other parts, little barbed darts, ornamented with bunches of paper, like the *Bacchanalian Thyaſus*, ſome of which were filled with gunpowder, and burſt in the manner of a ſquib or ſerpent, as ſoon as they were faſtened to the bull. Nothing can be imagined more tormenting than theſe darts, which ſtick about him, and never loſe their hold. But the courage and amazing dexterity, with which they are thrown, takes off your attention from the cruelty of it. Another method they have of diverting themſelves with the fury of the bull, is by dreſſing up *goat-ſkins*, blown up with wind, into figures, and placing them before him, which makes a very ridiculous part of the entertainment. Many

id, ubi ſævire belluæ, & ruere in ſuos cœpe ant, magiſter inter aures poſitum, ipſo in articulo, quo jungitur capiti cervix (in the ſpine) *quanto maximo poterat ictu adigebat. Ea celerrima via mortis in tantæ molis belluâ inventa erat, ubi regendi ſpem viciſſent. Primuſque id Aſdrubal inſtituerat.*

of

of the bulls, however, would not attack them, and one of the moſt furious that did, ſhewed more fear than in encountering his moſt ſturdy antagoniſts: ſo great is their apprehenſion from an object that ſtands firm, and ſeems not to be diſmayed at their approach. There is likewiſe another kind of a larger ſpear, which is held by a man obliquely, with the end in the ground, and the point towards the door, where the bull comes out, who never fails to run at it, with great danger to the man, as he is always thrown down; but greater to the bull, who commonly receives the point in his head or neck, and with ſuch force, that we ſaw a ſpear broke ſhort, that was much thicker than my arm. They alſo baited one bull with dogs, which ſhewed as much courage and obſtinate perſeverance as any of that breed in ENGLAND. As to the *laws* of this ſpectacle, and other circumſtances relative to the *punctilios* of the bull-feaſt, I cannot pretend to explain them, and imagine others, who have attempted it, have been obliged to take it moſtly upon truſt, nor do I think it very material.

THIS ſpectacle is certainly one of the fineſt in the world, whether it is conſidered merely as a *coup d'œil*, or as an exertion of the bravery and infinite agility of the performers. The Spaniards are ſo devoted to it, that even the women would pawn their laſt rag to ſee it; and we were aſſured, that ſome of the balconies did not coſt leſs than a hundred piſtoles for that afternoon. Nothing can be imagined more crowded than the houſes, even to the tops of their tiles; and dearly enough they paid for their pleaſure, pent together in the hotteſt ſun, and with the moſt ſuffocating heat that can be endured. Nor do I greatly wonder at them, when I conſider how much my own country, that is certainly as humane as any nation, is bigotted to its cuſtoms of bull-baiting, cock-fighting, &c.——I do not deny, that this is a remnant of *Mooriſh*, or perhaps *Roman* barbarity; and that it will not bear the ſpeculations of the cloſet, or the compaſſionate feelings of a tender heart. But, after all, we muſt not ſpeculate too nicely, leſt we ſhould loſe the hardneſs of manhood in the ſofter ſentiments of philoſophy. There is a certain degree of ferocity requiſite in our natures; and which, as on the one hand it ſhould be reſtrained within proper bounds, that it may not degenerate into cru-

cruelty; ſo, on the other, we muſt not refine too much upon it, for fear of ſinking into effeminacy. This cuſtom is far from having cruelty for its object; bravery and intrepidity, joined with ability and ſkill, are what obtain the loudeſt acclamations from the people: it has all the good effects of *chivalry*, in exciting the minds of the ſpectators to great actions, without the horror that prevailed in former times, of diſtinguiſhing bravery to the prejudice of our own ſpecies. It teaches to deſpiſe danger; and that the ſureſt way to overcome it, is to look it calmly and ſtedfaſtly in the face; to afford a faithful and generous aſſiſtance to thoſe engaged with us in enterprizes of difficulty: And in ſhort, tho' it may not be ſtrictly conſonant to the laws of humanity and good nature, it may yet be productive of great and glorious effects; and is certainly the mark of qualities, that do honour to any nation.

THIS ceremony of the *bull-feaſt* in the *Plaça Mayor* is never exhibited, but upon the greateſt occaſions, ſuch as the acceſſion or marriage of their kings, and is attended with a very great expence both to the king, as well as the city. There is a theatre built juſt without the walls, on purpoſe, where there are bull-feaſts every fortnight; and theſe to connoiſſeurs in the art are infinitely preferable to the others; the bulls being more furious, and the danger greater to the cavaliers. But that which I have deſcribed, would, I think, very ſufficiently ſatisfy my curioſity.

I HAVE ſince ſeen a bull-feaſt in that amphitheatre, and found little material difference in the manner of fighting, except that the cavaliers, who rode better, and ſeemed more adroit, were not ſo cloſely attended by the men on foot: and that they ſometimes uſed a long lance of ſtrait, tough wood, with a ſhort point, and a knob of twiſted cord, which hinders it from entering deep into the wound. This they held tight to their ſide, paſſing under their arm-pit, and directed it with their hand. In this manner they wait the bull's approach, and generally have ſtrength enough to keep him off from themſelves and their horſes, when he runs upon it: tho' it is dangerous, the bull ſometimes bearing down both man and horſe. This was one of the ordinary ſpectacles, and therefore attended with little of the pomp which I had ſeen in the

Plaça

Plaça Mayor. The building is erected on the ancient plan, round, with rows of ſeats raiſed above the area, for the common people; and two rows of boxes, or large balconies, above them. It is not only admirably contrived for the purpoſe which it is built for, but has a very ſtriking appearance, from its ſize and regularity. One could not, however, help obſerving ladies of the firſt quality in the balconies, feaſting, with theſe bloody ſcenes, thoſe eyes, which were intended only to be exerciſed in ſofter cruelties. And among the common people we even ſaw numbers of women with children at their breaſts.

I SHALL now take the liberty, as many are divided in their opinions, whether the *Spaniſh bull-feaſt* be of *Roman* or *Mooriſh* origin, to give my ſentiments upon that ſubject. I remember ſomewhere, that CICERO, when he was obliged for the ſake of the argument, to declare whether he thought thoſe bloody and ſavage *exhibitions*, ſo much coveted by his countrymen, were really *cruel and inhuman, or not:* in order to avoid fixing, by his opinion, any reproach upon them, dextrouſly eludes the queſtion, and with the addreſs of a caſuiſt gives this remarkable anſwer, *Crudele gladiatorum ſpectaculum—haud ſcio, an ita ſit.* A ſtrange ſentiment for a civilized writer! A diverſion, at the expence of humanity, muſt be *cruel*; the practice was fit only for barbarians. But to the point: to ſay, that the *Spaniſh Fieſta de los Toros* is plainly an imitation of the *Romans,* becauſe they exhibited wild beaſts in their amphitheatres, is ſpeaking very generally, and not with any preciſion: One might as well aſſert, that they copied it from the *Aſiatics,* for St. PAUL ſays, ἐθηριομάχησα ἐν Ἐφέσῳ. And perhaps the Spaniards might as well own, as he did, that *it profits them nothing.* But if I can find this very *Fieſta de los Toros,* the *Spaniſh bull-feaſt,* among the *Roman* cuſtoms, I ſuppoſe nobody will doubt from whence the Spaniards took it.

LIVY tells us, *per eos dies, quibus hæc ex Hiſpaniâ nunciata ſunt, ludi* TAURILIA *per biduum facti, religionis cauſâ.*

FESTUS has very luckily preſerved the firſt inſtitution of this feaſt. The *Taurilia,* according to him, were inſtituted to the infer-

fernal gods, for this reaſon; in the reign of Tarquinius Superbus, when a moſt violent plague had ſeized all the women big with child, they procured abortions by eating ſome bulls fleſh, that was ſold at the ſhambles: upon this account theſe *ludi* were inſtituted, and were called *taurilia,* and they are celebrated in the *Flaminian Circus,* that the infernal gods might not be called *within their walls.*

Pursuant to their ſuperſtitious ritual, ſo ſavage an inſtitution was rightly dedicated to the infernal gods: from this account of it, it is proper that the *Spaniſh* women ſhould bring their children at the breaſt, and thoſe in the womb, as we ſee they do, to this ſpectacle. But they commit a great impropriety in celebrating it in the *Plaça Mayor.* It ſhould be without the walls. Livy ſays, that the *ludi,* which Fulvius gave juſt after, were much more ſplendid, that is, I ſuppoſe, much more bloody and barbarous, for he exhibited lions and panthers.

But the reſemblance between the *Roman,* and the *Spaniſh Taurilia* appears ſtill ſtronger from other circumſtances now remaining; it is a cuſtom for the *Spaniſh* nobility themſelves to engage the bulls, and none are permitted to fight as cavaliers, unleſs they can prove their deſcent to be noble. The true *Spaniards* are all fond of the diverſion; it is accounted honourable and heroic: it recommends them to the fair, to their prince, and to their country; and it is a ſtanding theme of honour among the people.

It was juſt the ſame at Rome; the nobility, the patricians, voluntarily undertook a part in theſe encounters:

Luſtravitque fugâ mediam gladiator arenam,
Et Capitolinis generoſior & Marcellis——

And even the ladies were ambitious of appearing in the ſame liſts. Mævia was a lady of quality, and yet we find ſhe could ſtep out of her ſex, and enter the *arena.*

——*Tuſcum*
Figat aprum, & nudâ teneat venabula mammâ.

I I do

I do not find, that the *Spaniſh* ladies had ever any of this martial, or rather maſculine ſpirit. It is amazing how deſirous the *Romans* were of being killed, even in jeſt; ſenators, patricians, and knights, were at laſt not aſhamed to appear on theſe occaſions.—I think I have done ſome honour to the *Spaniſh* nobility in thus placing them on a footing with *Roman* ſenators; but ſtill be it remembered, that theſe were not ſenators of ROME, when ROME *ſurvived*, as CATO calls it, but when ſhe was enſlaved, and diſhonoured by the worſt of emperors, I might indeed ſay, by the worſt of men.

I AM ſurprized to find theſe *taurilia* omitted by Mr. KENNETT.

LETTER VII. PART II.

BURIAL—GRANDEES—KING's PUBLIC ENTRY.

THE funeral rites of the rich in SPAIN are ſplendid, as well as decent; they are ſolemnly interred with their beſt ſuit of clothes, with hat, cloak, and ſword.

> *Nam vivis quis amor gladii, quæ cura togæve*
> *Manſit, & hæc eadem remanet tellure repoſtis.*

And I am firmly perſuaded, that the old knights, condes, and grandees of this kingdom were antiently buried, juſt as we ſee their *ſculptured figures* upon their tombs; armed *cap-à-pee*, and at all points; juſt as if they had been harneſſed out for battle, with their beaver, coat, cuiraſs, the target, lance, ſword, ſpurs, and jack-boots. And this ſhews the great propriety of that famous joke of old SCARRON, who, when he was receiving extreme unction, told the anointer, "Pray, ſir, take care to greaſe my boots well, for I "am going a very long journey."

THEY commonly put a great deal of lime into the grave, in order to haſten the corruption of the body; at NAPLES I am told they have a great hole, half filled with lime, into which they throw all their dead, naked.

THE late Queen of SPAIN, conſort of the preſent King CHARLES III. died September 27th, 1760, aged 35, after ſhe had

had reigned only one year and fourteen days. She was a daughter of the preſent King of POLAND, and had ſuffered greatly for the diſtreſſes of her father, who has been driven from his electorate by the King of PRUSSIA: She had lived twenty years with his preſent Majeſty. She was in a bad ſtate of health when he came firſt into SPAIN, catched the meazles at SARAGOÇA, then a cold: and afterwards was taken ill with a fever and flux at St. ILDEFONSO, in September, and upon its increaſe returned to MADRID; when both thoſe diſorders ſtill kept harraſſing and weakening her, till they at laſt ended in a delirium and mortification. Every art of phyſic was uſed to ſave her, and every *Spaniſh* ſaint invoked, but all in vain. They brought the *image* of ST. ISIDRO to her, and ſome were fetched even from TOLEDO and ALCALA DE HENARES: But neither the interpoſition of ſaints or ſubjects could avail any thing; tho' all the churches of MADRID were crowded with people, offering up prayers for her recovery, fate was inexorable, and death relentleſs. The *nuncio* came and gave her the laſt papal benediction, and by that means conveyed to her the firſt notice of her approaching diſſolution; ſhe received the ſhock with ſome ſurprize, but with much piety, reſignation, and reſolution. Upon her obſerving to the nuncio the inſignificance and emptineſs of all human grandeur; and that it was now of no advantage to her, that ſhe ever was a Queen—He replied, "Your Majeſty has certainly had much greater opportu-"nities of doing good, and which have not been neglected." She lingered a day or two after this, till the delirium came on, attended with convulſions, and at length expired on the twenty-ſeventh of September, about three o'clock in the afternoon.

CEREMONIES of a ROYAL FUNERAL.

ON the twenty-eighth, ſhe was laid in ſtate in the *caſſon*, or great-hall of the BUEN RETIRO; ſhe lay upon a ſpond covered with gold tiſſue, under a canopy of ſtate: She was dreſſed in a plain cap, tied with a broad white ſattin ribband, and with a ſmall

ſmall black egret over her forehead: On each ſide the ſpond were ſix large *girandoles*, of *Mexican* ſilver, about four feet high, with large tapers burning, and round the room were ſeveral altars with gold and ſilver candleſticks. On the right hand ſide of the ſpond, at the feet, knelt the dutcheſs of MEDINA SIDONIA, behind her another lady of diſtinction, and then an exempt, and on each ſide ſtood two *purſuivants* bearing the crown and ſceptre. The ladies were relieved every hour by others, ſuch as the dutcheſs of BURNOMBILE, the dutcheſs of ARCOS, &c. but the purſuivants were obliged to remain the whole twenty-four hours—Thus lay the Queen all that day and night; on the twenty-ninth, ſhe was carried to the ESCURIAL in this manner: About ſeven o'clock in the evening the proceſſion began from the gate of the BUEN RETIRO in this order: Firſt came forty *Carmelite*-monks on horſe-back, each with a torch in one hand, and the bridle in the other; then as many *Cordeliers*, and laſt of all the *Dominicans*, all with torches in their hands: Then a body of the guards on horſeback, without tapers, headed by the duke of VERAGUEZ, or duke of BERWICK. Theſe were followed by the ſacriſt in his cope, bearing a gold crucifix, at the head of the curates. Then the ſtate-coach with the Queen's body, followed by two *caroſſes de reſpect*; then the duke of ALVA; behind him the inquiſitor-general, with ſome other people of diſtinction, ſuch as the duke of ARCOS, &c. then followed another body of the guards, and laſt of all a ſuite of coaches. Theſe were obliged to travel in this manner all the night, with their torches burning, which muſt be a vaſt expence; it being eight leagues to the ESCURIAL, and they propoſed burying her Majeſty about eight o'clock the next morning. The monks are paid for this journey, and they commonly ſhare the tiſſue pall between them. And thus ended the ſolemnities of this funeral, which I ſhall conclude with the moral of our Engliſh Poet:

A heap of duſt alone remains of Thee;
'Tis all thou art, and all the Great ſhall be.

GRAN-

GRANDEES.

IT is very difficult to make out a clear and exact list of the grandees of SPAIN, the Spaniards themselves have published no good one: and there are very few, who can give you any just information. In the first place, there is no superiority and gradation of title here, as there is in ENGLAND. A duke is no more than a marquis, a marquis no greater than an earl; in short, all titles are equal. And you will often see the father an earl, and the son a duke; just the reverse as with us. The great distinction antiently consisted in being grandee of the first, second, or third order: but these distinctions are now dropped; the king making them all grandees of the first class. These three classes were, 1. Those who came into his majesty's presence with their heads covered before they spoke to the king: 2. Those who did not cover till they had spoke to his majesty, and the king had answered them: 3. Those who did not cover, or put on the hat, 'till after they had withdrawn to their place. If the king bids them be covered, without any addition to the word *cubridos*, they are only grandees for life; if his majesty adds the title of any of their lands, the honour is hereditary. Indeed, with us in ENGLAND, it used formerly to be a custom for the peers to sit *covered* when the king went to the house of lords, till that polite parliament at queen ANNE's accession dropped it, out of compliment to her majesty, because they thought it ungenteel to sit covered before a queen. All the titles in SPAIN are feudal to this day. The crown gives them in the first instance free for the life of that person, or, as they call it, *Libres des Lances*; but ever after, as feofs of the crown, they pay a yearly sum of money in lieu of their knights, or feudal service. Besides these grandees, there are a great number of good, antient families in this country, who from their antiquity have an undoubted right to rank as grandees; but as the crown has not thought proper to *cover* them, as such, they have no rank: These are called *Casas aggraviadas*, or *injured houses*. The mark of distinction,

tinction, which these grandees constantly keep up, and give to each other with the greatest exactness, is the always addressing one another with the *TU:* whereas, when they speak to any other of inferior rank, they use the *Eccellencia*, *Vuestra Merced*, the *Vosia*, *Vosenoria*, &c.

THE following is the most correct list of the Spanish grandees, which I could meet with.

LIST *of the* SPANISH GRANDEES, *alphabetically, by their Titles, with their Family-Names, &c. &c.*

	A.	
ABRANTES	Duke	Don M. Carvajal.
AGUILAR	Earl	Vic. Offorio Moscoso y Gusman.
ALTAMIRA	Earl	Ben. Moscoso.
ALVA	Duke	Fern. Sylva y Toledo (his eldest son is Duke of HUESCAR.)
ALCANIZAS	Marquis	Manuel Osorio.
ALBUQUERQUE	Duke	Pedro de la Cueba (eldest son LEDESMA.)
AMARANTE	Earl	Fr. Gayoso.
ARCO	Duke	Alp. Zayas.
ARGETE	Duke	L. Laso de la Vega.
ARION	Duke	Ign. Pimentel.
ARISSA	Marquis	Joackim de Palafox.
ARCOS	Duke	Ponce de Leon.
ARANDA	Earl	Po. Abarca.
ASTORGA	Marquis	Infantado.
ATARES	Earl	St. Jago Funes
	B.	
BANOS	Duke	Don A. Ponce de Leon.
BANOS	Earl	J. de Muscoso.

BA-

Balbaces	Marquis	Don J. de Eſpinola (his eldeſt ſon is Duke of Sexto.)
Bejar	Duke	J. de Zuniga.
Benevente	Earl	Fr. de Pimentel; or, Duke de Medina del Rio Seco.
Beraguas	Duke	Sn. Jago Eſtuardo (pretended Duke of Berwick.)
Bournombile	Duke	Fr. de Bournombile.
	C.	
Castro-Piniano	Duke	Don Eboli.
Cascahuelas, commonly called the Count de Fuentes.	Earl	Joackim Pignatelli (they married into the houſe of Gusman, and then took that title Fuentes y Gusman. The eldeſt ſon Mora.)
Castel de los Rios	Marquis	
Castellar	Marquis	Lucas Patinho.
Cifuentes	Earl	Juan de Sylva.
Camina	Marquis	Pedro de Cordova, or Cogolludo.
Corduba		
Corunna	Earl	Manuel de Caſtejon.
	E.	
Estepa	Marquis	Don Juan Centurion.
	F.	
Frias	Duke	Don B. de Velaſco, conſtable of Caſtile.
Fuenclara	Earl	Ant. de Sylva.
Fernan-Nunez	Earl	Joſ. de los Rios.
	J.	
Jacchi	Prince	Don Regio.
Infantado	Duke	This title at preſent in abeyance, but will come to the Duke of Lerma.

	L.	
Lerma	Duke	
Losada	Duke	Don Jos. de Miranda.
	M.	
Maceda	Earl	Don Fr. Lanzos.
Malpica	Marquis	Jos. Pimentel.
Manzera	Marquis	Joack. Pimentel.
Masserano	Prince	Fil Fresco, Prince of Campo Florida.
Medina Coeli	Duke	Luis de Cordova (eldest son Cogolludo or Camina; the old family-name was La Cerda.
Medina Sidonia	Duke	Pedro de Gusman *El Bueno*. They had the name of El Bueno, from that Gusman, who defended Tariffa so bravely in the year 1292.
Mina	Marquis	Gusman.
Miranda	Earl	Antonio de Zuniga.
Montijo	Earl	Ch. Portocarero.
Montellano	Duke	Jos. de Solis.
Mondecar	Marquis	N. de Mendosa.
Monte Leon	Duke	—— Pignatelli.
	O.	
Onate	Earl	Don Jos. de Gusman.
Ossuna	Duke	Pedro Giron.
	P.	
Paredes	Earl	Don Diego de Gusman.
Parsen	Earl	Joack. de la Cerda.
Peralada	Earl	Fer. de Bujados.
Pio	Prince	Regio.
Populi	Dutchess	
Priego	Earl	Juan de Croix.
Puno en Rostro	Earl	Fr. Xavier Arias.
	R.	
Ricla	Earl	Don Amb. de Funes.

San

	S.	
SAN ESTEVAN	Duke	Don A. de Benavides.
SAN JUAN	Marquis	Juan Pizarro.
SALVA TIERRA	Earl	Juan de Cordova.
SANTA CRUZ	Marquis	Joſ. de Sylva.
SARRIA	Marquis	Nic. de Carvajal.
SERBELLONI	Earl	
SIRUELA	Earl	Fr. Balbi.
SOTO-MAYOR	Duke	F. S. M. Maſſones y Lima.
	T.	
TENEBRON	Earl	Don Ger. de Montezuma. This gentleman is a lineal deſcendant from the famous Prince MONTEZUMA, and enjoys a penſion from the court of Spain on that account.
TORRECUSO	Marquis	Carracciolo.
	V and U.	
VEDMAR	Marquis	Don Ph. Pacheco.
VILLA FRANCA	Marquis	Ant. de Toledo.
VILLA GARCIA	Marquis	Bart. de Mendoza.
UZEDA	Duke	Ant. Pacheco.
VILLADARIAS	Marquis	
VILLENA		*(In Abeyance)* Zuniga.

Some OFFICERS *about the* COURT *of* SPAIN.

King's Houſhold.

Duke of MEDINA COELI, Maſter of the Horſe.
Duke of ALVA, Steward of the Houſhold.*

* The Duke of ALVA, in December 1760, deſired leave of his Majeſty to reſign his employments, and retire from court: He prayed the King to continue his *honours*; to which the King replied, that he would not only continue his honours, but his *appointments* too. The reſignation of the chief great man in SPAIN made, as you will imagine,

Duke de LOZADA, Squire of the Body.
Don PEDRO STUART, firſt Equerry.

Infant's Houſhold.

Duke de MONTELLANO, Mayor Domo to Don LUIS.

Queen's Houſhold.

Marquis de MONTE ALLEGRE, Firſt Steward.
Marquis TRIPUZI, Second Steward.
Duke of MEDINA SIDONIA, Maſter of the Horſe.
Marquis de ANDIA, Gentleman of the Horſe.

Queen Dowager's Houſhold.

Don PEDRO DE VILLA REAL, Mayor Domo to the Q. Mother.
Conde de BANOS, Maſter of the Horſe to the Queen Mother.
Duke de BEJAR, Governor of the Prince and Infant.
Don LUIS DE CORDUBA, Card. and Archbiſhop of TOLEDO.
Grand Patriarch, Don BERT. DE CORDUBA, Son to the Duke of MEDINA COELI.

LADIES *of the* BED-CHAMBER *to the late* QUEEN AMALIA.

Marchioneſs of AYTONA.
Princeſs JACCHI.
Marchioneſs of ARESA.
Counteſs of ABLITAS.
Dutcheſs of ST. ESTEVAN.
Marchioneſs of MINA.
Princeſs MASSERAN.
Dutcheſs of BOURNOMBILE.
Dutcheſs of CASTRO PINIANO.

imagine, much noiſe at MADRID. The Duke of ALVA has undoubtedly great parts and abilities; there are few, if any, of a capacity equal to his. The Marquis of MONT-ALLEGRE ſucceeded him. The Duke, to ſay the truth, having been the firſt man, manager, and director during all the late reign, did not like to find himſelf leſs conſidered in this, and therefore choſe to retire. It was not apprehended, that his retiring would at all affect Mr. WALL. The Duke is hereditary chancellor of the Indies, dean of the council of ſtate, and director of the academy, &c.

Counteſs

Counteſs of BENEVENTE.
Counteſs of FUEN CLARA.
Princeſs PIO.
Marchioneſs of VALDERAVANO.
Counteſs of FUENTES.
Counteſs of CASTRO PINIANO.
Dutcheſs of MEDINA SIDONIA.
Dutcheſs of ARCOS.
Dutcheſs of UZEDA.
Dutcheſs of VERAGUA.

LADIES *of the* BED-CHAMBER *to the* QUEEN MOTHER.

Dutcheſs-Dowager of MEDINA SIDONIA.
Counteſs of SIRUELA.
Marchioneſs of CASTEL RIOS.
Counteſs of SERBELLONI.
Counteſs of BANOS.
Marchioneſs of BANEZA.
Counteſs PRIEGO.
Dutcheſs of POPULI.
Marchioneſs of TORRECUSO.

Deſcription of the King of *Spain*'s Public Entry into *Madrid*, *July* 13, 1760.

(Tranſlated from the Spaniſh Gazette.)

SUNDAY the 13th being the day fixed by his Catholic Majeſty for his public entry, the requiſite preparations having been all finiſhed, ſuch as triumphal arches erected in different parts of the city †, the fountains adorned, the fronts of the houſes

† Theſe triumphal arches, though they were very expenſive, yet few of them were in a good taſte; the figures ill-grouped, and crouded; the allegory not very intelligible, and moſt of them rather heavy.

covered

covered with paintings, hangings, looking-glaſs, and furniture, in all the ſtreets, through which his majeſty intended to paſs; the ſilver-ſmiths, in particular, having ornamented their houſes in the nature of a long ſquare, with four towers at each corner, all ſet off with plate and ſome jewels §. Things being thus prepared, at four in the afternoon the two companies of Spaniſh and Walloon guards were placed with their officers and colours, and the regimental muſick, along the *Carrier*.

At ſix o'clock, his Majeſty, with the Queen and royal family, came out of the back gate of the *Retiro*, in this order of proceſſion:

1. The companies of halberdiers, with muſick.
2. Three ſquadrons of horſe life-guards, Spaniſh, Italian, and Flemiſh, with trumpets and kettle-drums.
3. Four gilded coaches of the king's ſtables, with trumpets and kettle-drums, in which were the Mayor Domos DE SEMA-[illegible], who went before to St. MARY's Church.
4. Coach of the queen's officers, with the Marquis de MONTE ALLEGRE, her firſt ſteward, the Duke of MEDINA SIDONIA, her maſter of the horſe, and the Marquis de ANDIA, gentleman of the horſe.
5. The Mayor Domos de SEMANA, in another coach.
6. Nine of the ladies of the bed-chamber in other coaches.
7. Nine coaches with four horſes, in which were the gentlemen of the king's privy chamber.
8. A coach with eight horſes, richly harneſſed, with four footmen and eight grooms walking on each ſide.
9. A coach with eight horſes, equally rich, attended in the ſame manner, in which were the king's maſter of the horſe, the Duke of MEDINA COELI; the Duke of ALVA, ſteward of the houſhold; the Duke de LOSADA, *ſumilier de corps*, or

§ The ornaments of the houſes likewiſe were many of them immenſely expenſive; but in the worſt, moſt abſurd, and ridiculous taſte you can imagine: that of the Marquis DONIATI was, I think, the moſt expenſively ill-deſigned of any, with mottos and devices in plenty.

ſquire of the body; the Principe de MASSERANO, captain of the Italian company of life-guards; and Don PEDRO STUART, firſt equerry.

10. Twenty four of the King and Queen's footmen, and the *Ecuyers de Campo.*

11. The King's coach, of maſſy ſilver, drawn by eight fine Neapolitan horſes richly harneſſed, in which were the KING and QUEEN, guarded by all the officers of the life-guard, that were not otherwiſe ſtationed, and twelve of the king's pages in their liveries embroidered with gold, walking on each ſide.

12. A large body of life-guards, with their officer.

13. The Prince of ASTURIAS, and the Infant Don GABRIEL in their coach, attended with guards.

14. The Infants Don ANTONIO PASQUAL, and Don FRANCISCO XAVIER in theirs, with their guards.

15. The Princeſs Donna MARIA JOSEPHA, and Donna MARIA LUISA, in another coach, with their guards.

16. The Infant Don LUIS ANTONIO JAYME, in his coach, with his guards *.

17. Ladies of honour in gilt coaches.

18. The *Mayor Domos de Semana* to his Majeſty, in their coach.

19. Two battalions of foot, Spaniſh and Walloon guards.

IN this order of proceſſion their Majeſties came up to the firſt triumphal arch, erected at the entrance of that fine ſtreet *De Alcala*, oppoſite to which the QUEEN MOTHER was ſeated in a principal balcony, belonging to the houſe of the Marquis de TRIPUZI her firſt ſteward; the King and Queen made their reſpects to her, as they paſſed, which ſhe returned. Their majeſties then went to St. MARY's Church.

THE concourſe of people, both natives and foreigners, was immenſe in all the ſtreets; and the balconies were lined with people of faſhion, in great variety of dreſſes, colours, and jewels.

* The *Viva Don Luis!* was by much the loudeſt and moſt hearty of the people's acclamations.

THEIR

Their Majeſties being come to St. Mary's Church, his Eminence the Cardinal-Archbiſhop of Toledo waited at the portico in company with the ſtewards and gentlemen of the month, and houſhold, to preſent the royal family, and the reſt with *holy-water:* after which they heard the *Te Deum* and *Salve* ſung, with the band and muſic of the royal chapel: Then taking a different route, they found the houſes, arches, and fountains all illuminated, it being now after ſun-ſet.

After their return to the *Buen Retiro*, they ſaw the fire-works prepared by the town, from their own balcony, which were exhibited in the ſmall *Plaça de Pelota* ||.

On the 14th, in the afternoon, there was a comedy repreſented before their Majeſties, named *the Triumph of Hercules*, after which the fire-works were the ſame as the night before.

On the 15th, their Majeſties went to ſee the *bull-feaſt*, and were much pleaſed with the ſpectacle, as no fatal misfortune happened to the cavaliers *. During theſe three days, the houſes of the gentry and others were illuminated.

On the Saturday the King attended at the *Jura*, and took the accuſtomed oath. In the evening the trades-people of the town having paſſed before their majeſties in maſquerade dreſſes, one of them made a ſpeech, and ſo retired. This evening concluded alſo with fire-works and illuminations: and thus ended the ſolemnities celebrated on occaſion of the Public Entry of Don Carlos III. King of Spain.

In my opinion, much the moſt pleaſing part of the ſight was the immenſe mob in the ſtreets; which being compoſed of all reli-

|| Theſe fire-works were very poorly contrived, and went off extremely ill.

* It was no wonder that the cavaliers on this occaſion came off ſo well; for the poor bulls had been kept almoſt faſting for four days before, in order to lower their courage: and this was done, leſt the *Queen* and the *Court* ſhould be ſhocked at the ſight of any tragical event, that might otherwiſe have happened. But ſee the account of this article, p. 107, & ſeqq.

gious orders, of all kinds of lay, civil, and ecclesiastical habits; in short, of all dresses in the world, and of both sexes, formed the most motley scene that fancy ever painted!

THE theatre of the *Buen Retiro* is extremely pretty, and very finely ornamented: It will always remain as a striking proof of the genius, fancy, and invention of the celebrated FARINELLI; who had no reason to regret the leaving ENGLAND, since SPAIN has made him ample amends: his apartments were the best in the whole palace of the *Retiro,* the same that the Duke de LOSADA has now; and his levee was more crouded than the minister's, or King's. He retired with an immense fortune on the death of Queen BARBARA.

THE *Venetian Ambassador* made his public entry into MADRID, on the 23d of July, in his Venetian black habit, on horseback. There were some who preferred his entry to that of the King's; but his state-coaches were miserably tarnished and shabby.

LETTER VIII.

Deſcription of the CONVENT of St. LAURENCE, commonly called the *ESCURIAL*.

THE ESCURIAL is a village in the kingdom of NEW-CASTILE, ſeven leagues to the north of MADRID, ſo called from the word *eſcoria*, which ſignifies the droſs of the iron mines, which were there formerly, and therefore the proper name is ESCORIAL.

THIS little village gives name to the palace of the ESCURIAL, which was built by GIOVANNI BAPTISTA, by order of PHILIP II. in the year 1563, as appears by this inſcription:

D. O. M.
OPERI ADSPICIAT.
PHILIPPVS II.
HISPAN. REX.
A FUNDAMENTIS EREXIT
MDLXIII.
JOAN. BAPTISTA
ARCHITECTUS.
IX. KALEND. MAII.

THE motive which engaged that prince in this religious work, I ſhall ſpeak of hereafter; for, as he had ſo little piety himſelf in mind or action, one cannot but be ſurprized at his conceiving

 ſuch

such a design. Such as it was however, it gave a fresh occasion of disgust to the Spanish parliament, or the *Cortes*, as they call it, the general assembly of the states, or representatives of the several cities. For PHILIP having called a *Cortes*, to ask supplies for carrying on the war against *France*, the states very freely voted a large subsidy of some millions; which the artful monarch, as soon as he had once secured in his own coffers, applied to the building of this convent. This misapplication of the public revenues so disgusted the *Cortes*, that they met less frequently, and with more reluctance, being unwilling to be cajoled out of their money by the tricks of designing princes: and succeeding monarchs, having found out other ways of raising their supplies, have rarely called a *Cortes* since that time, for a very political reason, the fear of becoming *less absolute*.

THERE are two libraries in the ESCURIAL, one upon the first floor, and the other upon the second: that upon the first floor is a fine, long, arched room; the cieling and the walls all painted by PELLEGRIN Y PELLEGRINI, (a *Milanese*) a disciple of BUANOROTI, and BARTHOL. CARDUCHO, a *Florentine*. This library contains all the printed books, excepting some *first editions*, which are kept above, and paintings, and the usual baubles shewn to strangers: such as moneys, medals, and casts; a Jewish shekel; an iman, or calamite stone, or, as I should call it, a *magnet*, weighing seven pounds, which supports an arrobe, or twenty-five pounds weight. Here they shew you an illuminated MS. of the Revelations, in a small folio, supposed to be written by St. AMADEUS: a MS. in gold letters, of the four gospels, in Latin, large folio, upon vellum, written in the time of the Emperor CONRAD, called *the Golden Book of Eusebius Reterodamus*. There are also some other curiosities, mentioned in the *History of this Convent, by Padre Frey Francisco de los Santos*, 4to. *Madrid* 1667, which I could not obtain a sight of; such as, their oldest MS. of St. AUSTIN *De Baptismo Parvulorum, litteris majusculis Longobardicis*; a MS. of the Gospels, in the oldest Greek letter, a book of St. CHRYSOSTOM'S. These I asked for several times, but was always told, *No puede verle*, or, "You cannot see it:" But I believe they are behind the altar in the sacristy, where I saw a very fine illuminated

Miſſal, and are made uſe of to decorate that altar, upon great ſolemnities, being finely bound. I ſucceeded no better with regard to a Greek Bible of the Emperor CATACUZENUS, exactly agreeing with the LXX. I aſked after the famous drawings of men, women, animals, plants, &c. in ſeveral volumes folio, by Don FRANC. HERNANDEZ of TOLEDO, taken ſoon after their firſt diſcovery of AMERICA; but the librarian told me, they were burnt in the fire that made ſo much havock in this library, on June 7, 1674, which laſted 15 days.

BUT the other library, which is above ſtairs, contains all the manuſcripts, except the few above-mentioned, and is, I believe, one of the nobleſt collections this day in the whole world. There are 1824 volumes of Arabic MSS. only; Greek MSS. in profuſion, in folio and quarto, of immenſe antiquity, yet fair and legible throughout. There are no leſs than three MSS. of *Dioſcorides*, when it has been thought, that only one MS. of it exiſted, and that at CONSTANTINOPLE, as BUSBEQUIUS tells us. Here are parts of *Livy*, *Dion Caſſius*, *Diodorus Siculus*, and others never yet publiſhed. If I remember right, I think there are 13 volumes in folio MS. of *Livy* only. Then as to MS. copies of the New Teſtament, they are in great numbers, either containing the whole or part. There are too ſome new, unpubliſhed claſſical authors: three *Olynthic Orations of Demoſthenes*; four of the *Philippics*; *Oratio ad Epiſtolas Philippi*; *Oratio de Republica ordinanda*, *Epiſtola Philippi*; *Iliad* in black ink, with a comment or ſcholia by TZETZES, in red ink, in the oppoſite column. I found there MSS. of *Terence*, *Juſtin*, *Valerius Maximus*; of *Horace* and *Virgil* many; ſome of *Juvenal*, *Catullus*, *Tibullus*, and *Propertius*, *Suetonius*, *Salluſt*: but, what I regretted much, none of *Tacitus*. The Greek tragedians, &c. in abundance, remarkably finely written, particularly *Ariſtophanes* in folio: ſome of the moderns, ſuch as *Aretinus de Bello Punico Primo*: *Idem de Bello Gothico*: *Epiſtolæ ejuſdem*.

I COPIED a little Greek poem, at the head of which was written, *Cartophylacis Bulgariæ duo Carmina, quæ inſcripta ſunt* Πόθος. *In priori deſcribit Mala Mulieris malæ; in poſteriori bona bonæ.*——

N.

N. B. Quis autem noverit, quis Cartophylax hic fuerit; erat enim Nomen Officii, sæpeque inter Libros hosce MSS. occurrunt Opera Joannis Rediaseni, Cartophylacis Bulgariensis. The poem itself is not worth inserting here.

With regard to the MSS. of the *New Testament*; I was determined to collate two or three of the most remarkable texts, to see how they stood. Having seen in England, how the famous text, *Johannis Epist.* I. cap. V. ver. 7, 8. stood in our *Alexandrian* MS. I took down two of the oldest MSS. of *the Epistles* which I could find in the Escurial, and having a small Greek Testament in my pocket, I collated that text first, in presence of the auditor and some other gentlemen. It is remarkable, that both the MSS. should concur word for word in this reading: Ὅτι τρεῖς εἰσιν οἱ μαρτυροῦντες· τὸ πνεῦμα, καὶ τὸ ὕδωρ, καὶ τὸ αἷμα· καὶ οἱ τρεῖς εἰς τὸ ἕν εἰσιν· εἰ τὴν μαρτυρίαν τῶν ἀνθρώπων λαμβάνομεν, κ. τ. λ. One of them read ἐλάβομεν, which, I think, has more force. I do not enter into the controversy whether this be the right, or the wrong reading; I shall only add, that such I found it in two MSS. of a different character, and age, and which did not appear to be copies of each other. But the curious reader, after having examined Dr. Mills's long note on this verse, and also the tedious comment of Mr. Wetstein, may see more in *Une Dissertation Critique sur le Verset septieme du Chapître V. de la premiere Epître de St. Jean, par M. Martin, à Utrecht*, 1717, 12mo.

As to the famous passage, *ad Timotheum, Epist.* I. *c.* iii. *v.* 16. all the MSS. clearly read Θεὸς, or ΘΣ.

With regard to that in the beginning of St. John, it is out of doubt Θεὸς ἦν ὁ Λογὸς, and not Θ., or Θεοῦ, as some would have it.

There is in this library all the collection of MSS. and printed books, formerly belonging to the famous Cardinal Sirletus, with the cardinal's notes in most of them: the very catalogue itself of Cardinal Sirletus's collection is a vast curiosity. The book contains, first, the original letters of the Duke D'Olivares, and others, about settling the purchase of it. Then follows the

the catalogue of his Greek MSS. in Greek: the title runs thus, Κατάλογος τῶν Βιβλιῶν καῖαγραφένῖων τȣ̃ ἐνδοκιμοτάῖȣ Καρδινᾶλ҇ Σιρλήτȣ, &c. &c. After this follows a Latin catalogue of his Latin MSS. and printed books; at the end of which the cardinal's librarian tells us, "Take notice, that there is no book here, of what "kind ſoever, in which his eminence hath not wrote with his "own hand ſome notes: *adeo ut omnes aucti & correcti ab ipſo verè* "*dici poterint.*"

In a very old Latin deſcription of the iſlands of Europe, with the maps, the writer, whoſe name I could not find, mentions the following cities in Great Britain, *Londinum, Neomagus, Petuvia, Otuana, Callagum, Orria, Coria*: in Scotland, *Trimontum, Uzellum, Rethigonum, Corda, Linopibia*; which I leave for our antiquaries to decypher. In the library below, I found *Apthonii* Προγυνάσματα; *M. Bruti Epiſtolæ Græco-Latinæ*, and *Phaleridis Epiſtolæ*, all bound together. Thoſe of Brutus contained only epiſtles of his to the Pergamenians, with their anſwer; to the *Rhodiis, Cois, Pataræis, Cauniis, Lyciis, Damiæ, Cyzicenis, Smyrnæis, Mytelenſibus, Myleſiis, Trallianis Bythyniis*, all Greek, *per A. Commelinum*, 1597. One in Latin, *Brutus Ciceroni ſuo*. The epiſtles of Phalaris were Περὶ τȣ̃ Επιϛολικȣ̃ Χαρακῖήρ҇. Not thoſe which Boyle publiſhed.

But to return to the manuſcript library above ſtairs; it certainly abounds with ineſtimable riches too numerous to be deſcribed. But as to the *catalogues* of the principal Greek, Latin, and Hebrew MSS. I ſhall give them at length at the end of this account.

All this wealth is depoſited in the hands of a few illiterate monks, poor *Jeromites*; but they are full as jealous of theſe treaſures, as if they underſtood their true value. It was with great difficulty, and by the help of ſome intereſt, that I got any acceſs at all to theſe MSS. and when I had got acceſs, if I wrote down or collated any thing, it gave them ſuſpicions; becauſe, ſay they, if you copy our MSS. the originals will then be worth nothing. That is as much as to ſay, that the originals will be of no value, if they become of any uſe.

I do

I do not doubt but there are many very valuable things among the printed books, both below and above ſtairs; ſome I have ſeen, but few of them; ſuch as *Virgil,* in folio, whether a forgery, or not, I cannot ſay; date 1407. It appeared to me as a literary phænomenon; *Terence* 1482; another *Virgil,* large letter, with ſuperb illuminations. But the backs of the books below ſtairs are all turned from you, beſides being locked up, ſo that no one but the librarians themſelves can poſſibly tell you what they are; and as they are ſo wretchedly ignorant, their informations will avail you but very little. They have had no man of learning among them, ſince the times of Arias Montanus, who was indeed a truly great man. There is a copy of his Bible, in ſeven or eight volumes in folio, finely printed on vellum, with the Hebrew text, Jerom's verſion, the Vulgate, and the LXX.

It is much to be lamented, that this library is not in other hands; for then the world might ſtand ſome chance of being benefited by it. Michael Syri, a Syro-Maronite, one of the King's librarians, has printed one volume of the *Arabic catalogue*; but why it is not permitted to be ſold, I cannot ſay; if it had, I had ſent it into England before now.

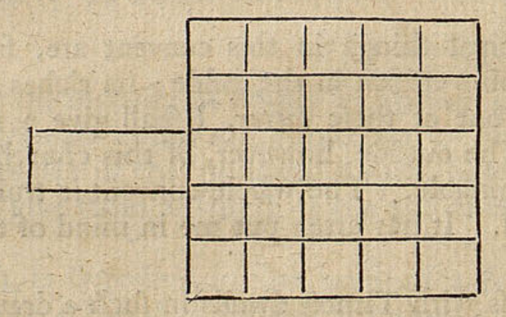
The principal things in this convent are, firſt, the *Church,* which is a noble edifice in the inſide; its riches and paintings are ineſtimable; but of theſe *latter,* I ſhall give a ſeparate *catalogue* hereafter. The outſide, however, of this church, is the heavieſt building imaginable. The whole convent is truly a ſort of quarry above-ground. It has often put me in mind of thoſe lines of Mr. Pope:

> Greatneſs with Timon dwells in ſuch a draught,
> As brings all Brobdignag before your thought.

I can diſcover no ſtile of architecture in it, though it is moſt probably of the Doric order. It is a large, confuſed ſtupendous pile, divided into a vaſt number of ſquare courts. The reaſon of which is owing to the following circumſtance.

Philip II. the founder of this convent, made a vow, when he gained the battle of St. Quintin, (againſt the French in the frontiers

tiers of PICARDY, in 1557) six years before, to build a convent at the ESCURIAL for monks of the order of St. JEROM. This order is unknown in France, and was abolished in Italy, because one of them attempted the life of CHARLES BORROMEO. He preferred this order, because he was obliged to cannonade a convent of *Jeromites* during the siege of St. QUINTIN. He said to his confessor during the battle, when the bullets flew about pretty thick, "And how do you like this music?" "And it please "your Majesty," replied the monk, "I do not like it at all." "Nor I neither," said the King; "and do not you think *my father* was a very strange man, who could find any diversion in "this kind of entertainment?" The battle was gained on St. LAWRENCE's day, on the 10th of August, wherefore he called the convent after the name of that saint; and as the holy father was unhappily burnt upon a *gridiron*, this prince has immortalized the very manner of his martyrdom: for he has not only stuck gridirons, either of paint, wood, metal, or stone, all over the convent, but has built the very convent itself in the form of a gridiron. That part of the building, which is now the King's apartment, is the handle of the gridiron; and the rest being divided into a great number of square courts, in this form;



it doth not unaptly resemble a gridiron. Having now done with the gridiron, I must not forget another circumstance: As a proper compliment was necessary to be paid to St. LAWRENCE, another was full as necessary to be paid to St. JEROM: St. JEROM, it seems, lived among the mountains, and therefore, tho' from the lofty site of this convent you command one of the most extensive prospects, that you commonly meet with in SPAIN; yet so much respect was to be paid to the memory of this saint, as to turn

the great front of this convent and palace *directly from the prospect*; so that you should see nothing at all but mountains, as the saint himself had lived among them. They give another reason for this; and say, the chapel could not have stood due east and west without it. Why not? Was there any necessity to make the front of the convent and the church too, both to the same aspect?

BUT high as the names of these two saints stand here, the name of the founder, PHILIP II. is still higher; so that they respect, first, the *Fundador*, then St. LAWRENCE, and then St. JEROM. Their regard for their founder is indeed but a decent part of gratitude; for as he thought he should atone for all his sins by raising this fabric, so he spared no expence to make it complete. It cost PHILIP II. during his reign, 28,000,000 of ducats, which is about 3,360,000 l. sterling. He lived here chiefly the last fifteen years of his life; and when he died, he ordered himself to be brought out in his bed to the feet of the high altar, that he might die in sight of that, and thus he expired. The place where his bed was placed, is since railed off, as sacred; and the late Queen BARBARA was the first person who had courage enough to enter it, since it was shut up after his death.

HOWEVER, some are still so superstitious, as to believe even now, that his unquiet and perturbed spirit still nightly visits his favourite mansion, and stalks horrid round the long arcades and corridores of the ESCURIAL: For a certain princess, to my knowledge, gave orders, last October, that the guard should patrole in the night round the cloysters, to see if PHILIP II's ghost really walked there, or not.

THERE are in the lower library four very fine portraits of CHARLES V. PHILIP II. PHILIP III. and PHILIP IV. In CHARLES V. you see from his face and attitude, in his air and manner, the spirit of a prince, who was born to lead armies to the fields of conquest, and to aim at nothing less than universal monarchy. In PHILIP III. and IV. you discern rather a pacific mien, inclining somewhat to effeminacy. But in PHILIP II. the painter has been

very happily expreffive of his character; cruelty, pride, hypocrify, malice, revenge, and a dark air of diffimulation, are all well affembled in the lines and colours of his countenance.

But however fond he was of this convent, as I faid before, he did not live to finifh it: The *Pantheon*, or the royal burial-chapel for the Kings of Spain, their conforts, and their defcendants, tho' begun by the founder, was not completed, but by Philip IV. This edifice is fo fingular, it is no eafy matter to defcribe it, without the help of drawing, fo as to give a juft idea of it.

Inscription *on the* Pantheon.

D. O. M.
Locus Sacer Mortalitatis Exuviis
Catholicorum Regum,
A Reftauratore Vitæ, Cujus Aræ Max.
Auftriaca Adhuc Pietate Subjacent,
Optatam Diem Expectantium,
Quam Pofthumam Sedem Sibi Et Suis
Carolus Cæfarum Max. In Votis Habuit,
Philippus II. Regum Prudentiff. Elegit.
Philippus III. Vere Pius Inchoavit.
Philippus IIII.
Clementia, Conftantia, Religione Magnus
Auxit, Ornavit, Abfolvit,
Anno Dom. MDCLIIII.

It is an octagon temple; the ftaircafe that defcends to it, is all fine marble, the walls, cielings, &c. being wainfcotted, if I may fo term it, with marble, and the infide alfo of the temple is very richly ornamented in the fame manner. As I was going down the ftairs, my guide told me, "Here, Sir, is the *rotting-place* for the "late Queen Amalia; and this, Sir, is the *rotting-place* for the "young princes:" and fo indeed they were; for the bodies are depofited here till fuch time as the work of putrefaction is pretty well finifhed, and the inoffenfive relicks are tranfported into the *Pantheon*.

When

WHEN this vault was finiſhed, PHILIP IV. gave the following directions for removing the bodies into it, by a mandate dated MADRID, March 1654: where he ſays, "You ſhall place in it "the Emperor CHARLES V. and Donna ISABELLA his wife; PHI-"LIP II. and his queen Donna ANNA; PHILIP III. and Donna "MARGARETA; and the queen Donna ISABELLA, my dear and "much-loved wife. The firſt urn ſhall be CHARLES V. the laſt "I deſign for myſelf, whenever it ſhall pleaſe God to take me "from this life."

IT is impoſſible you ſhould underſtand theſe directions of PHILIP IV. without being told, that as this temple is in an octagon form, each ſide contains three or four niches from top to bottom, with two over the door-caſe, in all 26: and theſe are filled up with oblong urns, or *ſarcophagi:* each having a braſs plate in the center, with the name of the prince or princeſs which it contains. In this order:

Left-hand ſide.

Donna ISABELLA, Charles V's Queen.
—— ANNA, Philip II's Qu.
—— MARGARETA, Philip III's Queen.
—— ISABELLA, Philip IV's Queen.

Second left-hand.

MARIA ADELAIDE, Philip V's firſt Queen. *
AMALIA, Charles III's Queen.

Right-hand ſide of the Altar, which takes up one eighth of the Room.

CHARLES V.
PHILIP II.
—— III.
—— IV.

Second right-hand.

CHARLES II.
LUIS I.

There is an urn deſigned for ISABELLA of PARMA; but ſhe is determined not to lie there.

So that you ſee, as there are but 26 niches in all, it is juſt half-full. There are only ſix kings, and ſeven queens. The rea-

* Here is one Queen omitted; none are placed here, but what have children.

ſon of this is, becauſe PHILIP V. is buried at SAN ILDEFONSO; as the queen-mother intends to be, whenever ſhe dies; though ſhe ſays, "She had much rather not die at all," having an utter averſion to that operation. But, I fear, ELIZABETH of PARMA and TUSCANY muſt be contented to tread the ſame gloomy paths which all the ISABELS and KATHARINES of ARRAGON trod before her. FERDINAND VI. and his Queen BARBARA of PORTUGAL are buried at the new convent of the *Saleſas* in MADRID, which they founded.

I REMEMBER being told by an Engliſh earl, who travelled into SPAIN a few years ſince, That when he came to ſee the *Pantheon,* he aſked the guide, who ſhewed to him this vault, how it came to paſs, that he ſaw there ſo few princes of the houſe of BOURBON? "My lord," ſays the man, "the reaſon is, that they "are all afraid of the man with the great whiſkers;" meaning CHARLES V. "for," ſays he, "if thoſe princes of the houſe of "BOURBON were to come here, they would never agree, and there "would be ſuch a dance of the dead, as would be heard as far as "MADRID."

BUT to be ſerious, it is certainly a great pity, that the Spaniſh kings and queens are not now all placed together, as this certainly is a *mauſoleum* worthy of their reception, and in every reſpect ſuitable to the grandeur of the Spaniſh monarchy. I confeſs, were I King of SPAIN, I ſhould make no ſcruple of ordering it ſo, without ever thinking, that I in the leaſt diſquieted thereby the repoſe of their aſhes.

—— *id credis cineres curare ſepultos?*

Or, as another ſays,

—— *nec ſentit damna ſepulchri.*

BUT before I take my leave of the *Pantheon,* which ſhews you by its very name the great and majeſtic ideas which the *Spaniards* entertain of their ſovereigns; ſince this is not the burial-place of their *monarchs,* but their *Gods:* I muſt not omit one very extraordinary anecdote, which is as follows.

WHEN

When Philip IV. in 1654, as I ſaid before, removed the bodies deſigned for this mauſoleum from their antient ſepulchres, with all the funeral pomp and ſolemnity poſſible, nay, I might add, conceivable: That they were re-buried with the moſt awful ſervices and functions of maſs and burial imaginable, at which Philip IV. aſſiſted in perſon: and, in concluſion, a monk of the order of St. Jerom, ſpoke a funeral oration, with this remarkable text, taken from the Prophet Ezekiel, chap. xxxvii. verſe 4. *O ye dry bones, hear the word of the Lord!*

This oration, or funeral diſcourſe, I had curioſity enough to tranſlate part of; and it is indeed the moſt extraordinary funeral ſermon I ever ſaw.

Part of a FUNERAL ORATION, *ſpoken upon removing the Bodies of the* Kings *and* Queens *of* Spain *into the Vault at the* ESCURIAL, *in* 1654.

O GREAT GOD! where ſhall the underſtanding go that is not ſtruck with admiration? What is this diſcourſe, Sacred Catholic, Royal, and Auguſt Majeſty! that ſhall not be finiſhed in the time! What is this wonder that is found in the ſtate of men! What is this fear, that keeps pace with the revolution of years? What is it? Can the world hope to ſee ſuch a theatre of Majeſties? Seven crowns, which have not been joined together in ſeventy ages; who would ever have thought, that they could meet together to hear one ſole orator? What imagination could ſuggeſt this aſſemblage of dead Kings, hearing a ſermon, as well as if they were alive? Who has brought hither your *Cæſarean* Majeſties? Monarchs great of the earth, great Monarchs in

heaven!

heaven! Who has brought you hither! But what do I ask? That God is God, and cannot fail in that, which he has spoken—Let us hear him with reverence.

"*Son of man, prophecy concerning these bones, and say unto* "*them, Dry bones, hear the word of the Lord; Thus saith the* "*Lord: Behold I will open your tombs, and I will lead you out of* "*your sepulchres, and I will bring you into the land of Israel.*" EZEK. xxxvii. 4. Let us adore the secrets of God; a function so great, as this of to-day, requires that it should have been foretold by prophesy in this 37th chapter of EZEKIEL. *Ossa arida*, "*Dry* "*bones,*" this is the day to hear a sermon: *Audite verbum Domini*: "*Hear the word of the Lord:*" That is to hear? Perhaps the voice of the living shall break the silence of the dead? Perhaps those who die are not deaf till the sound of the last trumpet? *In novissima tuba.*

PERHAPS—but suppose I do not say perhaps; there are dead, which in ending their lives do not enter into death; there are dead, which rest with a desire of life, and these hear as well as if they were alive, but if there were such, how should our princes die? Ask the most eminent cardinal of BETHLEHEM, JEROM; which great *Palestine* doctor left in some of his writings, language and spirit sufficient to form this discourse to the glory of our most potent SPANISH Monarchs: It is all his, great Sir, because all St. JEROM, all his religion, all his sons, and all his splendor, and all his exaltation is derived from your *Cæsarean* Majesty, and from the Cæsars your ancestors. Of what death did those die whom God made Potentates? Ask JEROM, and ask him upon occasion of seeing MOSES die. Of what grief? Of what accident? Of what infirmity? Who will say thus, *Mortuus est Moyses jubente Domino*; "*Moses died because the Lord com-* "*manded him; He died obedient.*" The LXX translate it, *Mortuus est Moyses per verbum Domini*; "*God killed Moses by his word.*" And here we may explain the first Apocalypse of St. JOHN the Evangelist. Admire and hear the Almighty, who speaks thus—*I am Alpha and Omega, the first and the last, the beginning and the ending*;

4 but

but how ſharp a word is the *ending!* And its force is to be ſharp, becauſe with that comes out of the mouth a two-edged ſword. *De ore ejus gladius utraque parte acutus exibat.* What different things hath God ſaid by that mouth! *He breatheth into his noſtrils the breath of life.* With that breath and ſpirit in the breaſt of ADAM, the mouth ſaid truly, *I am the beginning, I am the beginning of life.* And what a ſword was that which ſaid, *I am the end, I am the end, I cut the thread of life.* How powerful is God! What muſt thoſe lips be, which ſpeak life, and ſpeak death at the ſame time.

DIE MOSES, die now, now, now; God kills thee with his word; expect it; a death which is cauſed by the word, death is hearing, becauſe it is death to hear God much. *He it is, who lived by the word, and dies by the word,* ſays JEROM to FABIOLA. *For if he ſeems to have been governed by the ſpirit of the word, he could ceaſe from that government by the word only.* Princes, who are made ſuch by the hand of the Moſt High, ſhall die by the ſame means which they lived; they live by hearing God, and when they die, the voice reſts them being heard, they die and hear. See here a ſovereign auditory of dead bodies: O my moſt auguſt auditory! Ye dry bones, hear the word of the Lord.

HEAR thou *Cæſarean Majeſty,* GERMAN CHARLES, FRENCH CHARLES, ITALIAN CHARLES, AFRICAN CHARLES, INDIAN CHARLES, SPANISH CHARLES, CHARLES moſt glorioſly the Fifth, hear, thou *Cæſarean* Majeſty, the voice of a monk of the order of St. JEROM, who will not think it ſtrange, becauſe he expired hearing our voices, and our ſongs. *Thus ſaith the Lord.* This is what God ſays: *Ecce ego aperiam tumulos veſtros;* "*the day ſhall come, in which I will open your tombs;*" and is not this to-day? It is plain: *And I will lead you out of your ſepulchres.* And is not this time come, in which from the obſcurity of your ſepulchres ye are taken out into the light of the living? Is it not now? Who doubts it? *Et inducam vos in terram Iſrael;* "*And thence here ye ſhall come into a land like Iſrael:*" And is not this now? It is certain.

BUT

But before we leave the subject, that ye lost life, what? Have we not to give to the eternity of fame, a voice of praise, which will fill the world. The text says, *Fili hominis vaticinare de ossibus istis*; "*Man divine concerning those bones before thee.*" And Jerom explains it, that the bones of the just were to be exalted and praised, as it were with the spirit of prophets, and the fury of the old sybils. Men call those dead deities: What grief! To be commanded to exalt those with the prophetical spirit, and to have only mine own? *Quasi spiritu vatum.* But let him use that which he is able, and let it become fury, *quasi furore*. Let it be fury, because it is boldness; it shall be boldness, and let us begin with the greatest man of men. There thou art, thou always conqueror, and never conquered Charles! there thou art gone. And God leaves me to say, that it is the honour of his Divine Majesty, which is much honoured there.

The first angel grew proud; that action has always been wondered at; of what could Lucifer be proud? Of being very handsome? No; because it is easy to imagine, that God was handsomer. Of much understanding? Much less; because he must own that of God to be greater. Of much valour? Softly. *Ubi eras, quando me laudabunt astra matutina?* said God to Job. "*Come* "*hither, where wast thou, when the morning stars sang praise to* "*me? Astra matutina*---Jerom says in his commentary upon this passage: "*The morning stars are the angels inseparable from God,* "*because they were first called to sing his praise.*" Which orison of that great world sweet and sonorous birds celebrated; the angels of God dispraised themselves sounding his praises; and well. Do we not know what they sung? Isaiah tells us, Holy, holy, holy Lord God of Hosts. With those words broke forth the first morning of heaven and earth, Holy, holy, &c. how well it sounds? What is it to sound well? Does Lucifer say, Lord God of the Hosts of God? And my valour? and my spirit? and my vivacity? Moreover I say, I will ascend into heaven, I will be like the Most High.

St. Jerom says in his *Hebrew* traditions, that Lucifer being made præfect of the camps of God, was seized with such a military

tary ardor, that he could not bear even God the Lord of Hofts. Lucifer grew proud of his valour; he was the firft of the celeftial hofts; he was general of them; O ill-gotten employment! He was loft by his much valour, which threw out many vain boafts againft God, and that he could equal him in founding the voice of war: *Lord God of Hofts.*

THAT beft gift of valour, which God has given to his creatures, broke out into pride: *I will afcend into heaven.* The moft heroic fpirit of the warrior budded out into arrogance: *I will be like the Moft High.* The moft brave impulfe of the warrior appeared in making a riotous war in all heaven—*Michael fought with the dragon.* O great Creator! what could make a boafter! and what could prompt the proud! O Lord God of Hofts, from that throne divine, let thy fovereign Majefty behold this human tomb, now redreffed from the wrongs of old. This potent arm was in CHARLES: But what did it not do? It made him monarch of both worlds; it made him a firm pillar of the church; it made him a cutting fword againft herefy; it made him a fhining light to infidels; it made him the terror, and the admiration of rebels; it made him a general arbitrator of all empires; it made him feared by FRANCE, obeyed by GERMANY, acknowledged by ITALY, and revered by EUROPE; it made ASIA tremble; it humbled AFRICA; it conquered AMERICA; it caufed his valour and fortune to obtain more trophies and victories, than all monarchies have counted; it made at length a man, than whom, from the firft of men, the world hath not feen one more valiant, more fortunate, more a foldier, or more glorious.

NOW afk Curiofity, This warrior, in whom God effected fo much, how did he meet God? What muft be the joy in heaven to fee one man amend the fault of an angel?

PERMIT me here to paraphrafe the fecond vifion of PATHMOS: *Vidi & audivi vocem angelorum multorum*; "*There refounded the populous voice of many angels.*" How many? Millions of millions. It ought to be a great thing, that cannot be contained in fo many breafts! Which was poured out by fo many mouths; it ap-

pears to be a novelty; it appears to be a myſtery, if it is a myſtery: God, who can clear it, does clear it; behold it plain, and given to be ſeen; *Ecce oſtium apertum in cœlo: A gate opens in heaven: beautiful appearance!* St. JOHN the Evangeliſt looks at this, and ſays---There is a throne: *Ecce ſedes poſita in cœlo.* And well? Have they not reaſon to rejoice, that God holds his throne in heaven? Who will ſay ſo? Stay---Behold the Lamb ſtanding in the middle of the throne: On that throne, where there is a lamb, ſhall be God, and he ſhall reign for ever with patience; it is much that there appears a lamb. Suppoſe that a proceſſion came from the other part. I ſay more. *Behold the lion of the tribe of Judah has conquered.* That Lamb is alſo a Lion. Let it go; a novelty appears; but God has both qualities, he is gentle, and he is valiant. But further: There do not come from thence the words. Do not attempt it, becauſe it is great. There walked four and twenty ſeniors, and laid down their crowns before the throne: There go Kings, if they are Kings, and quit their crowns. God bleſs me! Kings crowned, and their crowns laid aſide! yes, they lay them at the feet of the Lion-Lamb; Jeſus! what a novelty! and ſo great, ſays JEROM, ſo great, that it is only ſeen in heaven: but what voices are thoſe, which ſpring from thence? It is true, ZACHARIAS writes in the third chapter it is true; we read in the Revelations of ſeniors ſinging a new ſong, new becauſe it was heard not on earth, but in heaven; *That potentates deſpiſed the crown of power.* One crown well altogether in right, and nature, it is little to draw it from theirs and to let it fall at the feet of God? Is it little? Since when once it is ſeen in heaven, heaven is filled with applauſe and admiration.

MAY God preſerve Auguſt CHARLES in his glory! thou haſt given to be ſeen among men that novelty, which the angels moſt celebrate. What front of the ſons of ADAM was better girded than thine? What crown was enriched with ſuch reſplendent ſtones? Catholic, magnanimous, potent, juſt, pious, liberal, amiable, feared, heroic, not to be withſtood. Holy God! from whence came the lights of that Imperial diadem? From whence? And the world beheld them, and the world beheld him quit the crown, and renounce the greateſt of all human pomp, with theſe

words: *Tu solus Dominus, tu solus Altissimus; Thou only art the Lord, thou only art the most High.* I say, that here broke forth the voices of all *Jerusalem* triumphant, the voices of many angels.

It might be a novelty in heaven, as well as earth, to see a majesty, which almost was not contained in the world, to see him contain himself in the narrow cell of a monk? without aspiring, but after death; without any more life, than what sufficed to meditate on a good death. This might be a spectacle of wonder to the most fortunate, to see the most triumphant Emperor celebrating the last triumph of his life, and at the same time the obsequies of his death. This appears only to be a child of the imagination, but it was real fact.

They erected a tomb in the church of St. Justus, but without apparatus, without pomp; that he, who when alive was above all, was willing to die no more than a mere man: The mass for his soul was celebrated with solemnity; and there were two sacrifices; one, that of the altar; the other, that of his breast: The time of the *Responso* came; the mourning of the body. He entered the church in mourning; while he lived there was no entrance so glorious as that: He placed himself (who yet had vigour) in the front of the tomb; he was the sole actor of that theatre; he was alive, and represented one dead, with so much propriety, that even he thought himself, that he was dying; and it is certain, that from that place he went and died: The monks sung, and wept; they esteemed him as their master, and even to think, that he was to die, was a grief. And to think that he really was to die became a torment. What a great thing was it to see, that majestic age of Charles all attentive, with a taper in his hand, as if with his light he was contemplating the dark glooms of death; he bathed in tears his venerable cheeks, as one who died with understanding, and knew what it was to die, and understood that there were faults to be bewailed. He prayed the Divine Majesty for his soul, never more happy; since, for this his supplication, God was giving him life at that time to enable him to make that prayer. The *requiescam in pace* was sung; and lifting up his crying eyes to heaven, he said aloud, *Amen.* And he was in suspense long

enough to remain in a lively faith, that the Lord of the living and the dead heard him. He turned himſelf to the prieſt, and proſtrating himſelf before him, he offered into his hands the lighted taper, ſaying: *Into thy hands I commend my ſpirit.* Into thoſe hands, which had compleated offering to the Eternal Father the unbloody ſacrifice of his only Son, he placed his ſoul; and from thence he went to that bed, in which he died a natural death. &c. &c. &c.

THE KING's OTHER PALACES.

BUT before I go on to the paintings and manuſcripts, give me leave to take this opportunity of deſcribing briefly the reſt of his Catholic Majeſty's palaces, that I may diſpatch for once this article all together.

THE BUEN RETIRO, or the old palace in MADRID, is not ſo good a royal manſion as St. JAMES's: a very indifferent quadrangle, with gardens, which no one would mention here, as being any thing extraordinary.

THE PALATIO NUEVO is indeed a very fine fabric in MADRID; but then it has coſt two millions ſterl. of our money already. It was begun in 1725, and is not finiſhed, and has no gardens, or opening round it as yet.

THE palace of SAN ILDEFONSO is a very good one; the building not grand, nor in a good taſte; but the gardens are magnificent, and the fountains the fineſt in Europe: The gardens are ſaid to have coſt five millions ſterling. During the building and finiſhing of this palace, &c. in the years 1731, 32, 33, I have been told, that neither the army, navy, officers of the court, or the ambaſſadors abroad received any pay, tho' it was in time of war. The ſtatuary who made the fountains was never paid; he died of poverty and a broken heart. The ſame thing, it is ſaid, happened to the man, who made the iron rails at HAMPTON COURT for King WILLIAM; Queen ANNE did not chooſe to pay the debt. I mention this circumſtance as a ſort of apology for Queen ISABEL's not remembering an artiſt employed by PHILIP.

THIS

This palace is about ſixty miles from MADRID. When the court goes thither, moſt ambaſſadors, except the family ones, reſide at SEGOVIA, about ten miles diſtant: tho' his late Majeſty thought that too far off.

The palace of the SARSUELO, a few miles out of MADRID, is nothing but a hunting-box.

The palace of the PARDO, about eight miles out of MADRID, is likewiſe but an indifferent ſeat for an *Engliſh* country-gentleman.

The palace of ARANJUEZ, about thirty miles diſtant from MADRID, is a very tolerable edifice; has one fine front; is agreeably ſituated in a pleaſant vale upon the confluence of two rivers, the *Xárama*, and the *Tagus*. The air becomes very unhealthy, when the heats begin. Though the gardens are only a dead flat, and the walks plantations of trees in ſtrait rows, yet there is ſomething chearful and refreſhing in ſo cool and ſhady a ſpot. Here are rows of very fine elms, tho' raiſed and watered at an incredible expence; particularly in the Queen's Walk, or the *Calle de la reyna*, which is as noble an avenue or viſta, as any to be found in England.

The palace of the CASA DEL CAMPO is cloſe to MADRID, but an indifferent box, now quite neglected, and uſed only by the king for ſhooting.

The palace of the RIO FRIO is a new building, not yet finiſhed, within a few miles of SEGOVIA: It was begun by the preſent queen-dowager, about nine years ago, who never went to ſee it till laſt year. She will probably leave it to the Infant Don LUIS.

There are ſeveral other palaces, and royal manſions in different parts of SPAIN, but moſt of them are ruinous, or forſaken. The *Alcaſſar of Segovia,* I have deſcribed in another place; and the palace at TOLEDO was burnt by the allies in the ſucceſſion-war. Since MADRID was made the capital, or rather ſince (to go back to the true cauſe) the kingdoms were united, theſe ſtately edifices

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mouldered away, and became almoſt as forgotten as the vain monarchs, who firſt raiſed them to ſooth their pride. They now form a ſet of very fine remains, to gratify the curioſity or *virtú* of modern travellers, particularly at CORDUBA, SEVILLE, and GRANADA.

LIST of PICTURES in the Convent of the ESCURIAL.

LIBRARY.

CIeling and walls painted by *Pellegrino* and *B. Carducho*.
Painting of St. Ambroſe and St. Auguſtine diſputing. Motto, *A logicâ Auguſtini libera nos, domine!*

Portraits of Charles V.
Philip II.
Philip III. par *J. Pantoja de la Cruz*, regiæ majeſtati Camerarius; Pictor.
Philip III.
Philip IV. por *Diego Velaſquez*.

CHURCH.

Painted Cielings by *Luca Giordano*.
Juan. Fern. Mudo.
Fred. Zucaro.
Pellegrino y Pellegrini.

SACRISTY.

Over the door through which you enter.

Woman taken in adultery. *Van Dyke*.

Lower range on the right-hand ſide.

Chriſt in the garden (6 feet long, 5 broad) *Titian*.
Elizabeth and Mary. *Raphael*.

Virgin

Virgin and child.	*Titian.*
Chrift wafhing the difciples feet. *This picture is 7 feet broad, and 19 feet long: bought by the Spanifh ambaffador out of Charles* I'*s collection; as well as the next, which fold for* 250 *l.*	*Tintoret.*
Madona y Bambino.	*Andrea del Sarto.*
Chrift fcourged.	*Luca Cangiagio.*
Ecce Homo.	*Titian.*

Upper range on the right-hand fide.

Madona y Bambino.	*Guido Rheni.*
Noli me tangere (8 feet long, 3 broad)	*Corregio.*
Jofeph and the infant.	*Paul Veronefe.*
Chrift bearing the crofs.	*Sebaft. del Piombo.*
Magdalen.	*Titian.*
Pharifees with the tribute-money.	*Id.*
Affumption.	*Hannibal Caracci.*
Sacrifice of Ifaac.	*Paul Veronefe.*

Altar-Piece.

Hoft elevated to Charles II.	*Claudio Clelio.*

On the left-hand fide, beginning from the altar.

St. Margaret.	*Titian.*
St. Sebaftian.	*Id.*
Chrift taking the fathers out of limbo (8 feet high, 4 broad)	*Id.*
Holy family, after their flight into Egypt.	*Id.*
Magdalen (5 feet long, 3 broad)	*Tintoret.*
Holy family, *bought out of Charles* I'*s collection, and fold for* 2000l. *This picture was called the pearl of Philip* IV.	*Raphael.*
Chrift before Pilate.	*Titian.*
St. Jerom.	*Van Dyke.*
Chrift on the crofs.	*Titian.*
Mary Magdalen before her repentance.	*Paul Veronefe.*

In

In the SALAS CAPITULARES.

First Sala.

Holy family.	*Rubens.*
Conversion of St. Paul (10 feet long, 16 broad)	*Palma Vecchio.*
Centurion (9 feet long, 14 broad)	*Paul Veronese.*
David's victory over Goliah (10 feet long, 16 broad)	*Palma Vecchio.*
Heads of two apostles.	*Guido Rheni.*
St. Nicholas.	
Holy family.	*Rubens.*
Woman in adultery.	*Van Dyke.*
Virgin and child.	*Leonardo Vincio.*

Second Sala.

Dead Christ.	*Raphael.*
Esther and Ahasuerus (10 feet high, 16 broad)	*Tintoret.*
Jacob seeing Joseph's bloody coat (same size as the former)	*Don Diego Velasquez.*
Christ giving the keys to St. Peter (six feet high, 8 broad)	*Giorgione de Castel Franco.*
Martyrdom of St. Sebastian.	*Spagnolett.*

Before the entrance of the king's apartment.

St. John and the lamb.	*Spagnolett.*
St. Roque.	*Id.*
St. Sebastian.	*Id.*
St. Thomas.	*Id.*
The heads of the Virgin and Child in basso relievo, cut out of porphyry.	
Christ dead.	*Spagnolett.*
Æsop.	*Id.*
A philosopher.	*Id.*
St. Andrew.	*Id.*
Heraclitus.	*Id.*
Democritus.	*Id.*
Christ dead in his father's bosom.	*Id.*
Blind philosopher.	*Id.*

St.

St. Jerom penitent.	*Spagnolett.*
Nativity.	*Luca Giordano.*
St. Thomas convinced.	*Id.*

In the Anti-Sacriſtia.

St. Peter and St. Paul.	*Spagnolett.*
St. John preaching.	*Paul Veroneſe.*
Preſentation in the temple.	*Id.*
Flight into Egypt.	*Titian.*
Lord's ſupper.	*Rubens.*
Apoſtles heads.	*Almuda* and *Juan Fernandes.*

Over the door upon the ſtair-caſe into the church.

Chriſt, St. John, Virgin Mary, and St. Anne. *Raphael.*

In a ſmall room near the King's apartment.

Holy family. *Raphael.*

This picture is called *Nueſtra ſenora del los piſcayo*, or, *Our lady of the fiſh.* It is the fineſt in the whole collection, and of immenſe value. The Virgin is ſeated with the infant in her lap; Joſeph ſtands by, holding a book. A boy preſents ſome fiſh in his hand, behind whom ſtands an angel. Uſari ſays of it, in his life of Raphael, that it was painted for a church at Naples. See *The hiſtory of the Eſcurial*, page 224.

There are, in this convent, 51 ſtatues, 1622 paintings in oil; 10 cielings by Luca Giordano, with the battle of St. Quintin, by the ſame hand.

Marriage of Cana *Paul Veroneſe.*

This picture was certainly bought out of Charles I's collection, but where placed, I cannot ſay.

Whether the pictures that came from England, were bought by Don Lewis Mendez de Haro, as the Spaniards ſay, or by Don Alonzo de Cardinas, as Lord Clarendon affirms, is a controverſy of no moment. The fact is certain that we have loſt

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the pictures; and the ſale of them in CROMWELL was mean and infamous. Lord CLARENDON and Lord COTTINGTON were ſent away from the Spaniſh court, leſt they ſhould ſee them. This ſufficiently ſhows, that that court itſelf thought it to be a baſe tranſaction.

THERE are many fine collections of paintings in SPAIN beſides this; the churches and convents abound with them. There is a moſt magnificent one at the palace of SAN ILDEFONSO; where there is likewiſe an amazing collection of antique ſtatues, of the *Muſes, Cleopatra, Venus Medici*, and of *Ægyptian* and *Roman Deities* and *River-gods:* ſome at the BUEN-RETIRO, ſome at ARANJUEZ. Many pictures in the poſſeſſion of the Marquis DONIATI, at *Madrid:* Great numbers in the king's new palace in that city, which the famous painter MINX is juſt come from ROME to decorate. Their great painters, beſides SPAGNOLETT, have been MURILLO, Don DIEGO VELASQUEZ, and Don FERNANDES MUDO. The moſt numerous works of the firſt are at SEVILLE, where he died. The ſecond was a moſt aſtoniſhing maſter of the art, great in deſign and expreſſion, as may be ſeen in that picture of his in the ESCURIAL, where JOSEPH's bloody coat is brought to JACOB. The third was chiefly a ceiling-painter, and worked in freſco. It ſeems to me to be a great error, in imagining ITALY to be the only ſchool for painters: SPAIN, if viſited by ſome of our artiſts, would, I am perſuaded, open new, aſtoniſhing, and unexamined treaſures to their view. The ſculptor would return back with improved models, and the painter with a fancy enriched from the works of great maſters, that have been little ſtudied. And I recommend it to the gentlemen patrons of *the arts and ſciences*, as an object worthy their attention, to ſend ſome perſon thither for that purpoſe.

LETTER

LETTER VIII. PART II.

Catalogus MANUSCRIPTORUM LIBRORUM in Bibliothecâ Scorialensi Cœnobii Sancti Laurentii in *Hiſpaniâ.*

A.

ACronis Comm. in Horatium
Acta Apoſt. & Epiſt. Can. cum Gloſſis
Æmilianus Codex
Æmilii Probi (ſive Corn. Nepotis) excellentium Ducum Vitæ, fol.
Idem, & ex Libro Cornelii de Latinis Hiſtoricis Vitæ
Annæus Seneca
Æneæ Sylvii, ſive Pii II. Vita
Æſopi Vita & Fabulæ
Alberti Medici, de Medicinâ
Albi Tibulli Carmina & Vita, 4to.
Quintus Curtius
Arrianæ Hiſtoriæ
Alphonſi Arr. Regis Hiſtoria, cum Privilegiis Regni
Alphonſi Regis Epiſtolæ
Apocalypſis Fr. Amadæi, mire illuminata & depicta
Ambroſiii Moralis Miſcellanea
And. Alciati Lect. Var.
Annotationes in Horatium & alios auctores
Conſtitutionum Græcarum Codicis Collectio, & Interpretatio, cum Epitome Novell. Julian. per Ant. Auguſtinum
Idem de Notis
Idem de Notis Antiq. Cod. Decretal.
Apocalypſis S^ti. Johannis, cum Expoſitione & pulchris Figuris
Apocalypſis Fr. Amadæi
Apollonii Conica Elementa, lib. 4.
Arrag. Regni Legitima Succeſſio
Archimedis Liber Secundus
Arriani Hiſtoria
Auli Gellii de Noctibus Atticis
Auſonii Poemata
Ambroſii Moralis Annotationes
Excerpta quædam de Concil. Tolet.

B.

Barcelonæ Regni Conſuetudines
Jura Cataloniæ
Privilegia & Foedera
Conſtit. Synod. Aragon.

Biblia vulg. edit.
vulg. cum Interpret. & Gloff.
vulg.
vulg. diverfâ ordine difpofita
fol.
fol.
a Genefi ufque ad Sancti Johannis Evangelium
a Proverbiis ufque ad Apocal.
Pfalt. Proverb. Ecclef. Cant. Literis Longobardicis
Pfal. cum Offic. Defunctorum
Pfalt. Literis Gothicis
Iterum
Iterum
Ecclefiafticus
Proph. Minor.cumComment.
Novum Teftamentum.
EvangelicæLiber Vitæ, litteris aureis, juffu Henrici Conradi Imp. f.
Pauli Ep. cum Comment.
Act. & Ep. Canon. cum Glof.
Acta, Ep. & Apocalypfis
Apocalypfis, cum Comment. & figuris, literis perantiquis
Apocalypfis cum Comment.
Apocalypfis, literis Gothicis
Blondi & Columellæ Fragm. quæd.
Boëtii Hift. Ecclef. Belgarum, Teutonumque
Bruti Epift. per Renutium, Latinè C.
Canones Apoft. Literis Gothicis
Caffiodori Opera
Catonis Diftica, & alia quædam ad Legem, Si quis pro eo, &c.
Catulli Poemata.
Conftitut. & Leges, per Petrum, Arragonum Regem
Ciceronis Officia
Ciceronis Officia, cum Epitaph. a XII viris compos.

Offic. de Amicitia, Senectute, Paradox. & Somn. Scipionis
Iterum, cum Comment.
de Officiis Liber
Iterum, Liber III.
de Officio ad Q. Fratrem
Epiftolæ Familiares
Iterum, Lib. XXI.
Iterum
Iterum, Lib. XV.
Epiftolæ ad Atticum
Iterum
pro M. Marcello, Oratio
Oratio pro M. Marcello, Dejotaro, Ligario, & Philippicarum, Lib. IV.
Orationes pro Pompeio, Marcello, Ligario, Milone, Planco, Sylla, Licinio, Archia, Dejotaro, Q. Flacco, Cluentio, Sextio, Murena, M. Cælio, L. Cornelio, in Vatinium, de Arufpicum Refponfis, de Provinciis Confularibus, pro L. Flacco, de Petitione Confulatus, pro Rofcio, in L. Pifonem, in Rullum, pro Leg. Agrar. in Rutilium, pro C. Rabirio duæ, & pro Cecina
pro Pompeio, Milone, Planco, Sulla, Archia, Marcello, Ligario, Dejotaro, de Reditu, & alia ad Populum, in P. Clodium, pro M. Cælio, in Vatinium, &c. ut fupra.
pro Pompeio, Marcello, Ligario, Dejotaro, Archia, Planco, alia pridie quam iret in exilium, pro Milone, in Vatinium, pro fuo reditu, & Philippicarum libri XIII.
pro Marcello, in Catalin. & Catalinæ in Ciceronem

Cice-

Ciceronis Orationes in L. Pisonem, pro Milone, Planco, Ligario Sulla, Flacco, Roscio, Marcello, de Reditu ad Senatum, & alia ad Populum, pro Dejotaro, Archia, Sestii in Salustium, & Salustii in Ciceronem
pro variis, ut supra
Philippica
Ciceronis Partitiones Oratoricæ, ad M. Brutum
de Partitione Artis Rhetoricæ
Rhetorica ad Herennium, & de Inventione
ad Heren. liber, & ad Q. Fratrem
Academ. Quæst. & ad Herenn. Rhetor.
Philippicarum Quæst. lib. XIV, & Fragmenta quædam
Orationes Verrinæ
De Inventione Rhetor.
In Catalinam
In Salustium
Rhetorica
De Oratore
Ad Brutum
De Oratore Perfecto libri III. ad Q. F.
Iterum
Iterum
De Oratore, cod. antiq.
Iterum; ad Brutum; Topica De Fato; Acad. Quæst. ad Herennium; Rhetorica
De claris Oratoribus
De Inventione
De Orat. gen. ad Brutum
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LETTER

LETTER IX.

Deſcription of the City of TOLEDO.

WE arrived at the city of TOLEDO, from ARANJUEZ, where the court then was, May 12, 1761. We travelled in a coach drawn by ſix mules, and were conducted by the *Arrieros*, or carriers, as is uſual: For you muſt know, that the nobility and gentry of SPAIN only uſe poſtilions, or drivers, in the cities and great towns; and when they take a journey, tho' they go in their own coaches, they generally have hired mules, and two drivers, one ſitting between the two fore-wheels, upon the bed of the carriage, and the other generally running along-ſide of the mules: which, as the two laſt only are reined, or rather roped, run on with the coach with their heads pointing four or five different ways. This is but a trifling circumſtance, yet even the mereſt trifles may ſometimes ſerve to ſhew the turn and genius of a people. We found the road to TOLEDO good for travellers, the country about it but indifferent, tolerably tilled, and planted with *olive-trees*: We paſſed almoſt the whole way upon the banks of the TAGUS, which are not by any means ſuch as would furniſh a poet with fine landſkips, or beautiful images. But the river runs through a rude and wild waſte: the windings of it near the city of TOLEDO are beautiful; and where the river paſſes between the rocks on which the city is built, and thoſe adjoining, with the bridge and gate of the city, all together form ſuch a view, as the wild imagination of the extravagant SALVATOR ROSA would have delighted in.

THE

THE Cathedral is certainly equal in riches to the grandeur of the ſee, but not in fabric; which is of the modern Gothic, not remarkably large, rich in carving, but the building neither light, nor of a good taſte: the cieling of the ſacriſty is painted by LUCA GIORDANO, and is indeed fine, entire, and well-preſerved. There are ſome valuable pictures, one particularly of TITIAN: the cuſtodia, jewels, pearls, and precious ſtones, are inconceivable, as well as ineſtimable: altars with ſteps to them of maſſy ſilver, gilt; the figures of the four quarters of the world, each dreſſed with the precious ſtones peculiar to its own quarter, and ſitting on globes of two feet diameter, the globe reſting on a pedeſtal, and that on a baſe; the figure, globe, pedeſtal, and baſe being all together about ten feet high: all theſe, of maſſy ſilver, were the gift of CHARLES II's Queen, who ſurvived him; not to mention a filagree brazier, ſome cheſts, and a multitude of veſſels, candleſticks, lamps, ſhrines, &c. &c. of ſilver likewiſe. Marble and granite in profuſion. What plunder NEBUCHADNEZZAR took away firſt, or TITUS at the laſt, from the temple at JERUSALEM, I know not; but I am ſure there is enough here. The revenues of this archbiſhopric are well known to be the greateſt of the eccleſiaſtical ſort in SPAIN, and are, as well as I can learn, above 30,000 pounds a year. But the preſent archbiſhop has not himſelf the whole revenue; for ſince the reſignation of the Infant Don LUIS, the Infant has reſerved to himſelf the yearly appointment of 60,000 ducats, or about 7400 l. ſterling. This prelate likewiſe ranks very high as a civil or ſtate-officer, being primate, chancellor of CASTILE, and privy-counſellor. Mr. AP-RICE, I remember, mentions there being 10,000 weavers in ſilk and cloth in that city only: but, to ſay the truth, that gentleman's accounts, with regard to this country, are very erroneous; and as to the manufactures of SPAIN in general, they are all now in a declining condition.—But give me leave here to make one remark upon the wealth that is ſo uſeleſly locked up in the ſeveral churches of theſe kingdoms; thoſe dormant riches, which a miſtaken piety has ſo abſurdly ſet apart forever; which anſwer no rational purpoſe, and which neither ſerve to the glory of God, nor the good of man: Mr. MACANAS, who had been Plenipotentiary at BREDA, propoſed to PHILIP V's miniſters ſome plans for making this

ſtagnate wealth circulate a little, and become of ſome uſe; but the propoſals were not accepted by the court; and this man had the fate ſo common to genius in this country: His parts raiſed him envy and enemies at court, and in the end he was baniſhed entirely, and confined to CORUNNA, where he died. His *Political Teſtament* is a great curioſity; but I could never get ſight of it. And ſince his time another gentleman deſigns laying ſome propoſals of the ſame ſort and tendency before the preſent miniſters. Theſe may poſſibly meet with a more favourable reception: for as the preſent King has juſt now had ſpirit enough to confine the inquiſitor-general, and baniſh him to a great diſtance; a bolder ſtroke than any of his predeceſſors ever dared to attempt! he certainly need not fear to put any meaſures in execution, which he judges to be expedient.——But to return to TOLEDO.

THE *Alcaſſar*, or Palace, built by CHARLES V. as ſome ſay, or, as others, by the Archduke CHARLES, is a noble building; though it is now almoſt a ruin, being burnt by the Allies and Auſtrian party, in the partition or ſucceſſion-war, leſt it ſhould fall into the hands of PHILIP V. Who would ever conceive, that this very PHILIP ſhould have afterwards deſired an alliance with the burner of his own palace, and the competitor for his throne? It was ſuch a counſel as no one but a RIPPERDA could ſuggeſt, or indeed execute: yet ſuch was the VIENNA-*Treaty!* But I forget TOLEDO. The manufactory for *ſwords* is juſt revived there, and their goodneſs is ſolely owing to the confluence of the XARAMA and the TAGUS: for thoſe two rivers have been tried ſeparately, by way of experiment, by the King's order, and their diſunited waters will not give that *trempe*. This manufactory is all worked by Engliſh tools, which came into the hands of the Spaniards very oddly: The ſtory, as I was told it, runs thus;—About twenty years ago, a ſet of Engliſh workmen came upon contract to TOLEDO, to make ſuch works, or engines, as were neceſſary for throwing the water of the river up the rock into the town: for at preſent it is brought by aſſes, each aſs carrying ſix earthen pitchers burthen, as indeed is the general cuſtom throughout SPAIN: Theſe Engliſh contractors brought with them all ſorts of Engliſh inſtruments and tools neceſſary for ſuch a work, and ſome very large

large iron pipes. The undertaking certainly was difficult; but foreigners profeffing and endeavouring to execute fuch a work, as the *Spaniards* owned themfelves unequal to; and then thefe being *Englifh Heretics*, all thefe circumftances foon raifed the envy and jealoufy of the people: In fhort, from their oppofition, and their endeavours to counteract every ftep the Englifh undertook, the whole project and defign came to nothing. But here my ftory begins to grow dark; for the conclufion is, that thefe Englifh all died, and as there was no heir to claim their effects, they were kept *as goods without an owner*; and what remains of thefe tools and effects are now in the hands of the King of SPAIN, and employed in the old, but juft-revived *Sword-Fabric* of TOLEDO.

BUT give me leave here to make one or two remarks.——— The effects and goods of thefe unfortunate contractors amounted at leaft to above 1000l. What! were they and their fervants all fo abfolutely fwept away, that no one fhould remain as heir, claimer, or inheritor of thefe effects? Had they no friends, or even relations left in ENGLAND? Was there no refident, or ambaffador then in SPAIN, to apply to for the removal of thefe goods, or at leaft for the fale of them? All thefe circumftances feem to me fo improbable, that I am at a lofs what to fay, or what to conjecture: And the whole, I think, that can be faid, is, that it is really a very blind ftory.

BUT to return to TOLEDO; the city, like that of SEGOVIA, is built upon a rocky mountain; but you muft remember at the fame time that it was built by the Goths or the Moors. I take particular notice of this circumftance for two reafons; firft, becaufe it is evident, that a principle of fear, and felf-defence, drove thofe people into fuch marvellous fituations: And fecondly, Becaufe a Spaniard would never have been induftrious enough to have carried fo much weighty and bulky materials up fo high, and into fuch impregnable and almoft inacceffible ftrongholds. For you can neither get in or out of thofe cities, without paffing a defcent or afcent of immenfe length, and all in zigzags, juft like lines of circumvallation. The gates and portcullis's, like fome of the *Saxon*

I have ſeen in ENGLAND, or *Norman*, never face the ſtreet, but are all in oblique poſitions. The ſtreets of TOLEDO are remarkably narrow, but thoſe of SEGOVIA much broader, and the walls of immenſe height, with turrets all round.

THERE is indeed one very great curioſity at TOLEDO, not yet mentioned, which is an *original Hebrew Temple*, and it certainly is a fine remain; but here, to my ſorrow, the piety of the Spaniard in converting this temple from Judaiſm to Chriſtianity, or rather to Popery, has taken away much matter of entertainment to the antiquarians. The antient diviſions, or *cancellæ*, were all taken down; the *ſanctum ſanctorum*, and even the *tabernacle* itſelf was here literally done away. There was likewiſe above a ſeparate *tribune* for the women, as I remember there had been at St. CROSS at WINCHESTER; and the walls, which are covered with the fineſt Hebrew characters in the world, I believe; written all over with the *Pſalms in Hebrew*; theſe the good Spaniard had very zealouſly plaiſtered over with untempered mortar. (Whether or no this temple will furniſh arguments for or againſt Biſhop HARE or Dr. LOWTH; whether it will determine any thing relating to the metre, the points, the vowels; or whether it will ſupport any *Hutchinſonian* nonſenſe; all theſe things muſt be left to another time, and in the interim I ſhall go on with my tale.)

THERE were now no longer any traces or appearance of aught that ever had been *Jewiſh*, as much as if TITUS, or the Inquiſitor-General had been viſitors; and ſo this temple ſtood for many years: There was nothing but a vague and vulgar tradition remaining, to prove that it ever had been Jewiſh, and was now wearing the *San-Benito*. But fortunately for the antiquarians, a canon and treaſurer of the church of TOLEDO, whoſe name is Don PEREZ BAYER, being a man of parts and learning, and having a particular turn for Hebrew, as one would think indeed from his name: This gentleman, I ſay, happily obſerving, that in ſome places where the plaiſter had fallen off, *Hebrew letters* might be traced, he had ſpirit enough inſtantly to ſet about the diſplaiſtering the inſide of the temple, and has ſince very accurately and carefully copied the whole into a book, taken drawings and a ſection of the

building, and explained all with a learned and elegant diſſertation: This book, you muſt know, he cannot well publiſh in SPAIN; Spaniſh writers lie under diſagreeable reſtraints in that particular. UGOLINUS, the great collector of Hebrew antiquities, would fain have begged it of him, but he refuſed: I offered to publiſh it in ENGLAND for him, if he would let me; but he ſaid he had not finiſhed it, and would at leaſt put the laſt hand to it, before he ever thought of printing.

THERE are, I am told, near the city of TOLEDO, ſome remains of a *Circus* and *Amphitheatre,* which are *Roman,* but at preſent one may almoſt ſay,

—— *etiam hæ periēre ruinæ.*

As I had but an indifferent *Ciceroni,* theſe I did not ſee. Nor, which I am ſorry for, the very curious *library* which belongs to the *cathedral,* replete with invaluable treaſures. But as one frankly owned to me, they do not much care to ſhew their library, and leſs to print a catalogue of what it contains; leſt they ſhould diſcloſe how rich they are: politically apprehending, perhaps not without reaſon, that if others were let into the ſecret, they might poſſibly like to have a greater ſhare in thoſe treaſures, than would be agreeable.

THERE is alſo an hoſpital for the *French diſeaſe* only, which will eaſily tell you the prevalence and malignance of that diſtemper in this country. This is more owing to their want of neatneſs, and their ignorance in phyſic and chirurgery, than to any other cauſe. I remember the King's phyſician told me, that it had been obſerved, that patients infected with this diſeaſe, if they came from a colder climate, were eaſily cured here; but if they went from hence infected into a colder climate, that they ſeldom or ever could be cured. There is an hoſpital alſo for *foundlings,* where the children ſeem to be well taken care of.

I DO not remember any thing more worth obſerving with regard to TOLEDO, than that they had hung on the wall of one of their convents a vaſt number of fetters, which were taken when they releaſed ſome chriſtian captives from the MOORS. The fetters are indeed monſtrouſly large, and of inhuman weight: ſuch is Eaſtern cruelty! They were taken at the conqueſt of GRANADA.

LETTER

LETTER X.

Deſcription of the City of SEGOVIA.

HAVING juſt given a deſcription of TOLEDO, I ſhall now give an account of SEGOVIA, for though the two cities are at ſuch a diſtance from each other, they have ſome reſemblance in common, and may ſerve as companions, like two pictures, to each other.

THE ſite of the city has ſomething of a very martial air, built upon a high rude rock; by which means moſt of the entrances to it are ſteep, and diſagreeable, eſpecially as you are obliged to make ſeveral zigzag-windings before you can gain the ſummit: It is entirely ſurrounded with a lofty old Mooriſh wall, with battlements and turrets, in the ſtile of the fortifications of thoſe days; which indeed were almoſt impregnable. There are ſeveral *Roman inſcriptions* in the walls; ſome too high ever to be read, others turned wrong ſide upwards, others defaced, and ſome with the inſcription turned inwards: For as the MOORS conſidered theſe only as meer ſtones to build with, it is no wonder to find them in ſuch ſtrange poſitions. I copied one or two of them of no moment, but however they ſerve me as proofs to make out one point, which I ſhall ſpeak to hereafter. On the *caſtle* or palace-ſide of the town is a deep, natural foſs, formed by two contiguous ridges of mountain; on the northern ſide a ſmall river runs at the foot of the rock; which ſerves to little other uſe, but to turn a large paper-mill, where they make great quantities of an ordinary

coarſe paper. The next advantage they draw from this river, is the waſhing themſelves and their linen; which laſt is performed in SPAIN in the following manner, however it may ſurprize a good ENGLISH houſewife. The women carry all their linen down in great bundles to the ſide of this river; and having choſe a good ſmooth ſtone, or ſometimes a piece of wood, they kneel down, wet the linen, and then wring it and ſoap it; and then beat it upon the ſtone or wood, till they have got the dirt out of it. And this is all the operation; the chief inconvenience of which is, that the linen is apt to be beat to pieces, otherwiſe it is clean enough. *Ironing* is, I believe, but little uſed in this country; plaiting never; and the folding or ſmoothing the linen is moſt commonly done by the hand, or what we call the mangle, or calendar. In FRANCE, I am told, the linen is waſhed in the ſame manner, as may be ſeen on the banks of their rivers, and on thoſe of the SEINE at PARIS, where the water is ſo muddy and yellow, as to leave a bad tinge upon the linen. I am informed by a friend, that at St. MALO and other ſea-ports in BRITANNY and NORMANDY, the women take the opportunity of the tide's going out, to waſh their linen in the ſea-water left in the cavities or baſons in the rocks; when having ſoaked, ſoaped and waſhed it, they lay it on the rock, and beat it with a kind of wooden battledore, which commonly pinks it full of holes.

BUT as to the river's being of much uſe to the city, by ſupplying it with water for all the domeſtic purpoſes of life: This you will eaſily imagine could not be the caſe, from the extreme height of the mountain; and, becauſe they muſt conſtantly have brought it up with aſſes, as they do at TOLEDO. It was this inconvenience, and the deſire of ſupplying the city more effectually, that gave riſe to one of the nobleſt works, to one of the moſt magnificent fabrics of that ſort poſſibly in the whole world: You will naturally gueſs, I mean, THE AQUEDUCT.

THE extent of this *Aqueduct* is ſaid to be about three miles; at the eaſtern entrance of the town it begins with ſmall arches

gradually encreaſing, and riſing, till it expands into a double row of arches and pillars, and has then the nobleſt effect you can poſſibly conceive: Some of the firſt arches are a little more *pointed* than the reſt (which are fairly circular) tho' not enough, I think, to be really called pointed arches. The people have built ſo many houſes round this *Aqueduct*, it would grieve any true Antiquarian to the heart; ſince you are hindered from having ſo full and complete a view of it, as a whole, which every curious ſpectator would wiſh: The ſtone-pipes too, or ducts of water, fixed to the ſides of it in ſome places, deface it much, and look rather like props; but they are certainly of the ſame age with the reſt. With regard to the height, and other meaſures of this fabric, I was forced to take them myſelf: for as to the people, they neither know nor care how high it is, or how broad. Thus it fares with objects, which we ſee every day. Let them be ever ſo noble, or excellent, when they become familiar, they are neglected: It is the novelty that ſtrikes, and not the excellence. This is not peculiar to theſe people, but is the caſe of all: let an Engliſhman never have ſeen the ſea before, and I will warrant for his admiration and ſurprize; though if you aſk a peaſant about it near BRIGHTHELMSTONE, he will tell you, " He don't ſee any thing " very extraordinary in it."—Upon enquiring about the *Aqueduct*, ſome ſaid it was 108 feet high, and that the number of arches was 150; others 144 feet, and 177 arches. The reaſon of this difference is, that as the arches muſt be of unequal heights, to maintain *a level*, they have meaſured from different ſtations: This indeed accounts for the difference of the meaſures, but not for the number of the arches: How that happened I cannot ſay. The following meaſures I can anſwer for, ſince I took them upon the ſpot with my own hands. Its greateſt height is exactly 101 *feet, and* 1 *inch*; for I took the meaſure from the higheſt trace of ſtone.

The breadth of the front of the pillars, 6 feet, 2 inches;
The depth of them, 11 feet, 3 inches;
The width of the arches, 12 feet, 7 inches, and one quarter.

AS to the number of the arches, we counted them, and we could reckon only 118 to the city-wall from the firſt viſible arch; and

and ſeven more arches within the walls; in all 125: But then, where the arches were double, that is, placed one over another, we did not count thoſe, as two arches, but as ſingle: Becauſe in conveying an idea of this *Aqueduct* to one who had never ſeen it, we judged, that a ſtranger would always form his notion of the length of this *Aqueduct* by the number of arches continued in length. Again, as to the meaſures, except that of the height, they are only true with regard to that particular part, arch, or pillar, which I meaſured at that time: For I meaſured ſeveral others ſince, and find their dimenſions differ widely from one another, ſo that there is no one general proportion, which runs through the whole ſtructure. The reaſon of which I take to be, that where they were obliged to make the *Aqueduct* higher, in order to preſerve the level; that there they were obliged to enlarge the proportions, and increaſed the baſe in proportion to the height of the pillar; and conſequently contracted the arches, in order to make the building more ſtable. It ſeems to be built without any *cement*, and the ſtones are about *three feet* long, and *two feet* thick; all roughly hewn, and with the edges rounded, not ſharp. Why the SPANISH writers chuſe to call this *the Bridge of* SEGOVIA, and not *the Aqueduct*, is a ſoleciſm I cannot account for: But this is the language of MARIANA, PINEDA, and many others. A Spaniard being aſked, why he called it The PUENTE DE SEGOVIA, anſwered, *becauſe it was a bridge*; for though it was not indeed a bridge for people to walk over, yet it was a bridge for water to go over. And perhaps this may be their reaſon, though it certainly is a very odd one. Old Spaniſh writers call it PUENTE SECA, which is ſtranger ſtill; for ſure no one can ſay with any propriety, that an Aqueduct is a *Dry Bridge*.

HAVING now given a deſcription of this truly magnificent ſtructure; the next enquiry is, *who* was the author? and *when* it was built? I think, there are but three or four opinions about it. MARIANA, according to his uſual modeſty, is in ſuſpenſe; and doubts whether it is to be attributed to the Emperor TRAJAN, or to LICINIUS LARIUS, who was prætor in SPAIN, under VESPASIAN, and a friend of PLINY the elder. Father HENRY FLORES,

FLORES, who is vain enough himſelf, and willing in all things to gratify the vanity of his countrymen, attributes it to the GOTHS, who, as they lived here once, were for that time a ſort of SPANIARDS: COLMENARES, the writer of the hiſtory of SEGOVIA, goes many lengths indeed; and in order to make his native city, SEGOVIA, as old as poſſible, tells us at once, that the aqueduct was built by HERCULES. HERCULES certainly did great wonders; but I believe built few aqueducts: and if it muſt be the work of ſome ſtrong man, he might as well have called in SAMPSON. As to the GOTHS, tho' it is certain they raiſed very noble fabrics wherever they went, and, as it were, built themſelves into fame; yet I cannot give them this aqueduct, for many reaſons. The *Gothic ſtructures* in general appear to me to have this character; that though they are for the moſt part noble by their being ſo very large, yet they are generally clumſy and heavy, and the *old Gothic* particularly ſo: You ſeldom ſee any thing light, elegant, or of a good taſte, except in the *modern Gothic*; all which circumſtances are remarkably conſpicuous in *this Aqueduct*. The *Gothic* indeed will laſt for ages, and ſo will the *Roman*, without one half of their heavy ſtability. I am therefore, upon the whole, inclined to think this aqueduct undoubtedly *Roman**. For though I grant to COLMENARES, that there is nothing now viſible upon the aqueduct itſelf, no remains of *an inſcription*, no traces left to decide this queſtion; let the order too, if he will have it ſo, be either Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, or Compoſite: And tho' it be true, that the *Romans*, when they executed ſuch great works as theſe, generally took ſufficient care to ſecure their *title* to it, and their *name* upon it: Yet all theſe arguments and objections do not weigh with me: I am where I was; I think it *Roman*. There is ſomething in the grandeur of the *Roman* works, that ſtill *ſpeaks* for them, though their uſual witneſſes ſhould happen to be loſt: a greatneſs, that no other nation has attempted, or ever been able to equal. There is no inſcription remaining now, nor is there much appearance, that there

* The firſt 13 arches are certainly Roman; the 36 next in ſequence are clearly of another ſtile, of a much inferior workmanſhip, and have been repaired by the *Spaniards* or *Goths*: for the ſtile will agree with either. But at the 49th arch the *Roman maſter-hand* appears again; the ſame form of ſtone, large, round-edged, and exactly in the ſame taſte with the 13 firſt arches.

even

ever was one: What then? is this negative a ſufficient proof that there never was one? The Roman inſcriptions ſo frequent about the walls of this town ſufficiently ſhew their footſteps at SEGOVIA, to this day: there might have been an inſcription, but now defaced or deſtroyed by ignorance, ſuperſtition, time, and the turbulence of the age, when SPAIN ſucceſſively received ſo many maſters. Theſe inſcriptions are ſtill legible to this day: SEXTO· LIC· MIL· near the gate of St. JUAN. Another is

M· IVN Æ· TI
ETIS CAES
N Q T ANN
LV· S· T· · T· L·

Another near the gate of SAN ANDRES, thus:

PVBLICIO
IVVENALI
IVVENALIS

COLMENARES upon this ſays, that JUVENAL was not born at AQUINUM, but SEGOVIA; for how could MARTIAL, who was a *Spaniard*, otherwiſe call him *Juvenali meo?*

AFTER having given ſome account why I think it a Roman work, I ſhall now ſearch after the *Author*. The reaſon why it has been aſcribed to the Emperor TRAJAN, is, becauſe that prince has left ſo many noble monuments of his own erecting in SPAIN, particularly in ESTREMADURA and ANDALUSIA; that, forſooth, every Roman work that the Spaniards find any where, muſt immediately be aſcribed to TRAJAN! This, indeed, is natural; for the Spaniards ſtill revere his memory, and they have a very remarkable proverb, which ſays, *Felicidad de Auguſto, y Bondad de Trajano*: that is, *The happineſs of Auguſtus, and the goodneſs of Trajan.* But I have one objection to its being the work of that great emperor: that

he was a native of *Italica*, or OLD SEVILLE, by birth an Andalusian: and I cannot help thinking, that if he had intended a work of so much expence and magnificence in SPAIN, he would never have given the benefit of it to the inhabitants of OLD CASTILE. But here I am sensible, that I am unawares drawn into a controversy, and shall presently raise all the Castilians to a man against me. For it seems these gentlemen will have it, that the Emperor TRAJAN was an *Estremaduran* by birth, and not an *Andalusian*. Well then, let us weigh the authorities on both sides, and see how that matter stands. XIMENES, and other compilers of the *Historia general de Espana*, MARINEUS SICULUS, PEDRO DE MEDINA, JUAN SEDENO, and others say, that TRAJAN was born at PEDRAÇA DE ESTREMADURA, or PEDRAÇA DE LA SIERRA, so called, because it joined to the mountains, and to distinguish it from that in the plains, which was likewise called ITALICA. To this they add the constant tradition of this Estremadurian village, which says to this day, that TRAJAN was born there, and they shew travellers the site of the house he was born in: and they give this as another proof, that the villagers say, his mother was OREJANA, or OREJANILLA, which was romanized afterwards into AURELIANA. To all this they join the blunders of the partial ZOZIMUS, ἔλεξε τὸν ἴσον ἑαυτῷ ἐν τῇ ἀρχῇ Θεοδόσιον, τῇ γενέσει Ἑσπανὸς ἐν πόλει Κόκα τῆς Γαλικίας. and the dreams of some Spanish bishop. This is one side of the question, and is at the same time a specimen of Spanish learning. Now on the other side. DION CASSIUS, AMMIANUS MARCELLINUS, AURELIUS VICTOR, and EUTROPIUS all affirm, that the Emperor TRAJAN was a native of the *Andalusian Italica*, or OLD SEVILLE. *Amm. Marc. Theodosius Hispanus* Italicæ *Divi Trajani Civitatis*. The words of VICTOR are to much the same purpose. It is clear, however, I think, that THEODOSIUS was no Estremadurian, whatever TRAJAN might be; and as to ZOZIMUS, he makes him a poor Gallician. All the remark I shall make upon this controversy is, that TRAJAN's being an Estremadurian would suit well enough with the public works he raised in that province, but it will not bring him so far as SEGOVIA into OLD CASTILE.

UPON the whole, then, I am induced to think, that this aqueduct was the work of LICINIUS LARIUS, the Prætor under VESPA-

SIAN: for TRAJAN had need have been a maſter-builder all his life-time, if we aſcribe every thing to him. But then it is ſaid, that if LICINIUS LARIUS built the aqueduct, that his friend PLINY would certainly have mentioned it. I do not think this a certain objection; a probable one, I own, it is. But be that as it will, it is as certain, that there is an *Inſcription* extant in AMBROSIUS MORALES, the famous old Spaniſh antiquarian, which is publiſhed by ADOLPHUS OCCO, and ſhews, *That Licinius Larius really did build the Aqueduct of Segovia.* They may ſay, perhaps, that this inſcription is a falſe one: It may be ſo, for ought I know to the contrary, as I have never been able to ſee MORALES, or OCCO's book, or to copy the inſcription *. I ſhall now take my leave of the aqueduct, adding only, that I am told the cement is lead, and that the key-ſtones are tied with iron; and that between the two higheſt arches, or the *Açoguejo*, as they call it, there are two niches remaining, which plainly contained formerly the ſtatues of the emperor and the lieutenant, or prætor, under whom this aqueduct was erected: but now they are very piouſly filled up with the ſtatues of thoſe, who might poſſibly work miracles, but I am ſure never brought water in ſo noble a manner to any city in this world; I mean two ſaints.

* You will find it in Don G. MAYANS's Latin Epiſtle, annexed to this account.

Ad

Ad Cl. Patrem

HENRICUM FLOREZIUM,

HISPANIÆ SANCTÆ SCRIPTOREM,

Ab Opinione suâ & Judicio de Aquæductu Segoviensi dissentiens Poeta.

PYramidum moles cessêre; Segovia pontem
Ducendis veteri numine jactat aquis:
Trajanus fuerit, fueritve Licinius autor,
Haud sua Lucifero lympha jubente fluit:
Nec tamen Alcidi dederim, Maurove, Getisve,
Hoc tantum Hispano vix licet esse decus:
Macte animi Floreze! *sed hæc monimenta per orbem*
Non nisi Cæsareæ sic posuêre manus.

Translation of Father Henry Florez's Account of the Aqueduct of SEGOVIA.

(Taken from his Espana Sagrada, *Vol. VIII.)*

'SEGOVIA is one of the most antient cities of Spain, not 'so much as appears by the name, and the mention which 'historians and geographers make of it, as by the remarkable mo-'nument of the *Aqueduct*, which shews such notable antiquity, 'that it is not easy to determine its origin precisely. Some ascribe 'it to Hercules, others to the Emperor Trajan, and still no 'inconsiderable part of the common people judge it to have been 'built by the devil.

'This very variety of opinions is a proof, that we know no-'thing certain about it. As for ascribing it to Hercules, we

'do not diſcover any other foundation, than the knowledge, that 'a ſtatue of HERCULES was formerly placed in the niche, where 'now is the image of St. SEBASTIAN: no ſtreſs ought to be laid 'upon this fact, which only proves, that in the times of paganiſm 'the antient Spaniards might dedicate that work to the memory 'of HERCULES.

'As to what relates to TRAJAN, it is very difficult to acknow-'ledge him for the author, becauſe there is no trace left of a Ro-'man inſcription on it, and that in a work of ſuch great length, 'and ſo well preſerved; we knowing, on the other hand, the taſte 'which prevailed in the works of that emperor, viz. to leave his 'name perpetuated upon them. Conſequently one called them '*yerba parietaria* ‖. And on the bridge of ALCANTARA in SPAIN, 'conſiſting of ſix arches, they placed divers inſcriptions, in which 'his name is repeated in each. Beſides, not having any account of 'the Romans being concerned in the aqueduct of SEGOVIA, we 'have no grounds to aſcribe it to TRAJAN, or to any other em-'peror, unleſs it be thought ſufficient to produce other works of the 'ſame age, which have a ſimilar ſtile. But they differ either in the 'manner of joining the ſtones together; or it will be difficult to 'contradict that which the Romans have ſaid of theſe, and other 'very antient works, ſuch as the Pyramids of ÆGYPT; concern-'ing which COLMENARES writes, c. i. § 11. of *The hiſtory of Se-'govia*, that they very much reſembled the fabric of this aqueduct, 'according to the deſcriptions which they have given of the work-'manſhip of them, of the greatneſs of the hewn ſtones, and un-'hewn ſtones. COLMENARES too adds no bad remark, that the 'ſtile or order of architecture of the Segovian aqueduct is different 'from that uſed by the Romans, ſince it is neither of the Doric, 'Ionic, Corinthian, Tuſcan, or Compoſite orders, but of ſome other 'not known; inſomuch that we have ſome grounds not to ac-'knowledge it for a Roman work, but of a much older date.

'OF this argument drawn from the ſtile of the architecture, the 'public has not been able to judge, inſomuch as no one has been 'bold enough to engrave it. COLMENARES was deterred by the

‖ It ſhould be *verba parietaria*; that is, *palabras paredanas*, or *wall-words*.

'greatneſs

'greatneſs of the attempt, as he expreſſes it in the place I have 'quoted. The celebrated Father MONTFAUCON in the IV. 'Tome, P. ii. Ch. 10. of his *Antiquité expliquée*, complained, that 'he was not able to procure a deſign of it: But afterwards in the 'IV. Tome of the *Supplement*, page 102, he ſays that M. LE GENDRE, ſurgeon to his Catholic Majeſty, ſent it him, with a deſcrip-'tion of it in Spaniſh, of which that father availed himſelf. But 'the *deſign* which was ſent to Father MONTFAUCON conſiſted on-'ly of ten arches, without any meaſure or ſcale, without the due 'proportion between the arches, omitting the under-corniſhes of 'the pillars, and failing in the proportion of the upper arches with 'the lower, without regulating it to the form of the dye of the 'pedeſtal, nor to the lower line, which is not right in more than 'the three central arches: and he adds, in the upper part of the 'pillar, which is in the middle of the greateſt height, an head of a 'woman between two flowers, with this inſcription at the bottom, '* CABEZA DE ESTREMADVRA; which is not ſo, becauſe 'upon the canal, through which the water runs, that figure is not 'to be ſeen.

'WE here give the whole delineation of it with exactneſs, by 'means of Don JUAN SAENZ DE BURUAGA, an ALCALA DE HENARES Doctor, of the greater college of SAN ILDEFONSO, Ma-'giſtrate of the holy church of SEGOVIA; of whom I availed my-'ſelf, by reaſon of the friendſhip we contracted at the univerſity of 'ALCALA, and he took that buſineſs ſo much to his own account, 'that in a little time after I had applied to him, he favoured me 'with the utmoſt diſpatch; having aſſociated to himſelf, for this 'end, a perſon very able and knowing, who is architect of that holy 'church, and is called Don DOMINGO GAMONES, whoſe name is 'worthy to be perpetuated, for having given us that which no other 'has done, without ſeeking any other intereſt, but that of ſerving 'the public: and although we know not the name of the firſt ar-'chitect, we know that of the firſt who ever attempted to draw 'this fabric.

'THIS great aqueduct is called a *bridge* vulgarly, its intention 'being contrary to the uſe of ſuch like fabrics: for whereas they

* Or, *The Head of Eſtremadura.*

'are

'are designed to give passage to people over the waters, this is 'to conduct the waters over the people, leaving free passage below. 'The water comes by means of some arches of stone, which sustain 'a canal formed of the same stones in conformity to its passage. 'That as in all other bridges, people walk upon a pavement laid 'upon the superficies of the convex part of the arches; and as in 'those the ground and the parapet walls serve for the cover and 'security of the passengers: In this, both the one and the other are 'designed for the course only, and the direction of the waters.

'The motive for so great an undertaking was, that seeing on 'one hand, that in the site of the city, nature afforded a soil very 'well disposed to build a town, and very suitable to the genius of 'the antient inhabitants: That it had the due elevation which 'they wanted, for the ventilation of the air; and also that it was 'able to resist any invasion. They reduced the site to a great rock, 'or mountain sufficiently scarped, and able to contain a city not 'very large, but fortified by nature, which raised the ground above 'some plains, watered by different streams, which flow from the '*Cumbræ Capitanæ* (the name which Pliny gives to some bran-'ches of the Idubeda, called to this day *Puerto de la Fon-fria*,* '*y de Guadarrama.)* Towards the north runs the river Eresma, 'which springs from some fountains on the other side of the said 'pass in the mountains, and goes by Coca to fall into the Duero.

'Some will have it, that the Eresma is the *Areva*, of which 'Pliny affirms, that the name came from the region of the *Are-'vaci*. But we have nothing to add to the proposal against what 'is said of the *Arevaci* in tom. V. The Marquis of Mondejar, 'concerned in some things very strange about Segovia, in the II. 'tome of his *Dissertations*, p. 218, thinks, that *Areva* is a little 'river, which falls into the Duero near the antient *Numantia*, 'called at present *Tera*. But that cannot be the case, considering 'that the spring of the Duero, and the same *Numantia* were the '*Pelendones* of Pliny. And for the same reason, the river that

* Or, *The Port of Fon-Fria, and of Guadarama.*—This is a pass in the mountains; all such *Passes* being called by the Spaniards *Ports*.

'waters *Numantia* muſt be of the ſame country. Beſides which, 'it is ſo very ſhort in its courſe, and ſo little known, that it could 'not give a name to ſo famous a people.

'By the plain to the ſouth of SEGOVIA there runs another 'ſhort ſtream, called by the peaſants *Clamores*, which joins the 'ERESMA at the Weſt point of the city, where the ALÇASSAR 'ſtands.

'NOTWITHSTANDING the ſtreams which run by the vallies 'of the city, the ancients deſired, that there ſhould be no want 'of water to the inhabitants within the walls, neverthelefs that the 'earth was not commodious for fountains, on account of its height 'and dryneſs: With this view, they undertook the giant-like work, 'to convey a river within the city, conquering by art the impedi- 'ments which nature had oppoſed to it, by reaſon of the height 'and depth of the ground: although the architect plainly ſhewed, 'that he was maſter of a greater height, if it had been neceſſary, 'ſince he made the water paſs above the walls and roofs of 'the houſes.

'THE ſource of this aqueduct is a little river, called RIO FRIO, 'which riſes at the ſkirts of the paſs in the mountains, and is that 'which comes to the city, taking from its ſtock as much water, 'as would fill a duct that would contain a human body: It is re- 'ceived in an arch of ſtone at the diſtance of 500 paces from the 'city: and from thence it begins to run in the channel of the 'aqueduct, which does not require more elevation than 5⅓ bars, 'that is, 17 feet. By little and little the height increaſes, as it 'comes to deeper ground, but without requiring more than one 'range of arches, until the water has paſſed over 65 arches, where 'the arches have a height of 39 feet, cloſe to the convent of SAN 'FRANCISO. There they begin to wind from the eaſt to the weſt, 'requiring two ranges of arches, one arch being put upon the other. 'That being the loweſt part of the valley which is the little ſquare, 'now called AZOGUEJO.

'IN that part the aqueduct is 102 feet high, the channel en- 'tering by the battlements of the walls, with an extreme elevation

'from

'from the ground to the top of the arch. The aqueduct goes 'through the middle of the city, from the east to the west, with 'an arched duct so large, that a man might walk in it: And from 'thence it goes dividing itself into the public fountains, and the 'cisterns of convents and private houses.

'THIS fabric consists of 161 arches. The materials are hewn 'stones of a bluish granate, placed one upon the other, without 'any coherence of bitumen, lime, or mortar, which equals the 'joints, because the stones unite one with another, fastening them-'selves in their square form; so that the whole number of the 'stones of which this aqueduct consists, might be counted, accord-'ing to the art and correspondence with which they are placed. 'Look at them, says COLMENARES, and they seem to be cemented 'by lead, and that the key-stones of the arches were barred by iron, 'as they tell us of the temple of SERAPIS in ALEXANDRIA. 'The pillars are eight feet in front, and eleven broad. It being 'most astonishing, that this fabric should last to the end of so 'many ages, such as we see it, without giving way to the weight 'of the water upon it, or to the rains, the floods, the wars: for 'it not only appears, that nations have revered it, but even time, 'which does not use to respect other wonders of the world.

'UPON the top of the three pillars of the greatest height there 'is a base common to the three uppermost. And in that of the 'middlemost there are on each side two niches, where were the 'statues of HERCULES, as COLMENARES says he found in manu-'scripts, which in his time were above 200 years old, that is be-'fore the middle of the XVth century, in which then existed these 'monuments. At present they are the images of our Lady of SAN 'SEBASTIAN, because that part belongs to the district of the pa-'rish of that saint, and they were placed there March 21, 1520, 'by the care of a citizen, an assayer of the mint, as COLMENA-'RES tells us, in his history of that year.

'BESIDES this testimony, which is the most authentic of the an-'tiquity of the city, there is mention made of it in LUCIUS FLORUS, 'where he is relating the war of SERTORIUS, lib. 3. ch. 22. where 'he says, *that the Herculean lieutenants of Sertorius were defeated*

 '*near*

'*near Segovia,* without adding any more interefting particulars. '*His apud Segoviam oppreſſis,* &c. This was about the year 675 'of the foundation of ROME, in which POMPEY came againſt 'SERTORIUS, following *Grævius's chronology upon Florus,* which 'anſwers in our way of reckoning to the 79th year before Chriſt, 'taking the vulgar æra for an epoch.

'PLINY, in telling us who the ſeveral people were, who form-'ed the aſſembly of CLUNIA, ſays, that one were the people of 'SEGOVIA among the *Arevaci.* HARDUIN, in the notes to c. 'iii. lib. 3. of that author, will not have it to be the SEGOVIA 'ſituated between VALLADOLID and MADRID (of which we are 'now ſpeaking) but another ſmall town, placed by PTOLEMY in the 'ſame ſite with NUMANTIA : *Non ea eſt, quæ inter Valliſoletum & 'Madritum nobis* Segovia *dicitur : ſed altera ejuſdem nominis urbecula, 'quæ ſub eâdem fere cœli parte atque ipſa Numantia, eodemque ſitu a 'Ptolomeo collocatur.* But if one denies this, it would be very 'difficult for any one to prove it : for we may juſt as well ſay, 'that PLINY means the city of which we are ſpeaking, and not 'that deſigned by HARDOUIN, for he owns that to be an *urbecula.* 'And it is more natural, that PLINY ſhould mention that which 'was the moſt great and famous (in caſe there were two of the 'ſame name among the *Arevaci)* and not the leaſt illuſtrious, to-'tally omitting the greateſt.

'I SAID *in caſe* there were *two in the Arevaci;* becauſe neither 'PLINY, PTOLEMY, or ANTONINE mention more than *one* in 'that territory : And as there were no more than one, we ought 'not to ſay, that PLINY and PTOLEMY mentioned the leaſt illu-'ſtrious, and omitted the moſt famous mentioned by ANTO-'NINE. It is clear that PTOLEMY places SEGUBIA in a ſite that 'does not ſquare with SEGOVIA, about 42 degrees of latitude, 'and 13½ of longitude. But it is as certain, that if you take his ſite 'in reference to the direct diſtance, which there is between that 'and NUMANTIA, it will be one of the many errors of his tables; 'becauſe they place SEGUBIA and NUMANTIA in 13½ degrees of 'longitude.'

The Alcaçar, or Royal Palace, is the next object here of note; it is plain by the AL in the firſt ſyllable of this word, that it is an *Arabic* appellation; for it is the *Arabic* article, which they call *Solar*: And the tradition of the town ſays, it was a place of reſidence for ſome of the *Mooriſh* princes. I know not what truth there may be in it, but I cannot help attempting an etymology, eſpecially when the occaſion ſeems ſo fair. Thus Cæſar, Καισαρ, Mooriſh Cayzar, Alcaçar. The front of this building is about fifty feet long; there are two conic, or ſugar loaf-turrets, at each wing; and the façade is adorned with ſeveral diminutive turrets in the ſame taſte and ſtyle: Above the ſkilling or ſpan-roof of this firſt front there riſes another ſkilling roof adorned with turrets in the ſame ſtyle: And between the wings, in the middle riſes a lofty ſquare, brick tower, ſurrounded with ſmall circular turrets ending in a conſole. Along the front of the firſt building runs a neat, ſmall open gallery, juſt under the corniſh. The whole of the fabric appears clearly to be in *the old Mooriſh ſtyle*; the governor told me the middle tower was *Roman*, but I ſhould doubt it much; it ſeems to be of the ſame age and building with the reſt of the fabric; the windows of the ſame form and taſte; and there is a trace of ſmall beads, that girts it, juſt as in the front and the wings: It is certainly all *Mooriſh*, and is indeed extremely pretty, and light, and pleaſes me more than almoſt any building I ever ſaw. The whole, except the middle tower, is covered with a blue ſlate, or ſhingles, I cannot ſay which. You go to it from a ſort of court, or place, over a ſmall bridge; for there is a deep foſs, that ſurrounds one part of it, and the other ſides are defended by ſteep precipices, as it ſtands upon a rock. Having paſſed the bridge you enter a cloyſter, where there is a court within, and a fountain. From the cloyſter you enter a large room prettily cieled, a ſort of ſervant's hall. After that you come into a ſtate-room, with a rich gilt cieling, carving of ſtucco upon the walls, and *Dutch* tiling round the room at the bottom. This brings you to a ſecond apartment of much the ſame taſte, but a much richer cieling; then you enter a magnificent room called the *Sala de los Reyes*, or, *The hall of their Kings*; and with reaſon, for it really is full of Kings. The wooden or waxen images of nineteen Kings of Castile, ſix of Leon, two of

of ASTURIAS, and sixteen of OVIEDO, are all placed over your head, about the middle of the wall, round the room, with their Queens, and four counts, or dukes placed under them. Among them is the famous CID, or Don ROD. DIAZ de BIVAR, of whom such wonders have been recorded: CID, in *Arabic*, is *commander*, or general; he lived about 1055, in the reign of FERDINAND of LEON. This room is indeed an odd sight, and if one was to be there late at night, with a single taper, it would afford matter for a warm imagination to be very busy. From thence you pass into a small chapel, where there is a single painting over the altar with this inscription, BARTOLOME CARDUCCIO *Florent.* faciebat, 1600. Beyond this is a small room with odd pieces of sculpture of dogs and hares, and other animals, and pretty carving in Fresco, or Stucco. Round this room, as well as the rest, runs an inscription in very old *Gothic* characters; but I am sure of no moment; for in the next room, where the letters were likewise *Gothic*, but not quite so old fashioned, I could read them with no great difficulty: And they proved to be nothing else, but prayers, and pious sentences: Thus, LAUDAM TE IN SECOLA SECOLORUM. MAYERDE MEMENTO ME. ORA PRO NOBIS. UDAL AP RHYS has given a very false account of this place: He says there are sixteen rooms hung with fine tapestry, and that there are many pictures, with other circumstances, which have not one word of truth in them.—PHILIP II. in 1590, caused those dates and accounts, which are affixed to the feet of each prince in the *Sala de los Reyes*, to be put up; it is the best chronology they have of them.

HAVING now given some account of this singular fabric; indulge me in a word or two about the age of it. The governor said the rooms we saw were five hundred years old; this is nothing; it would only throw the date of this building as far back as the 13th century, or about 1260. I have seen a grant of ALPHONSO in the year 1160, which mentions this ALCAÇAR. Is it not very strange, that the writer of *the History of* SEGOVIA should take no particular notice of this remarkable structure: He only says, that when in 755 the MOORS attacked SEGOVIA, and took it, the SEGOVIANS put *the* ALCAÇAR, the house

of HERCULES, and the tower of St. JUAN in a good poſture of defence. This period of the eighth century ſeems to me to ſuit better with the name and appearance of the building, and to place it in a much more *Mooriſh* age; though it may poſſibly be ſtill older. There is one *pointed arch* of a door-way in this building, which is now ſtopped up; it ſeems of the ſame age with the reſt; but as it may have been an after-work, as it is not an eſſential part, what ſtreſs is to be laid upon it, I cannot ſay. Here are two ſtrange old cannon, or pipes, *canones* they call them. And the doors of the offices are marked thus: *Bodeca, Poſtgo*; that is, *the cellar, the paſſage*.

THIS is the famous *Tower or Caſtle of* SEGOVIA, ſo celebrated in Monſieur *Le Sage's Gil Blas*, and other romances; the antient receptacle of ſtate-priſoners: It was here that political QUIXOTE the duke of RIPPERDA was confined; and it was from hence he eſcaped. There is another large priſon in the middle of the city, but that is only for the reception of common felons, and is a modern building. The very ſame man that was governor, when RIPPERDA was confined there, is ſtill alive, and the preſent governor: By his account it was the maid, not the daughter, that gave the duke his liberty; for his daughter is married to an ANDALUSIAN gentleman, and lives there: He ſays, that the room in which RIPPERDA was confined had but one door to it, and had two centinels placed at it; at the door of the next room two centinels more; and without the guard du corps. How he eſcaped, he ſays he cannot gueſs; but that the Duke's ſervant ſaid his maſter was very ill; that another ſervant took his maſter's place in bed, and counterfeited a ſick perſon; that he the governor knew nothing of his eſcape, *till nine days after he was gone*, and then they diſcovered the fraud. It is plain from all this relation, that the court had a mind to let RIPPERDA eſcape; that the governor had orders to connive at it; though the means and contrivance were probably the duke's invention: that the court did not care for the expence of keeping him in priſon, and had no inclination to take away his life. When he found, that orders were given for ſeizing him in the year 1726, he fled to the houſe of Mr. STANHOPE, the then *Engliſh* ambaſſador. His lordſhip was at that time

time not at home; and it is inconceivable what difficulty he had at his return, to get RIPPERDA out of the houſe: He was at laſt taken out by force by the King of SPAIN's order. This, however, trifling as it was, occaſioned a miſunderſtanding between the courts of SPAIN and GREAT BRITAIN. Mr. STANHOPE certainly did right; he withdrew from MADRID, to ſhew his reſentment, and to aſſert the juſt rights and privileges of his CHARACTER: for otherwiſe no prudent ambaſſador would have riſked the embroiling himſelf with his court for the ſake of protecting ſuch a ſcoundrel. He was originally an envoy from the ſtates of HOLLAND, afterwards miniſter to the court of SPAIN, being a creature of Cardinal ALBERONI's, and was ſent to negotiate the famous VIENNA treaty. To conclude, he betrayed his truſt, made the grand tour of all religions; fled from one court, could obtain protection from no other, could find no aſylum in EUROPE: And after having been ſucceſſively Proteſtant, Papiſt, Pagan, Jew, Turk, Infidel, and Heretic, weary of apoſtacies, he died at laſt a Mahometan among the ſtates of BARBARY.

THE next object of note here is the CATHEDRAL, which is indeed a noble ſtructure; it is of the *Gothic* ſtyle of architecture, and rather of the beſt kind of it; there are two quires, as it were ſurrounded by a moſt ample *Baſilica*, which is lined on the wall-ſide with a vaſt variety of fine altars, and rich ſhrines: The painted glaſs is good, and gives the dim, religious light. They told me it was built 1525, ſee *The Hiſt. of Segovia*, ch. 39. The ſacriſty is a fine room, and contains ſome pictures. The arches of this building are all round. There is an old cloyſter adjoining to the cathedral, where there is a monument of a biſhop of this ſee, and his epitaph in good Latin, well-cut. There are ſome hundreds of veſtments hung up here; the badges of ſo many unhappy *Jews*, who had the misfortune to be burnt, becauſe they did not believe all that the inquiſitor did: This tribunal, or the Holy Office as they call it, was at SEGOVIA at that time, but has been ſince removed. There are too in this cloyſter, the remains of ſad ſuperſtitious paintings on the wall. In the chapter-room is a fine picture of a MADONNA and BAMBINO, by SPAGNOLET; alſo the ſtory of AURELIAN and ZENOBIA, in good

good tapeſtry. In the library is a MS. verſion of the PENTATEUCH, from the *Hebrew*, *Chaldee*, and *Greek* into Latin, dated 1600. It is intitled *Verſio Pentateuchi per Ciruelum Darocenſem.*

THERE is a grant of Queen URRACA's in this cathedral in 1661, which mentions the *Alcazar*, and the *Pons Caſtellanus*, or bridge of the *Alcazar*. It concludes thus—" *Whoſoever ſhall violate this* " *grant, let them be ever baniſhed from God's threſhold, and be eter-* " *nally tormented with* DATHAM *and* ABIRAM, *whom the earth* " *ſwallowed, be damned with the traitor* JUDAS, *and pay a thouſand* " *pounds of unallayed gold* (auri obryzi) *to the biſhop*."

THERE are ſeveral fine churches here beſides the cathedral; that of ST. MILANO is very old; built by GONZALO FELIZ in 923. See *Hiſtory of Segovia*, p. 83. I found an inſcription on the wall : L : DCCC : AI : XXX : X : HQI. Я . ↓ : H . Q. AR. ROI : S. K. C̄ . 2. There is another inſcription on the other wall, on which there was MIL. I. CCC. XL. I. which I read 1341. The arches of this church are all round and large; the columns large and lofty, with carved capitals, containing many figures both of men and animals. Some with beautiful foliage; the ſhafts were round and plain; and placed upon ſquare baſes, extremely large: At the entrance is a ſort of *Arcade* with beautiful, ſmall columns of black marble, and the pillars joined one to another, with a ſort of ſpiral or ſerpentine line, what the heralds, I think, call wavy.

THE church of ST. SEBASTIAN is a good room, not very large, the roof modern, built in 1699. There is a ſmall nave adjoining, ſeparated by three elliptical arches, the moſt ugly, diſproportioned things you can imagine. What date they are of I know not; but certainly they are *Gothic*. There are two pillars remaining at the portal, as old as the *Mooriſh* times.

THE church of ST. FRANCIS is a fine large room, with a moſt beautiful organ; large and lofty arches, moſt of them round, but one or two *pointed*; the roof modern. On the left-hand is a ſmall chapel with the oldeſt *Gothic*, or *Saxon* carved work;

the roof of it contains large beads, or mouldings: they projected 7 or 8 inches from the roof, and the arch over the door-way was composed of beads or tracery of stone in the same massy taste.

THE church of ST. MARTINI is a very old fabric, built before 1140. See *Hist. of Segovia.* At the west-end of it is the most lofty, round *Moorish* arch I ever saw, with a multitude of decreasing mouldings one within another; there is a pretty large arcade with very neat small columns of black marble.

THE church of ST. AUGUSTIN is a modern building, but a fine room, the arches round; some few good pictures, and a handsome sacristy.

THE church of ST. DOMINIC is a noble *Gothic* structure, built about 1406; beneath the cornish under the roof of the outside, all round the church, are cut in stone these words, in old characters, of what age I know not, but in this form T. I shall write it for the sake of dispatch in the common characters TANTO·MONTA. The meaning of which is—When by the marriage of FERDINAND and ISABELLA the kingdoms were united, they made this old *Spanish* proverb---*Tanto monta, monta tanto Isabella como Fernando*---That is to say, *Isabel is as good as Ferdinand, and Ferdinand as Isabel.* The only remark I shall make is, that hence comes our *English* word *tantamount.* The inside is now modernized, the arches are round, a little more than 300 years old.

THE church of ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST is said here to be the *oldest* in the city, built in 923. See *Hist. of Seg.* p. 83. It consists of three naves, all large round arches of the oldest *Gothic*; and may be considered as one long room. Here is the tomb of the knights, who took MADRID in 932; and here the archives of the city are kept in a handsome chest; the date of which is 1686. The chief knight was FERNAN GARCIA *de la* TORRE; his tomb still remains in this church, which was formerly called from thence *the church of the knights.* The statues of both these knights are placed over a gate in MADRID, the print of which is in the history

tory of SEGOVIA. It is a pretty church, as well as a very old one; there are ſeveral pictures, but I believe none valuable; ſome good *Spaniſh* carving. Since the date of the taking MADRID by the knights, buried here, is 932; conſequently *the pointed arch* at the weſt-end of this church; the odd corniſh compoſed of heads of animals; the capitals of the pillars carved with animal, and human figures; and the ſmall, long, narrow lights, or windows, of this church, are all older than the tenth century: And conſequently the *pointed arch* was uſed in this country, long before we had it in ENGLAND, which was not till 1216.

THE little church of ST. PAUL contains ſome remains of an extreme old building on the outſide, but is quite modern within. Over an old *pointed arch* I found this date, the inſcription of a tomb I. ꝑ. CCC. LXXII. that is, 1372; for the *Spaniards* always write their cypher to expreſs *a thouſand* in that way, why I know not. At the great altar is a picture of St. PAUL falling from his horſe in his way to DAMASCUS. No traces of any other old arch here, but the roof is vaulted.

A CHURCH near the PLAÇA MAYOR, date found in it 1569. The *Hiſt. of Segovia* mentions the churches of St. COLOMA and St. MEMES, or St. LUCIA, built in 923; but I know nothing of them. It is remarkable that there are more churches, convents, and pariſhes here, than at MADRID.

THE town, upon the whole, has a ſtrange appearance; the buildings look wild, and odd, raiſed ſometimes upon the uneven and craggy parts of the rock without levelling it. Here are all ſorts and ſtyles of architecture; *Roman*, *Gothic*, *Mooriſh*, *Saxon*, and *Spaniſh*.

THE PLAÇA MAYOR is a very tolerable, irregular ſquare; but the buildings round it are in the old *Spaniſh* ſtyle, and look miſerably. Though wood here is very dear, and ſcarce, and cracks with the force of the ſun; yet the fronts of moſt of them are all wood, all fir, and ſuch miſerable, thin, ruinous, paper-buildings, you would be ſurprized at.

The town-houſe is a good modern building. The *Mint* here, or *Ingenium*, as they call it, was founded by PHILIP II. in 1583.

SEGOVIA has produced ſome writers of note; among theſe the names of VILLALPANDO, SEPULVEDA, BONAVENTURA, and COVARRUVIAS are the moſt eminent.

THERE is a large *Cloth-Manufacture* here; they ſold, in the year 1759, 7,400 pieces of cloth of 30, 60, and 80 bars in length. They have likewiſe a *Linen* and a *Paper* manufacture. The *Blankets* of this city are perhaps the fineſt in the world: But they are dear.

THE FOLLOWING IS

An EPISTLE from Don GREGORIO MAYANS,

Containing his Sentiments about the AQUEDUCT.

QUIDQUID ego ad te ſcripſero, a benevolentiſſimo animo proficiſci exiſtimare debes. Ego vero poſteaquam tuum conſilium aperuiſti mihi explicatius, laudo illud, & in nobiliſſimo argumento vellete exercere ingenii tui facultates, vehementer probo.

LIBENTER legi epigramma tuum de Aquæductu Segovienſi, ad Henricum Florezium. Et, ſi meam ſententiam ſcire cupis, ab illo ego valde diſſentio. Incipit *Tractatum vigeſimum ſecundum*, aiens, *Segoviam eſſe unam ex antiquiſſimis Hiſpaniæ urbibus*; *non ob id ſolum quod nomen ejus indicat, & commemorationes hiſtoricorum, & geographorum, verum etiam ob inſigne monumentum Aquæductus, qui antiquitatem adeo notabilem deſignat, ut non facile ſit ejus originem aſſerere.* Quibus verbis falſa veris permiſcentur, rerum ideis confuſis, quas breviter diſtinguam.

In eo quod ait de nominis indicio, fubobfcure alludit ad ridiculam Ruderici Ximenii, Archiepifcopi Toletani, notationem, qui *Lib.* I. *cap* 7. de Hifpano loquens, ita fcripfit. *Civitatem juxta jugum Dorii ædificavit in loco fubjecto promontorio, quod Cobia dicitur, & quia fecus Cobiam fita, Secobia nuncupatur:* quæ nominis notatio fupponit in Hifpania Latinæ linguæ ufum, antequam aliquis Romanus in eam adveniffet; immo antequam effet ipfa lingua. Segoviæ mentio apud hiftoricos & geographos, adeo recens eft, ut ex illorum teftimoniis ejus antiquitas deduci nequeat. Antiquiora enim hiftoricorum teftimonia funt A. Hirtii, & L. Flori, quorum hic *Lib.* II. *cap.* 22. Segoviæ, ut puto, *Arevacorum,* meminit agens de bello Sertoriano: ille libro *De bello Alexandrino, cap.* 57. mentionem fecit Segoviæ fitæ ad Silicenfe flumen. Ex geographis autem nemo antiquior Ptolemæo Segoviæ meminit. Eum vide *Lib.* II. *cap.* 6. Quod fi mentionem apud nummos addere vis, cum poft extinctum Caligulam nulli nummi imperiales in Hifpaniarum coloniis & municipiis percuffi fuerint, ut rei nummariæ peritiffimus Emmanuel Martinus Vaillantium fecutus docuit, *Epift. Lib.* III. *epift.* 11. nulla probatio antiquitatis deduci poteft, nifi ex nummo illo fingulari, quem Rudericus Carus affirmavit fe poffidere, *Antiq. Hifpal. Lib.* III. *cap.* 50. & præterea nummus ille ad Segoviam *Arevacorum* non pertinet: utpote in eo pons defignatur, non aquæductus: pons fcilicet ad tranfeundum Silicenfe flumen, quod eft in Bætica, etfi quale fit, ignoretur. Fortius igitur antiquitatis urbis Segoviæ argumentum ab aquæductus fabrica vult ducere Florezius, nulla vero ratione allegata: nam in eo quod *art.* 3. ejufdem capitis ait, architecturam non effe Romanam, adverfarios habet oculatos teftes anonymum auctorem Dialogi Linguarum; quem ego edidi in *Originibus linguæ Hifpanicæ, Tom.* II. *pag.* 165, atque clariffimos viros Laurentium Padillam in *Antiquit. Hifpan. cap.* 3. & Marchionem Mondexarenfem, *Differtat. Ecclefiaft. Tomo* I. *diff.* 2. *cap.* 3. §. 7. & in *Noticiis Genealogicis Gentis Segoviæ,* editis nomine Johannis Roman & Cardenas, *cap.* 4. *pag.* 20.

Videamus tamen inter quas opiniones fluctuet Florezius. Ejus verba de aquæductu loquentis, funt hæc : *Aliqui* (ejus originem) *referunt ad Herculem; alii ad Imperatorem Trajanum; & non exigua vulgi pars judicat fuiffe Diaboli fabricam.* Et continuo fubjungit, *ip-*

fam

ſam opinionum varietatem probare, nihil eſſe certum. Si nihil igitur certum eſt, cur Segoviæ antiquitatem ab aquæductus fabrica colligit, atque hanc probationem cæteris omnibus anteponit?

Opinio vulgi aſſerentis diabolum fuiſſe ſtructorem aquæductus, omnino deſpicienda eſt. Prior illa tribuens Herculi illud opus, ridicula: ejuſque originem detexit Didacus Colmenares in *Hiſtoria Segoviæ, cap.* 1, §. 2. ſubjunxitque multos alios hiſtoricos, quos ibi recenſet, ſecutos fuiſſe Rudericum Ximenium, qui *Lib.* I. *cap.* 7, ſcripſit, Hiſpanum ab Hercule Hiſpaniæ præfectum aquæductum illum conſtruxiſſe. Quæ opinio æque falſa eſt ac præcedens. Verum hoc obiter noto, nomen hoc, *Hiſpanum*, idem eſſe atque *Hiſpâlum*: nam *n* facile convertitur in *l*. Sic Meſſalæ dicti a Meſſana devicta, & qui in Cornelia gente dicuntur Hiſpâli, ſyllaba penultima producta, Hiſpani dicti a Diodoro Siculo in *Excerptis*, ſicut etiam ab Appiano in Libyco, adnotante Henrico Valeſio, *pag.* 59. Re vera autem Hiſpanus fuit amnis, ut egregie probatur eleganti Trogi Pompeii teſtimonio, quod apud Juſtinum legitur, *Lib.* XLIV. *cap.* 1. ſic ſe habens: *Hanc veteres ab Hibero amne primum Hiberiam, poſtea ad Hiſpano Hiſpaniam cognominaverunt*, quod teſtimonium præ oculis habebat B. Iſidorus, cum *Etymol. Lib.* IX. *cap.* 2. dixit: *Hiſpani ab Hibero amne primum Hiberi, poſtea ab Hiſpâlo Hiſpani cognominati ſunt.* Ex quibus conſtat Hiſpanum amnem eundem eſſe ac Hiſpâlum, a quo urbs Hiſpal nomen accepit, aut vice verſa.

Sed primum illud veriſimilius eſt, cum flumina ſoleant eſſe antiquiora urbibus juxta ea ſitis. Novum autem non eſt amnium nomina confictis regibus applicari ſolere, uti factum videmus in *Præfatione* aſſuta B. Iſidori *Chronico Mundi, in Hiſpania illuſtrata, Tomo* IV. *pag.* 41. Variis igitur Bætis nominibus hoc adjunge cæteris illuſtrius, quia & urbi celeberrimæ, & univerſæ Hiſpaniæ nomen dedit.

Ex tribus igitur opinionibus a Florezio commemoratis, una ſupereſt, quæ in examen adduci debet, an aquæductus ſcilicet ab Imperatore Trajano ædificari juſſus ſit, aut ejus tempore conſtructus, quod ad ejus antiquitatem comprobandam idem eſt. Quæ opinio digniſſima

eſt, ut in eam inquiramus, quoniam pro ſe habet inſcriptionem: quæ ſi vera ſit, lis eſt finita; ſin conficta, fictio ejus probari debet, ne aliud aſſerentibus obſtet. Verum Florezius, qui eodem *Tract.* XXII. *cap.* 1. *num.* 13. allegavit nonnullas inſcriptiones, ſciens prudenſque inſcriptionem, de qua loquor, ſilentio præteriit, ne ſi eam probaret, opinionem immodicæ antiquitatis, quam ipſe tenet, abjicere cogeretur; aut, ſi improbaret, rationes fictionis reddere deberet, quas hiſtorici, præcedentes eum, omiſerunt. Videamus autem quid ſentiendum ſit. Valdeſius apud auctorem *Dialogi de Linguis* ait, in Segovienſi aquæductu ſuo tempore ſupereſſe nonnullas literas, ex quibus conſtabat Romanos illum ſtruxiſſe. Paullo poſtea nullam inſcriptionem invenire potuit clarus vir Laurentius Padilla, ut ipſe memorat in *Antiquit. Hiſpan. fol.* 13. *pag.* 2. Ambroſius Morales, *Lib.* IX. *cap.* 22. *fol.* 273. *pag.* 2. confirmat in ſuperiore parte illius ædificii ſuo tempore ſupereſſe indicia litterarum, nullas vero extare. Refert autem dictitari fuiſſe lapidem inſcriptum hoc modo:

LARTIVS. LICI
NIVS. CVM. GV
BERNASSET. HIS
PANIAM. HVNC
AQVAEDVCTVM
IVSSIT. AEDIFI
CARI.

Deſcripſit hunc titulum Occo, *pag.* 29. *n.* 5. & ex eo, ut ſolet, licet e Morali dicat, Gruterus, *pag.* 180. *n.* 4. Subjungit autem Morales, *neminem memoria tenere, ſe vidiſſe illas litteras, neque audiviſſe fuiſſe. Et ego* (inquit) *pro certo habeo, titulum, qui ibi fuit, non fuiſſe eum, quem hic poſui: nam neque ſtilum, neque ullum ſaporem habet inſcriptionis Romanæ. Alii dicunt, litteras, quæ ibi fuerunt, indicaſſe ædificium illud factum fuiſſe impenſa multorum populorum, inter quos nominabantur Carpetani, & Vaccæi. Hoc fictio eſt, & valde inconſiderata; nam cum eſſet ædificium in utilitatem ſingularem unius urbis, non debebant contribuere alii populi, uti faciebant in pontibus ad tranſeundos amnes, qui pontes toti provinciæ erant utiles.* Huc uſque Morales, judicioſe, uti ſolet.

Quod vero attinet ad inſcriptionem, ea proculdubio confiсta eſt. Nam, ſi vera eſſet, Lartius Licinius prænomen ſuum non omiſiſſet. Et cum *Prætor* primum teſte Plinio, *Lib.* XIX. *cap.* 2. ac deinde *Legatus*, in quo munere obiit, fuerit, ut idem refert, *Lib.* 31. *cap.* 2. nullo modo omiſiſſet munus, quo ipſe fungebatur, ſi vivens aquæductum ædificari juſſiſſet: & ſi ex ejus teſtamento factus fuiſſet, Plinius, qui ſcripſit poſt ejus mortem proculdubio id commemoraſſet: Plinius, inquam, *ſenior*, qui poſt Lartii Licinii mortem ſcripſit: de quo duas res memorabiles refert, nimirum, *Lib.* XIX. *cap.* hanc. *Lartio Licinio, prætore viro, jura reddenti in Hiſpania Carthagine, paucis hinc annis ſcimus accidiſſe, ut mordenti tuber, undeprehenſus intus denarius primos dentes inflecteret:* alteram *Lib.* XXXI. *cap.* 2. quæ inter varias obſervationes referri debet. *In Cantabria* (inquit) *fontes Tamaraci in augurio habentur. Tres ſunt, octonis pedibus diſtantes. In unum alveum coëunt vaſto amne. Singulis ſiccantur duo decies diebus aliquando vicies, citra ſuſpicionem ullam aquæ, cum ſit vicinus illis fons ſine intermiſſione largus. Mirum eſt, non profluere eos auſpicari volentibus, ſicut proxime Lartio Licinio legato poſt præturam poſt ſeptem dies accidit.* Quis igitur dubitabit, Plinium, qui *Lib.* III. *cap.* 2. mentionem fecit Segoviæ, nullo modo ſilentio præteriturum adeo magnificum opus amici ſui, qui tanti faciebat, ſua electa, ut de iis loquens Plinius junior, *Lib.* III. *epiſt.* 5. ita ſcripſerit. *Referebat ipſe* (Plinius ſenior) *potuiſſe ſe, cum procuraret in Hiſpania, vendere hos commentarios Lartio Licinio, quadringentis millibus nummum: & tunc aliquanto pauciores erant.* Præterea locutio illa, CVM GVBERNASSET HISPANIAM, inſolens eſt, & inaudita in hujuſmodi titulis: & minime conveniens prætori aut legato: & multo minus ei, qui uti admonui, in ipſo legationis tempore obiit. Ex falſa igitur inſcriptione nullum argumentum deſumi poteſt.

Nunc vellem ſcire, quo vultu legeris, quod ipſe Florezius ſentit, *num.* 3. *difficile fore impugnare dicentem Romanos architecturam didiciſſe ab hujuſmodi operibus.* Nimirum ſupponit, aquæductus architecturam antiquiorem eſſe Romana. Si hoc verum eſſet, qua fronte Vitruvius, C. Cæſaris & Auguſti architectus, *Lib.* II. *cap.* 1. ita ſcripſit. *Ad hunc diem nationibus exteris ex his rebus ædificia conſtituuntur, ut in Gallia, Hiſpania, Luſitania, Aquitania, ſcandulis robuſteis, aut ſtramentis.* Plinius, *Lib.* XXXV. *cap.* 14. referens

rens Hiſpanorum ædificia, ſic ait; *Quid! non in Africa, Hiſpaniaque ex terra parietes, quos appellant formaceos, (quoniam in forma circumdatis utrinque duabus tabulis, inferciuntur verius, quàm inſtruuntur,)* **ævis durant, incorrupti imbribus, ventis, ignibus, omnique cemento firmiores? Specta etiam nunc ſpeculas Hannibalis Hiſpania, terrenaſque turres, jugis montium impoſitas.* Adde B. Iſidorum, *Lib.* XV. *cap.* 9. Plinii verba deſcribentem, & Palladium, *Lib.* I. *cap.* 34. Vides quomodo ædificaretur in Hiſpania, Pœnis dominantibus. Vidiſti jam & oculis tuis confirmaſti, aquæductus Segovienſis architecturam eſſe Romanam. Ergo cum videatur non fuiſſe Plinii hiſtoria antiquior, non multo poſteriorem ea fuiſſe credendum eſt. Fulcit hanc conjecturam, Plinium, & ſcriptores eo antiquiores, non meminiſſe Segoviæ, ut urbis ampliſſimæ. Oportet autem magnam urbem fuiſſe, quæ ſumptus ſufficeret ad ædificandum aquæductum longiſſimum & ſumtuoſiſſimum in ſuorum civium uſum, ita firmum atque magnificum, ut duratione, integritate, atque magnificentia vincat omnia antiquitatis monumenta, quæ hodie ſuperſunt, inſervitque uſui, cui deſtinatus fuit: quod permirum eſt.

Si vero a me ſcire cupis, quid exiſtimem de ipſius urbis antiquitate, ego ita judico. Antiquæ civitates, quæ originem ſuam non debent Romanis, ut Emerita Auguſta: ne que Græcis, ut Rhoda, Emporiæ, Arthemiſium aut Dianium, Alone (hodie *Guardamar*); neque Pœnis, ut Carthago Nova; neque Phœnicibus, ut Cartalias, Cartima, Carteja, Gaddir; eam debent priſcis Hiſpanis, inter quas Segovia numerari debet: nam exteri, qui ante Romanos in Hiſpaniam venerunt, negotiatores erant, ideoque colonias ſuas ſtabiliebant in ora maritima, a qua longe diſtat Segovia, quæ cum inter Arevacorum urbes nominetur a Plinio & aliis, inter Hiſpanas antiquiores civitates adnumerari debet. Cupio ut judicio tuo meam ſententiam confirmes, aut meliora me doceas. Deus Optimus Maximus Tibi propitius ſit, ut enixe oro.

OLIVÆ, *quinto Idus Novembres, Anno* MDCCLXI.

* As odd as this paſſage of PLINY may appear to the Reader, it is right: and he deſcribes their manner of building in SPAIN to this very day:—they place two planks on each ſide, and then throw in their mortar and bricks all together, which the ſun afterwards hardens to a wall.

LETTER

LETTER XI.

Some Account of the Antiquities at CORDUBA, SEVILLE, CADIZ, GRANADA, SAGUNTUM, TARRAGONA, and BARCELONA.

THE city of CORDUBA is finely ſituated on the banks of the GUADALQUIVIR, in a wide plain. The ſtreets are narrow, not unlike thoſe of TOLEDO. The MOSQUE is a large, ſquare building, nineteen naves running from north to ſouth, ſeparated by ſmall beautiful columns of black marble, jaſper, alabaſter, &c. ſome with fine Corinthian capitals, taken out of the old temple of JANUS AUGUSTUS, as appears by the following *Inſcription,* on a pillar of green marble, which in MARIANA's time ſtood in the Franciſcan convent there.

IMP. CAESAR. DIVI.
F. AVGVSTVS. COS.
VIII. TRIB. POTEST.
XXI. PONT. MAX. A.
BAETE. ET. IANO.
AVGVSTO. AD.
OCEANVM.
CXXI.
CONSTANTIAE.
AETERNITATI
QUE. AVGVST.

(*Vide* Marianam, *L.* III. *C.* xxiv. *P.* 129.)

This

This muſt have been a noble Roman road, for it reached from SALAMANCA to CADIZ, paſſing through MERIDA and SEVILLE, to the diſtance of above three hundred miles. The latter part of it, from CORDUBA through EZIJA to the ſea, was finiſhed in the eleventh conſulate of AUGUSTUS, as appears by another *inſcription*, relating to the ſame road, which I ſhall now give you. See MARIANA, p. 49. UDAL AP RHYS, p. 122.

IMP. CAES. DIVI. F. AVGVSTVS. PONT.
MAX.
COS. XI. TRIBVNIC. POTEST. X.
IMP. VIII.
ORBE. MARI. ET. TERRA. PACATO.
TEMPLO.
IANI. CLVSO. ET. REP. P. R. OPTIMIS.
LEGIBVS.
ET. SANCTISSIMIS. INSTITVTIS.
REFORMATA.
VIAM. SVPERIOREM. COS. TEMPORE.
INCHOATAM.
ET. MULTIS. LOCIS. INTERMISSAM. PRO.
DIGNITATE.
IMPERII. P. R. LATIOREM. LONGIOREM
QUE.
GADEIS. USQ. PERDUXIT.

This road was afterwards repaired by the Emperor HADRIAN, as is plain from a third *inſcription* found in its neighbourhood.

IMP. CAESAR.
DIVI. TRAIANI. PAR-
THICI. F. DIVI. NER.
VAE. NEPOS. TRAIA-
NUS. HADRIANVS.
AUG. PONTIF. MAX.
TRIB. POT. V. COS.
III. RESTITVIT.

But to return to the MOSQUE; the columns in the church would have a beautiful effect, if they were not interrupted with croſs-
walls,

walls, altars, and the choir, and the presbytery, which is built in the middle. The arches round and re-entering; the coving and roof modern. The re-entering arch was probably first taken from the *crescent*, or *Mahometan-device*.

THERE are many Roman inscriptions at CORDUBA, in the possession of a private person; chiefly *sepulchral*, but no names of note in them; tho' there are some of families, that had received their freedom. The whole will be soon fully explained by PADRE RUANO, a Jesuit, who intends publishing the antiquities of this church and city. From CORDUBA the road leads you to the city of SEVILLE.

SEVILLE stands in an immense plain, on the GUADALQUIVIR, having a bridge of boats across the river; it is a city of great extent, and I am not sure whether it does not contain as many inhabitants as MADRID. The streets are worse than those of TOLEDO, but the houses are clean, built round a square-court, with green *lattices*, and shaded from the sun by a *canvass* on the top.

THE *cathedral* of SEVILLE is an extreme fine *Gothic* structure, raised on noble *pointed* arches, and adorned with good painted glass-windows. It consists of *five naves*, but the whole is spoilt by the screen of the choir, which intercepts your view to a magnificent altar, and a miraculous virgin at the east end. Before that altar is a *sarcophagus* of silver, within which lies the body of FERNANDO SANTO. There is much plate belonging to this church; one whole altar and frontispiece of plate, and a most beautiful silver *custodia*. They have a pleasing oval room for a *chapter-house*; besides there is a *tower* about 44 feet square, and upwards of 130 feet high, built by the Moors in the year 1000, with turrets, and a cupola added by the Christians, which makes it altogether about 300 feet to the top of the image upon the cupola. The ascent of the tower is so easy, that there are no steps, and an horse might easily ascend to the top. In the convents are many capital *pictures* by MURILLO. In a convent of *Jeromites*, upon the river, is a glorious statue of *St. Jerom*, in clay; and from the turrets one has a lovely prospect of the plain,

 the

the river, and the city. SEVILLE is watered by a *Roman aqueduct*, extending from CARMONA to the city, the diſtance of twenty Engliſh miles. There are two fine, large *Corinthian pillars*, taken from a temple of DIANA, on which they have placed the ſtatues of JULIUS CÆSAR and HERCULES. In the houſe of the Duke of MEDINA CÆLI, are ſome *Roman* pillars, ſtatues, and inſcriptions. The walls of SEVILLE are all *Roman*.

AT CADIZ there are ſome fine pictures of MURILLO, particularly an altar-piece, from whence he fell, and loſt his life. There are great *Roman* remains and *inſcriptions* in the high church, and bits of columns every where ſerving as threſhholds and poſts. In the corner of one houſe they have ſtuck into the wall, the remains of a conſular toga, and have added to it an head, painted red and white, and a green laurel crown. In one convent there is a *ſarcophagus*, with curious marble bas-reliefs: it is now a ciſtern, and the good fathers have ſtruck two braſs-cocks into the bellies of two water-nymphs, who are henceforward condemned to a perpetual diabetes. They diſcovered lately a beautiful column, which to prevent trouble and expence, they buried carefully again. The place is plainly a mount, made up of ruins, ſo that they can hardly ſtir the ground, but the rubbiſh turns up ſomething curious.

THERE are ſome *Roman inſcriptions* at MEDINA SIDONIA; but you would be moſt delighted with the city of GRANADA: it ſtands at the foot of a moſt noble ridge of barren mountains and rocks, which ſtretch round on each ſide, in ſuch a manner as to embrace a lovely plain, which is varied with plantations, gardens, and villages: had it but a river, like the GUADALQUIVIR, nothing could exceed it, unleſs it were an Engliſh proſpect of the THAMES from CLIFFDEN, or the TRENT from CLIFTON.

THE AL-HAMBRA, at GRANADA, is built on a high hill, which overlooks the city and the valley, containing many grand apartments, all in the MOORISH ſtyle, with alcoves, domes, fountains, *Arabic inſcriptions*, &c. &c. beſides which there is a part built by CHARLES V. but not finiſhed. The front is hand-

ſome for this country, and the apartments are built round a very beautiful, circular court, with 32 fine marble columns below, and as many in a gallery above. Not far from it, there is a delicious garden of the MOORISH KINGS, called the GNIHALARIFFEE, with all kinds of trees, flouriſhing upon a ſteep hanging rock, and as much water as ſupplies numberleſs *jette-d'eaux's*, and fountains. The rides round the city are charming.

THERE is at SAGUNTUM a ſquare teſſelated *pavement*, with Bacchus upon a tyger in the middle; a border on the ſides, and flowers iſſuing in ſcrolls from the four corners. There are alſo the almoſt entire remains of a *Roman amphitheatre*, built under the caſtle, upon the ſide of a rocky mountain, and commanding a view of a moſt fertile country, bounded by the ſea.—This *theatre*, together with ſome *inſcriptions*, are deſcribed in MARTI, *the dean of Alicant's* epiſtles, lately publiſhed in 4to. by Mr. WESSELING, and, if I miſtake not, the building is ſuppoſed to have contained 14,000 people. It is certainly a moſt noble ſpecimen.

AT TARRAGONA there are a multitude of *Roman inſcriptions*, moſt of them to be found in *the Annals of Catalonia*. Not far from thence, in the road to BARCELONA, you paſs under a very handſome *triumphal arch*, erected by the family of the LICINII, adorned with fluted Corinthian pillars, and a pediment, with dentiles, like the Ionic order. The *inſcription* on the frieze, on one ſide, is quite effaced; on the other the letters are more viſible, and contain the following:—EX TESTAMENTO L. LICINII. On the other ſide was F. SERG. SVRAE CONSECRATVM. (See Anto. Auguſt. dialog. IV. p. 142.—a dos Leguas de Tarragona, &c. &c.)

A LITTLE way on one ſide the road, ſomewhat farther on, is the TORRE DE LOS SCIPIONES, or more properly, *the tomb of the Scipios:* being the baſe of an obeliſk, or pyramid, erected to their memory, with a figure on each ſide in the Roman habit; theſe are by ſome judged to expreſs the two SCIPIOS, by others two weeping ſlaves.

In Barcelona there is hardly any thing curious, except an old *mezzo-releivo* of a lion hunting, with different figures, men, horſes, dogs, &c. This is now converted into a ciſtern, and ſtands in the court of one of the canons. Upon a wall by it are two beautiful heads in *profile*, very well preſerved; one repreſenting Julius Cæsar with the laurel crown; the other with an ornamented helmet. There are ſome few *family inſcriptions*. The city is large, but the ſtreets are dark and narrow, with as much induſtry in them, as if the people were not Spaniards. The fortifications, tho' expenſive, are injudicious.

I cannot conclude this account without preſenting my reader, now I am upon the ſubject of *Roman antiquities* remaining in Spain, with the moſt remarkable genuine *Roman inſcription* written in *verſe*, and ſtill to be ſeen in a temple near the bridge of Alcantara in Estremadura: the architect Lacer, who built both the bridge and the temple, was a good *poet*, as well as builder, tho' his aſſurance in both arts is ſcarce to be equalled.——

Imp. Nervae Trajano Cæſari
Auguſto, Germanico, Dacico ſacrum.

Templum in rupe Tagi Superis et Cæſare plenum,
Ars ubi materiâ vincitur ipſa ſuâ;
Quis, quali dederit voto, fortaſſe requiret
Cunque viatorum, quos nova fama juvat;
Pontem perpetui manſurum in ſæcula mundi
Fecit divinâ nobilis arte Lacer;
Ingentem vaſtâ pontem qui mole peregit,
Sacra litaturo fecit honore Lacer;
Qui pontem fecit *Lacer*, et nova templa dicavit,
Scilicet et Superis munera ſola libant;
Idem Romuleis templum cum Cæſare Divis
Conſtituit: Felix utraque cauſa ſacri.

C. Julius Lacer H. S. F. et
Dedicavit amico Curio Luconi
Igæditano.

See Bleau's Atlas, and Mr. Ap-Rice, p. 116.

LETTER XII.

A LIST of the LAND FORCES of His Moſt CATHOLIC MAJESTY, CHARLES III. King of SPAIN, in the year 1760.

Regiments of Infantry.	Years.	Uniform.	Bs.	Men.
Spaniards.				
The Spaniſh Guards	1703	Blue and Red	6	3180
The Walloon Guards	1703	Blue and Red	6	3180
The Queen's Regiment	1735	Blue and Red	2	1166
The Regiment of Caſtile		White and Yellow	2	1166
of Lombardy	1537	White and Red	2	1166
of Galicia	1537	White and Red	2	1166
of Savoy	1537	White and Blue	2	1166
of the Crown	1537	White and Blue	2	1166
of Africa	1553	White and Blue	2	1166
of Zamora	1580	White and Red	2	1166
of Soria	1531	White and Red	2	1166
of Cordova	1650	White and Red	2	1166
of Portugal	1657	White and Red	2	1166
of Guadalajara	1657	White and Red	2	1166
of Seville	1657	White and Blue	2	1166
of Granada	1657	White and Green	2	1166
of Victoria	1658	White and Red	2	1166
of Liſbon	1660	White and Red	2	1166
of Spain	1660	White and Green	2	1166
of Toledo	1661	White and Blue	2	1166
of Majorca	1662	White and Red	2	1166
of Burgos	1634	White and Red	2	1166
of Murcia	1634	White and Blue	2	1166
of Leon	1634	White and Red	2	1166
of Cantabria	1703	White and Blue	2	1166
of Aſturias	1703	White and Red	2	1166
of Ceuta, ſtationed	1703	White and Red	2	1380
of Navarre	1705	White and Red	2	1166
of Artillery	1710	Blue and Red	2	1380
of Arragon	1711	White and Red	2	1166
of Marines	1711	Blue and Red	8	6060
of Oran, ſtationed	1733	White and Green	2	1380
Total of the Spaniards	——	——	78	46,876

Regiments

Regiments of Infantry.	Years.	Uniform.	Bs.	Men.
Italians.				
A Regiment of Neapolitans	1552	White and Red	2	1060
of Milan	1704	White and Blue	2	1060
Total of Italians —	—	—	4	2120
Short Walloons.				
Regiment of Flanders	1536	White and Blue	2	1060
of Brabant	1713	White and Blue	2	1060
of Bruſſels	1734	White and Blue	2	1060
Total of the Walloons —	—	—	6	3180
Iriſh.				
The Regiment of Ireland	1638	White and Blue	2	1060
of Ibernia	1703	Red and Green	2	1060
of Ulſter	1703	Red and Blue	2	1060
Total of Iriſh —	—	—	6	3180
Swiſs.				
The Regiment of Buch		Red and Blue	2	1480
of Senballar		Blue and Red	2	1480
of Young Reding		Blue and Yellow	2	1480
Total of the Swiſs —	—	—	6	4440
Regiments of Militia.				
The Regiment of Jaen		White and Blue	1	700
of Badajos		White and Red	1	700
of Seville		White and Red	1	700
of Burgos		White and Red	1	700
of Lugo		White and Yellow	1	700
of Granada		White and Green	1	700
of Leon		White and Green	1	700
of Oviedo		White and Blue	1	700
of Cordova		White and Green	1	700
of Murcia		White and Red	1	700
of Trujillo		White and Blue	1	700
of Xerez		White and Red	1	700
of Carmona		White and Green	1	700
of Niebla		White and Yellow	1	700
of Ezija		White and Blue	1	700
of Ciudad Rodrigo		White and Blue	1	700
of Placentia		White and Red	1	700
of Logrogne		White and Green	1	700
of Siguenza		White and Green	1	700
of Toro		White and Yellow	1	700
		Carried over	20	14000

Regiments of Militia.	Years.	Uniform.	Bs.	Men.
		Brought over	20	14,000
The Regiment of Soria		White and Blue	1	700
of Santandero		White and Blue	1	700
of Orenfe		White and Yellow	1	700
of St. Jago		White and Red	1	700
of Pontevedra		White and Blue	1	700
of Tuy		White and Red	1	700
of Batanzos		White and Green	1	700
of Antequera		White and Red	1	700
of Malaga		White and Green	1	700
of Guadiz		White and Yellow	1	700
of Ronda		White and Yellow	1	700
of Alpujarras		White and Blue	1	700
of Bujalance		White and Yellow	1	700
Total of the Militia	——	——	33	23,100
Regiments of Invalids.				
The Regiment of Caftile		White and Red	2	1200
of Andalufia		White and Blue	2	1200
of Galicia		White and Yellow	2	1200
of Valencia		White and Green	2	1200
Total of the Invalids	——	——	8	4800
Regiments of Horfe.				
The Queens Regiment	1703	Red and Blue	2	245
The Regiment of the Prince	1703	Blue and Red	2	245
of Milan	1538	White and Red	2	245
of Bourbon	1640	White and Red	2	245
of the Orders	1640	Blue and Red	2	245
of Farnefe	1634	Blue and Red	2	245
of Alcantara	1656	White and Red	2	245
of Eftremadura	1656	White and Red	2	245
of Barcelona	1653	White and Blue	2	245
of Malta	1670	White and Blue	2	245
of Brabant	1683	White and Blue	2	245
of Flandres	1635	White and Blue	2	245
of Algarve	1701	White and Blue	2	245
of Andalufia	1703	White and Blue	2	245
of Calatrava	1703	White and Red	2	245
of Granada	1703	White and Red	2	245
of Seville	1703	White and Blue	2	245
of St. Jago	1703	Blue and Red	2	245
of Montefa	1706	White and Blue	2	245
of the Coaft of Granada	1735	Blue and Yellow	2	600
of Carabiniers	1732	Blue and Red	3	460
of Body Guards	1703	Blue and Red	3	399
Total of the Horfe	——	——	46	6114

Regiments

Regiments of Dragoons.	Years.	Uniform.	Bs.	Men.
The Queen's Regiment	1735	Red and Blue	2	256
The Regiment of Belgia	1674	Yellow and Red	2	256
of Battavia	1684	Yellow and Red	2	256
of Pavia	1683	Yellow and Red	2	256
of Frisa	1703	Yellow and Red	2	256
of Saguntum	1703	Yellow and Green	2	256
of Edinburgh	1707	Yellow and Blue	2	256
of Numantia	1707	Yellow and Blue	2	256
of Lusitania	1703	Yellow and Blue	2	256
of Merida	1735	Yellow and Blue	2	256
Total of the Dragoons			20	2560
Independant Companies.				
The Cross Bow-men of Baeza		White and Green	1	200
The Citizens of Ceuta		Blue and Red	1	150
The Fusileers of Jetares		Blue and Red	1	80
The Garrisons of Ceuta		Blue and Red	1	200
—— of Melille, Pegnon, Aluzemas, Peniscola		Blue and Red	2	400
—— of Oran		Blue and Red	1	400
The Gunners of Estramadura		Blue and Red	1	100
Ditto of Oran and Ceuta		Blue and Red	2	200
The Miners and Workmen of Oran and Ceuta		Blue and Red	2	145
Ditto of Lanisa		Blue and Red	1	30
Madrid, Bon Ventura		Blue and Red	1	50
Oran, Mogataces		In the Turkish manner	1	50
Total of the Independant Companies	——	——	15	2005

Sum total, 98,375 Men.

By an ordonnance of his Majesty, dated 1741, which was the result of a grand council of the Sword, the order and rank of the regiments of Infantry, Horse and Dragoons, was declared to be the same that is observed in this Table, reserving always to each of them their right in so far as they can offer new proofs.

Besides the above troops, his Catholic Majesty has for the guard of his Royal Person, a body of 150 Halberdiers, who are also employed to supply vacant offices.

An

An estimate of the annual expence of the LAND FORCES *in the service of his* CATHOLIC MAJESTY.

The General Establishment of the Army.

	l.	s.	d.
TO 6 Captains-General, 1000 crowns vellon per month each, is annually -	8,000		
16 Lieutenant-Generals employed, 750 crowns vellon per month each, is annually	16,000		
25 other Lieutenant-Generals, not employed, 375 crowns per month each, is annually	17,500		
21 Major-generals, employed, 500 crowns per month each, is per annum -	14,000		
20 other Major-Generals, not employed, 250 crowns per month each, is annually -	6,666	13	4
30 Brigadiers, 200 crowns per month each, is annually - -	8,000		
61 Brigadiers, not employed, 137½ crowns per month each, is per annum -	11,183	6	8
11 Majors of Brigade, 100 crowns per month each, is annually - -	1,466	13	4
a Quarter-Master-General, annually -	266	13	4
a Quarter-Master-General of the Cavalry, annually - - -	266	13	4
a Major-General of Dragoons, annually -	266	13	4
a Controler, or Intendant, - -	200		
16 Commissaries of War, 150 crowns each per month, is per annum - -	3,200		
a Quarter-Master-General, annually -	100		
his two assistants, 35 crowns per month each, is annually - -	93	6	8
a Captain of the Guides, annually -	100		
his Lieutenant, annually - -	66	13	4
carried over	87,376	13	4

	l.	s.	d.
brought over	87,376	13	4
To 20 Guides on horseback, annually -	200		
the Prevot of the army, annually -	200		
his two Lieutenants, 75 crowns per month each, annually - -	200		
2 Exempts, 50 crowns each, per month, is annually - -	133	6	8
30 Archers, annually - -	332	4	
a Clerk, annually - -	53	6	8
the Chaplain-Major, annually -	133	6	8
the first Physician, annually -	266	13	4
the Surgeon-Major, annually -	200		
the Apothecary, annually - -	133	6	8
	89,228	17	4

An estimate of the expence of the Infantry, *exclusive of the Body Guards, the Walloon Guards, the Swiss, the Regiment of Artillery, and Invalids.*

	l.	s.	d.
To 38 Colonels of 38 regiments of Infantry, 132½ Vellon crowns per month each, is annually	6713	6	8
38 Lieutenant-Colonels, 80 crowns per month each, is annually -	4053	6	8
38 Majors, 65 crowns per month each, is annually - -	3293	6	8
38 Aids or Assistants, 30 crowns per month each, per annum - -	1520		
38 Chaplains, 17½ crowns per month each, is per annum - -	886	13	4
38 Surgeons, 15 crowns per month each, is annually - -	760		
38 Drum-Majors, 5 crowns per month each, is annually - -	253	6	8
carried over	17,480	0	0

	l.	s.	d.
brought over	17,480	0	0
38 Commandants of fecond battalions, 57 crowns per month each, is per annum -	2888		
38 Aids of fecond battalions, 30 crowns per month each, is per annum -	1520		
38 Chaplains of fecond battalions, 17½ crowns per month each, is annually -	886	13	
38 Surgeons of fecond battalions, 15 crowns per month each, is per annum -	760		
456 Captains of Infantry, 57 crowns per month each, is annually -	34,656		
456 Lieutenants, 22½ crowns per month each, is per annum - -	13,680		
456 Enfigns, 15 crowns per month each, is per annum - -	9120		
912 ferjeants, annually -	6091	18	3
912 Firft Corporals, annually -	4351	6	8
1368 Second Corporals, per annum -	5221	13	
380 Drummers, per annum -	1266	13	6
17,784 foldiers, annually -	50,911	1	
2964 Grenadeers, annually -	11,313	11	11
152 Carabineers, per annum -	652	13	10
25,460 pairs of fhoes, annually, at 2s. 8d. per pair, is - -	3394	13	4
25,460 pairs of ftockings, at 13½d. per pair, is - - -	1410		
25,460 hats, at 1s. 6¾d. each, is -	1980	4	5
25,460 fhirts, with 50,920 rollers, at 3s. each, is - - -	3819		
11,400 coats, waiftcoats, and breeches, at 1l. 11s. 1½d. each fuit, is -	17,705	12	2
5472 mufkets, with their bayonets, at 1l. 8s. each, is - -	7650	16	
5472 belts, with their fwords, is -	2221	8	8
5472 cartridge-boxes, is - -	1337	13	
carried over	200,318	18	9

	l.	s.	d.
brought over	200,318	18	9
To 5472 Drums, with their braces, is -	1824		
25,460 rations, which the King pays every day to this body of Infantry, at three farthings each ration - -	29,200		
Sum total	231,342	18	9

As it would be too tedious to ſpecify the particular articles of the other corps, I ſhall only give the total expence of each of them; and after that ſhall ſum up the whole expence of the land army in 1760.

	l.	s.	d.
The expence of the body of Horſe Guards, conſiſting of 480 men - -	26,535	13	6
expence of the regiment of Spaniſh Foot Guards, of 5856 men - -	99,528	6	
regiment of Walloon Guards, of 5856 men - - -	97,939	6	
expence of 20 regiments of cavalry	220,349		
expence of ten regiments of Dragoons -	116,354	10	
expence of a regiment of Carabineers -	39,563	18	
expence of the three Swiſs regiments -	66,240		
regiment of Artillery, and offices belonging to that department -	35,736		
four regiments of Invalids - -	12,670	10	
The firſt article of the General Eſtabliſhment	89,228	17	4
The ſecond article of the main body of Infantry - -	231,342	18	9
The total expence of the Land Army of 1760	1,035,488	19	7

REMARKS.

REMARKS.

The expence of the 23,000 militia is here not reckoned, as that corps receives no pay but when it is upon duty, in which caſe it is paid in the ſame manner as the other regiments.

THE independant companies in the Catholic King's ſervice are paid at the expence of the cities which they garriſon; and on that conſideration the inhabitants enjoy certain privileges and exemptions: but a royal edict of the year 1752 ordains, that as oft as thoſe companies ſhall take the field, or march to any other place, in the King's ſervice, they ſhall be entertained at his expence.

A LIST of the NAVAL FORCES of his CATHOLIC MAJESTY CHARLES III. King of SPAIN, in the year 1760.

SHIPS of the LINE, 47.	Guns.	Years.	Gunners.	Marines.	Crews.
El Phenix	70	1749	12	120	750
El Atronador	70	1743	12	120	750
El St. Philipe	70	1745	12	120	750
* La Reyna	70	1744	12	120	750
El Conſtante	70	1755	12	120	750
* El Tigre	70	1747	12	120	750
** La Aſia	70	1751	12	120	750
El Fernando	70	1751	12	120	750
La Galicia	70	1751	12	120	750
* El Infante	70	1750	12	120	750
La Princeſa	70	1751	12	120	750
El Septrention	70	1751	12	120	750
La Africa	70	1752	12	120	750
El Oriente	70	1753	12	120	750
El Eolo	70	1753	12	120	750
* El Aquilon	70	1754	12	120	750
El Soberbio	70	1754	12	120	750
El Serio	70	1754	12	120	750
* * El Neptuno	70	1754	12	120	750
El Brilliante	70	1753	12	120	750
El Magnanimo	70	1754	12	120	750
La Galiarda	70	1754	12	120	750
* El Vincedor	70	1755	12	120	750
Carried over,	1610		276	2760	17250

El Guerrero

SHIPS of the LINE, 47.	Guns.	Years.	Gunners.	Marines.	Crews.
Brought over	1610		276	2760	17250
El Guerrero	70	1759	12	120	750
* El Soberano	70	1755	12	120	750
El Gloriofo	70	1755	12	120	750
El Hector	70	1755	12	120	750
El Firmo	70	1754	12	120	750
El Achilles	70	1754	12	120	750
El Terrible	70	1755	12	120	750
La Athalanta	70	1754	12	120	750
El Poderofo	70	1754	12	120	750
El Arrogante	70	1754	12	120	750
El Herculcs	70	1755	12	120	750
El Dichofo	70	1756	12	120	750
El Triumphante	70	1756	12	120	750
El Monarcha	70	1756	12	120	750
El Diligente	70	1756	12	120	750
El Fuerte	60	1727	10	100	600
* * La Europa	60	1734	10	100	600
* La America	60	1736	10	100	600
El Dragon	60	1739	10	100	600
El Tridente	60	1748	10	100	600
El Nueva Efpana	60	1754	10	100	600
La Caftelia	60	1753	10	100	600
* El San Genaro	60	1762	10	100	600
* El San Antonio	60	1762	10	100	600
The total,	3200		546	5460	33900

PACKET-BOATS, 4.					
* El Marte	16	1753	4	30	250
El Diligente	16	1753	4	30	250
El Jupiter	16	1751	4	30	230
El Mercurio	16	1747	4	30	200
The total,	64		16	120	930

BOMB VESSELS, 7.					
El Vulcano	8	1728	2	20	150
El Sterope	8	1743	2	20	150
El Bronto	8	1733	2	20	150
El Piracmon	8	1743	2	20	150
El Rey	8	1721	2	20	150
El Bueno	8	1730	2	20	150
El Relampago	8	1743	2	20	150
The total,	56		14	140	1050

XEBECS,

XEBECS, 14.	Guns.	Years.	Gunners.	Marines.	Crews.
El Aventurara	30	1758	6	50	400
El Cazador	18	1750	4	30	240
El Volante	18	1750	4	30	240
El Garcota	18	1750	4	30	240
El Galgo	16	1750	4	30	240
El Liebre	16	1750	4	30	240
El Gavilan	16	1753	4	30	240
El Majorquino	16	1744	4	30	240
El Gitano	14	1753	4	30	240
El Valenciano	14	1754	4	30	240
El Catalano	22	1754	6	40	300
El Ivisenco	22	1754	6	40	300
Another	22	1754	6	40	300
Another	22	1754	6	40	300
The total,	264		66	480	3760

FRIGATES, 21.					
La Esparanza	50	1736	8	60	460
El Bizarro	50	1737	8	60	460
El Flor	30	1747	6	50	400
La Emeralda	30	1753	6	50	400
* El Venganza	30	1755	6	50	400
El Liebre	26	1755	4	40	360
La Industria	26	1755	4	40	360
La Ventura	26	1755	4	40	360
La Venus	26	1755	4	40	360
La Pallas	26	1755	4	40	360
La Junon	26	1755	4	40	360
La Astrea	26	1753	4	40	360
La Hermoza	24	1754	4	40	360
La Vitoria	24	1751	4	40	360
La Galga	22	1752	4	40	360
La Dorada	22	1753	4	40	360
La Perla	22	1753	4	40	360
La Aquila	22	1753	4	40	360
La Flecha	22	1753	4	40	360
La Reyna	22	1755	4	40	360
* La Thetis					
The total,	552		94	870	7520

A GENERAL SUMMARY of the NAVAL FORCES.

Ships of the Line — — —	47
Frigates — — — —	21
Xebecs — — — —	14
Packet-boats — — —	4
Bomb Veſſels — — —	7
Guns — — —	4016
Gunners — — — —	712
Marines — — — —	6870
Crew — — — — — — —	45,960

N O T E.

At CADIZ there is eſtabliſhed an academy of marine guards, who are maintained there, to the number of 150, at the expence of the finances of his Catholic Majeſty.

The marines who are embarked on board the whole navy are drawn from the marine regiment, comprehended in the liſt of the land forces in the Royal ſervice of his Catholic Majeſty. For this reaſon, they ought not to be reckoned to belong to this general ſummary. The ſame ought to be remarked in regard to the marine gunners, who are drawn from the regiment of artillery, likewiſe included in the ſame liſt of land forces.

In the docks of GUARNIZO, FERROL, and CARTHAGENA, they are building four other ſhips of the line, five frigates, and ſome other ſhips of war, which may be ready for the ſea the enſuing year 1761.

N. B. The ſhips marked * were taken by us at the HAVANNA, beſides two others on the ſtocks, not finiſhed. Thoſe with this mark * * were ſunk in the mouth of the harbour.

An Estimate of the Expence of the Naval Forces.

The Particulars of the Expence of 47 Ships of the Line.

	L.	s.	d.
To the Governor-general of the navy annually, - - - - - -	2000	0	0
7 Lieutenant-generals of marine, 450 crowns vellon each, per month, is per annum -	4200	0	0
6 Admirals, 225 crowns per month, each, is annually - - - -	1800	0	0
5 of them, when embarked, by way of gratification, during the campaign, - -	666	13	4
47 Captains of ſhips, 100 crowns per month each, is annually - - -	6450	0	0
32 who are cruiſing, as a gratification, -	4000	0	0
47 Lieutenants of ſhips, 75 crowns per month each, is annually - - -	4837	10	0
32 who are cruiſing, as a gratification, -	768	0	0
47 Enſigns of ſhips, 30 crowns per month each, annually - - - -	1935	0	0
32 who ſerve on a cruiſe, as a gratification,	768	0	0
140 Marine-guards officers, annually, -	2240	0	0
The ſame, by way of gratification, - -	1803	8	9
5 Intendants of the marine, 60 crowns per month each, is per annum, - -	400	0	0
The ſame, by way of gratification, - -	146	13	4
32 Clerks of ſhips, 40 crowns per month each, is annually - - - -	1506	13	4
The ſame, by way of gratification, - -	188	17	6
47 Maſters of the rigging, 30 crowns per month each, is per annum - -	1935	0	0
3 Chaplains majors, 50 crowns per month each, is annually - - -	200	0	0
47 other Chaplains, 30 crowns per month each, is per annum - -	1935	0	0
Carried over,	37,780	16	3

	l.	s.	d.
Brought over,	37,780	16	3
To 47 firſt Surgeons, 30 crowns per month each, annually - - - -	1935	0	0
47 other Surgeons, 25 crowns per month each, is annually - - -	1612	10	0
47 firſt Pilots, 30 crowns per month each, is annually - - -	1935	0	0
47 ſecond Pilots, 25 crowns per month each, annually - - -	1612	10	0
47 third Pilots, 15 crowns per month each, is per annum - - -	967	10	0
47 firſt Maſter-gunners, 25 crowns per month each, is annually - -	1612	10	0
47 other Maſter-gunners, 15 crowns per month, is per annum, - -	967	10	0
47 firſt Mates, 30 crowns per month each, is per annum - - -	1935	0	0
47 ſecond Mates, 25 crowns per month each, is annually - -	1612	10	0
45 other Maſter-gunners, 20 crowns per month each, is per annum - -	1260	0	0
270 Gunners, 9 crowns each per month, is per annum - - - -	3233	6	8
7000 Sailors, 4½ *piaſtres*, or 15 ſhillings per month each, is annually - -	68,250	0	0
8250 Boys, 4½ vellon crowns each, per month, is annually - - -	49,500	0	0
7150 Swobbers, 3 crowns each per month, is per annum - - -	28,600	0	0
70 Sergeants, 9 crowns per month each, is annually - - - -	833	0	0
3770 Marines of the ſame fleet, annually,	18,303	0	0
The Purſer-general, for 9,577,600 rations, which they furniſh every year for the ſubſiſtence of 26,240 men, of which the ma-			
Carried over,	221,950	2	11

rines

	l.	s.	d.
Brought over,	221,950	2	11
rines and crew of the ſaid fleet are compoſed, - - -	225,355	4	6
To 47 Carpenters of ſhips, 30 crowns per month each, is annually - -	1,887	15	0
An annual expence of 173 ſhort cwt. of gunpowder, 53 ditto of balls, and 31 ditto of match, at the rate of 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. the cwt. of powder, 10 s. 6 d. the balls, and 1 l. 3 s. the match, - - - -	633	6	8
For extraordinary careenings and repairs, -	11,189	0	0
The whole expence of 47 Ships of the Line,	461,015	9	1
The expence of 21 frigates, - -	117,851	0	0
The expence of 14 xebecs, - -	75,093	4	6
Of 7 bomb veſſels, - - -	22,483	13	0
Of 4 packet boats, - - - -	18,992	0	0
The whole expence of the fleet,	695,435	6	7

The Expence of the MARINE DEPARTMENTS.

To 3 Intendants of the 3 departments of the marine, 450 crowns each per month, per annum, - - - -	1800	0	0
6 Commiſſaries, 150 crowns vellon per month each, annually - - -	1200	0	0
3 Great Treaſurers, 180 crowns per month each, is per annum - -	720	0	0
3 Treaſurers, 200 crowns per month each, is annually - - -	800	0	0
30 Major, or firſt officers, 60 crowns per month each, per annum - -	2800	0	0
Carried over,	7320	0	0

	l.	s.	d.
Brought over,	7320	0	0
To 40 ſecond Officers, 40 crowns per month each, annually, - - -	3133	6	8
43 Supernumeraries, 18 crowns per month each, is per annum - - -	1511	0	0
92 Clerks, employed at the arſenals, 21 crowns per month each, is per annum -	633	6	8
Others, maintained at the boards, according to their pay, annually - -	622	4	5
The Officers who enrol on the books, or Clerks of the check, by way of gratification, - - -	918	0	0
46 Clerks of the book office, 50 crowns per month each, per annum, -	1115	11	0
3 Chiefs of ditto, 60 crowns per month each, annually - -	400	0	0
3 Porters of the chamber of accounts, 18 crowns per month each, is per annum, -	72	0	0
The Maſter-builder at CADIZ, annually	304	3	0
The Maſter-builder at FERROL, annually	304	3	0
The Maſter-builder at CARTHAGENA, annually - - -	608	6	8
16 Draughtſmen, deſigned as Aſſiſtants to the Builders, 20 Crowns per Month each, is annually - -	426	13	4
3 naval Store-keepers, 60 crowns per month each, is annually -	671	0	0

The Tribunals of the MARINE.

	l.	s.	d.
To 3 Marine Auditors of war, 100 vellon crowns a-month each, per annum -	400	0	0
3 Secretaries of the marine, 60 crowns per month each, annually -	240	0	0
12 Alguazils of the marine, 15 crowns per month each, per annum, - -	192	0	0
Carried over,	18,871	14	9

3 To

	l.	s.	d.
Brought over,	18,871	14	9
To 3 Porters, 25 crowns per month each, is	100	0	0
For Extraordinaries, annually - -	154	13	4
The ſum of the marine department and tribunals,	19,126	8	1
The whole expence of the fleet, - -	695,435	6	7
The expence of the whole marine, - -	714,561	14	8

The ſalaries of the members of the great offices, and tribunals, are as follows.

The COUNCIL of STATE.

	l.	s.	d.
To the Dean of the council annually -	1466	13	4
3 other Miniſters, ditto, -	4400	0	0
The Secretary, per annum, -	444	9	0
The firſt Porter, - -	40	0	0
The ſecond Porter, - -	22	4	5
For extraordinaries annually, that is, paper, ink, pens, refreſhments, and for furniſhing the apartments in ſummer and winter,	488	17	10

SECRETARIES of STATE, and of univerſal diſpatches.

To the Secretary of State, and of univerſal diſpatch, - -	1333	6	8
The Secretary of State, and of the diſpatch of Favour, - -	1333	6	8
The Secretary of State, and of the diſpatch of Favour and Juſtice, - -	1333	6	8
The Secretary of State, and of the diſpatch of the marine, - -	1333	6	8
The Secretary of State, and of the diſpatch of the Finances, - -	1333	6	8
Carried over,	13,528	17	11

To

	l.	s.	d.
Brought over,	13,528	17	11
To 5 first Officers, 202 vellon ducats per month each, is annually - -	1481	0	0
5 second Officers, 150 ducats per month each, is annually - -	1100	0	0
30 other Officers, 60 ducats per month each, per annum, - -	2640	0	0
20 Supernumeraries, 30 ducats per month each, is per annum - -	880	0	0
5 first Porters, 30 ducats per month each, is annually - -	293	6	0
5 second Porters, 25 ducats per month each, is per annum - -	183	6	0
For extraordinaries annually, -	1294	9	0

Royal and Supreme Council of his Majesty.

The first HALL of GOVERNMENT.

To the President annually, - -	1333	6	8
7 other Commissioners, 200 ducats per month each, is per annum, -	2053	6	8
The Fiscal, annually - -	333	6	8
The Secretary, annually - -	244	9	0
The first Porter, - -	66	13	4
The second Porter, - -	44	9	4
For extraordinaries, - -	266	13	4

The Second HALL of GOVERNMENT.

This Hall consists of 4 Commissioners, a Secretary, 2 Porters; and the whole expences of it, extraordinaries included, -	1951	0	0

The HALL of MIL Y QUINIENTAS.

This Hall consists of 5 Commissioners, a Secre-

Carried over,	27,694	3	11

tary,

	l.	s.	d.
Brought over,	27,694	3	11
tary, and other officers; and the whole expences of it, extraordinaries included, are	2133	6	8

The HALL of the PROVINCE.

This Hall consists of 4 Commissioners, a Governor, the Judges of the several Provinces, a Fiscal, three Secretaries, and other officers; and the expence of the whole is -	6826	13	4

The HALL of the GRAND PREVOTS of the House and Court.

This consists of a Governor, two other Commissioners, a Fiscal, Secretary, and other officers; the expence of the whole being -	2283	6	8

The HALL of JUSTICE

Consists of 3 Commissioners, a Fiscal, a Secretary, and Porter; the expence is -	1411	11	0

The GRAND COUNCIL of WAR

Consists of 6 Commissioners, a Fiscal, an Assessor, a Secretary, &c. the expence is	4115	11	0

The GRAND COUNCIL of the INQUISITION.

To the Inquisitor-general, annually, -	489	0	0
7 other Inquisitors, annually, -	2566	13	4
The Fiscal - -	333	6	8
The Secretary of the chamber, -	333	6	8
The Alguazil major, - -	166	13	4
Carried over,	48,353	12	7

	l.	s.	d.
Brought over,	48,353	12	7
To 2 Inquiſitors of the council, 200 ducats per month each, is per annum -	533	6	8
The firſt Porter, - -	66	13	4
The Porter of the Tribunal, -	122	4	5
For extraordinaries, - -	477	17	0

The GRAND COUNCIL of the INDIES.

To the great Chancellor of the INDIES, -	489	0	0
17 other Commiſſioners, 200 ducats per month each, is per annum, -	4986	13	4
The Fiſcal reſpecting PERU, -	333	6	8
The Fiſcal reſpecting NEW SPAIN, -	333	6	8
The Secretary reſpecting PERU, -	333	6	8
The Secretary reſpecting NEW SPAIN,	333	6	8
The Lieutenant of the Chancellor, -	400	0	0
2 Porters, - -	111	0	0
Extraordinaries, - -	888	17	10

The GRAND COUNCIL of MILITARY ORDERS

Conſiſts of a Preſident, 8 other Commiſſioners, a Fiſcal, a Secretary, a great Treaſurer, Treaſurer, Alguazil, Procurator-general of the order of St. JAMES, ſeveral other officers of that order, and two Porters; the expence of the whole, with extraordinaries, being	5910	0	0

The COUNCILS of the FINANCES.

1. The HALL of GOVERNMENT.

To 15 Commiſſioners, 200 ducats each per month, is per annum, -	4400	0	0
Carried over,	68,072	11	10

To

	l.	s.	d.
Brought over,	68,072	11	10
To the grand Treaſurer-general of the Chamber of Valuations, - -	333	6	8
To the grand Treaſurer-general of the Diſtribution, - -	333	6	8
A Fiſcal, Secretary, two Porters, and extraordinaries, are - -	1064	9	0

The HALL of the MILLONES

Conſiſts of 8 Commiſſioners, a Secretary, Fiſcal, 2 Porters; the expence of the whole, including extraordinaries, is - -	2771	0	0

The HALL of JUSTICE

Conſiſts of 6 Commiſſioners, and officers as above; the expence, with extraordinaries, is	2066	13	4

The TRIBUNAL of the GREATER CHAMBER of ACCOMPTS.

14 Commiſſioners, and officers as above; the expence, including extraordinaries,	4468	6	1

The General Commiſſion of CRUSADE.

A Commiſſary, 2 Aſſeſſors, a great Treaſurer, and other officers, as above; the expence of the whole, including extraordinaries,	1866	13	4

The BOARD of WORKS and FORESTS.

7 Commiſſioners, a Judge of the Wood by Commiſſion, and other officers, as above; the expence of which, with extraordinaries, is	1999	0	0
Carried over,	82,975	6	11

	l.	s.	d.
Brought over,	82,975	6	11
The COUNCIL of COMMERCE, MONEY, and MINES			
Consists of a President, 12 other Commissioners, and officers as above; the expence of the whole, including extraordinaries, being	2771	0	0
The ROYAL JUNTA de FACULTADES.			
3 Commissioners, a Secretary, and 2 Porters; the expence, with extraordinaries, -	949	0	0
The ROYAL APOSTOLIC ASSEMBLY.			
6 Commissioners, and officers as above; the expence, with extraordinaries, being -	1413	6	8
The ROYAL JUNTA of TOBACO.			
A President, 7 Commissioners, 4 Fiscals, a Secretary, and two Porters; the expence, including extraordinaries, -	2969	0	0
The ROYAL JUNTA of PROVISIONS.			
7 Commissioners, and officers as above; the expence, with extraordinaries, -	1621	0	0
The ROYAL ASSEMBLY of the SINGLE CONTRIBUTION.			
5 Commissioners, and officers as above; the expence, including extraordinaries, -	1444	6	8
Carried over,	94,143	0	3

The

	l.	s.	d.
Brought over,	94,143	0	3
The TRIBUNAL of PHYSIC.			
A President, Vice-president, first Physician, Assessor, Fiscal, Secretary, and 2 Porters; the expence, including extraordinaries, -	1001	0	0
COMMISSIONERS, and others employed in the PROVINCIAL TRIBUNALS.			
The ROYAL CHANCERY of VALLADOLID			
Consists of a President, 16 Commissioners, 4 Prevots, a Judge, 4 other Prevots, 2 Fiscals, a Secretary, 2 Porters; and the expences, with extraordinaries, are -	5262	5	5
The ROYAL CHANCERY of GRENADA			
Consists of a President, 16 other Commissioners, 8 Prevots, 2 Fiscals, an Alguazil major, and 2 Porters; and, with the extraordinaries, is	4851	0	0
The GRAND COUNCIL of NAVARRE			
Is composed of a Viceroy, and Captain-general of NAVARRE, of a Regent, 6 other Commissioners, and a Fiscal, -	2420	0	0
The HALL of GRAND PREVOTS			
Consists of 4 Prevots, -	533	6	8
Carried over,	108,210	12	4

	l.	s.	d.
Brought over,	108,210	12	4
The TRIBUNAL of the CHAMBER of ACCOMPTS			
Consists of 5 Commissioners, a Patrimonial of the Kingdom, a Treasurer, 3 Secretaries, and 4 Porters; and, with extraordinaries, is	1887	11	0
The AUDIENCES.			
The ROYAL AUDIENCE of CORUNNA.			
A Governor, a Regent, 7 other Commissioners, a Fiscal, Secretary, and two Porters; the expence, including extraordinaries, is	3121	0	0
The ROYAL AUDIENCE of SEVILLE.			
A Regent, 8 Commissioners, 4 Prevots, and other officers, as above; the expences, with the extraordinaries, are -	2733	6	8
The ROYAL AUDIENCE of OVIEDO.			
A Regent, 4 grand Prevots, an Alguazil major, and other officers, as above; the expence, including extraordinaries, - -	1755	11	0
The ROYAL AUDIENCE of the CANARIES.			
A Governor, or Commandant-general, a Regent, 3 other Commissioners, and other officers, as above; the expence, with extraordinaries, is - -	2571	0	0
Carried over,	120,279	1	0

	l.	s.	d.
Brought over,	120,279	1	0
The ROYAL AUDIENCE of COMMERCE to the INDIES, at CADIZ.			
A President, 4 Commiſſioners, a Fiſcal, Great Treaſurer, a Depoſitary, a Comptroller, a Secretary, and 2 Porters; the expence, with extraordinaries, - -	3301	0	0
The ROYAL AUDIENCE of ARRAGON.			
A Governor, or Captain-general, a General-commandant, a Regent, 8 other Commiſſioners, 4 Judges, two Fiſcals, an Alguazil major, a Secretary, and two Porters; the expence, with extraordinaries, being -	4446	13	5
The ROYAL AUDIENCE of VALENCIA.			
A Governor, or Captain-general, a Regent, 8 other Commiſſioners, 4 Criminal Commiſſioners, 2 Fiſcals, an Alguazil, Secretary, and 2 Porters; the expences, including the extraordinaries, are - -	4024	9	0
The ROYAL AUDIENCE of CATALONIA.			
A Governor, or Captain-general, a Regent, 10 other Commiſſioners, 6 Criminal Judges, 2 Fiſcals, a Secretary, 2 Porters; the expences, including extraordinaries, are -	4817	16	0
The ROYAL AUDIENCE of MAJORCA.			
A Governor, or Captain-general, a Regent, 5 other Commiſſioners, a Secretary, Fiſcal, and 2 Porters; the expences, with extraordinaries	2796	13	4
Carried over,	139,665	12	9

The

	l.	s.	d.
Brought over,	139,665	12	9
The GOVERNORS, SENESCHALS, and INTENDANTS of the Kingdom, are 139 in number.			
The amount of all their ſalaries is -	30,327	6	8

The PRESIDIO'S, or GARRISON'D FORTS.

Firſt of ORAN, conſiſting of a General Commandant, a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Major, two Aid Majors, Captains Intendant, Secretary, and other Officers -	2,825	0	0
The expence of the Convents there -	410	13	4
The expence of the Hoſpital -	921	0	0
The Caſtle of SANTA CRUZ -	366	13	4
Caſtle of ST. PHILIP -	366	13	4
Caſtle of ST. GREGORY -	366	13	4
Caſtle of ST. ANDERO -	366	13	4
ROZALCAZAR - -	394	9	0
ALMARZAQUIVIR - -	14,954	9	0
CEUTA - -	3,211	3	0
The Hoſpital - -	11,879	4	0
PEGNON - -	5,920	0	0
To the above muſt be added MELILLA, ALUZEINAS, and the Arſenals of CARTHAGENA	124,428	0	0
	336,403	11	1

PENSIONS paid out of the FINANCES of his CATHOLIC MAJESTY.

	l.	s.	d.
To the Queen Mother - - -	100,000	0	0
Carried over,	100,000	0	0

	l.	s.	d.
Brought over,	100,000	0	0
To the Infant Don PHILIP (probably now discontinued.) - - -	33,333	6	8
the Infant Don LEWIS - -	50,000	0	0
two Ministers of State, retired -	2,666	13	4
two Widows of General Officers -	266	13	4
several Persons employed in the Royal Service, by way of gratification during their life -	5,666	13	4
other Widows - - -	844	9	0
two superannuated Confessors -	266	13	4
Alms fixed by his Majesty annually -	1000	0	0
To the Great Treasurer of the Chamber of Pensions - - -	244	9	0
the Officer Major - -	166	13	4
the second Officer - -	89	0	0
the Officer of the Books - -	66	13	4
other Officers - - -	333	6	8
four Officers charged with the correspondence of the Kingdom - -	400	0	0
ten Clerks board-wages - -	166	13	4
a Treasurer, annually - -	139	0	0
an Intendant - - -	222	5	5
a Porter of the Chamber - -	44	9	0
Extraordinaries annually - -	222	4	5
An annual payment of three per cent. of arrears of the Finances - -	6,889	0	0

The King's LIBRARY.

	l.	s.	d.
An annual assignment made by his Majesty for literary assemblies - -	1,555	11	0
To the first Librarian - -	333	6	8
four second Librarians -	311	2	2
an Interpreter of Oriental Languages -	111	2	2
six Clerks annually - -	133	6	8
Carried over,	205,472	12	2

To

	l.	s.	d.
Brought over,	205,472	12	2
To three Porters - -	83	6	8
Extraordinaries - -	18	17	11

The ACADEMIES of the King.

To the ſupport of the Academy of the Spaniſh Language - - -	444	9	0
Do. of Hiſtory - -	666	13	4
Do. of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture	1,333	6	8
Do. of Mathematics at CADIZ -	1,888	17	10
Do. of Mathematics at BARCELONA	1,444	9	0

The PALACE and ROYAL FAMILY.

To the Squire of the Body - -	333	6	8
the Majordomo Major -	333	6	8
the firſt Equerry - -	333	6	8
the ſecond Equerry - -	167	0	0
the firſt Equerry of the Camp -	167	0	0
the ſecond Equerry of the Camp -	111	2	2
the firſt Equerry of the Queen -	167	0	0
the ſecond - -	111	0	0
four Gentlemen of the Chamber of his Majeſty peculiarly - -	444	9	0
ſix others of the Table -	666	13	0
four Wardrobe Keepers -	444	9	0
four Phyſicians - -	1,778	0	0
two Surgeons - -	666	13	4
two Apothecaries - -	333	6	8
the Houſehold of the Pages -	2,100	0	0
the Patriarch - -	1,111	2	2
two Confeſſors - -	889	0	0
Carried over,	221,509	7	11

	l.	s.	d.
Brought over,	221,509	7	11
To the Curate of the Palace -	1,033	6	8
thirty-two Honorary Priests -	3,555	11	0
the annual expence of the Sacristy, and of the Fabrick of the Chapel -	3,666	13	4
For the subsistence of the Band of Musick for the Chapel - -	1,089	0	0
Gratuities to Ambassadors and other Ministers residing at foreign Courts -	11,144	9	0
To the Camarera Major, or first Lady of the Bed-Chamber - -	333	6	8
four Camaristas - -	266	13	4
thirty-nine Ladies besides -	1,266	13	4
800 other Domestics -	39,111	2	2
The anual expence of the Kitchen by contract	4,444	9	0
The annual expence of the Pastery-Cook -	1,433	6	8
Ditto of the Side-Board -	333	6	8
Ditto of the Bake-House -	333	6	8
Ditto of the Wardrobe -	333	6	8
Ditto of the two Stables of the King and Queen	39,722	4	8
To small articles of House-keeping at the Palace	2,100	0	0
two Taylors - -	544	9	0
two Goldsmiths annually -	666	13	4
four Painters of the King's Chamber -	1,333	6	8
The annual expence of Counterpanes -	777	15	0
Ditto of Tapestry and Furniture -	555	11	0
The wages of the Grooms of the Stable -	14,655	11	0
To four Valets de Chambre, Perruquiers	666	13	4
Coal, oil, wax-lights, wood, &c. annually	3,366	13	4
The APOTHECARY'S OFFICE.			
To the Apothecary - -	333	6	8
a second Apothecary -	111	2	2
different persons employed in that department	555	11	0
Carried over,	355,242	16	3

	l.	s.	d.
Brought over,	355,242	16	3
The annual expence of the Shop -	2,444	9	0

The BOTANIC GARDENS of the King.

	l.	s.	d.
To the firſt Botaniſt annually -	200	0	0
the ſecond - -	66	13	4
the people employed in cultivating the ſame gardens - -	44	9	0

BUEN RETIRO.

	l.	s.	d.
To the firſt Gardener annually -	66	13	4
four other Gardeners -	44	9	0
extraordinaries for cultivation and planting	66	13	4
the firſt Gardener for flowers -	66	13	4
four other Gardeners -	44	9	0
extraordinaries - -	88	17	10
For the maintenance of the houſe where the Lion, Tygers, Eagle, and other animals are kept - -	88	17	10
To an Aſſiſtant - -	33	6	8
the ſubſiſtence of the ſaid animals -	644	9	0

ARANJUEZ.

	l.	s.	d.
To the Governor of ARANJUEZ -	366	13	4
the Keeper of the Magazine -	133	6	8
the Guard Major - -	100	0	0
fifty-four other Guards -	1,100	0	0
four Gardeners - -	533	6	8
ten ſupernumerary Gardeners -	333	6	8
ſix Keepers of the Palace -	200	0	0
extraordinaries - -	3,500	0	0
Carried over,	365,409	10	3

PARDO.

	l.	s.	d.
Brought over,	365,409	10	3
PARDO.			
For ſupporting the woods and gardens at the Pardo annually -	2,100	0	0
SAN ILDEPHONSO.			
For ſupporting the Gardens of SAN ILDEPHONSO annually -	2,666	13	4
The ESCURIAL.			
For ſupporting the Gardens of the Eſcurial	889	0	0
CASA DEL CAMPO.			
For the ſupport of the Caſa del Campo annually	14,622	4	8
	385,687	8	3

The Annual Produce of TOBACCO in each Province.

	l.	s.	d.
In the CANARIES - -	17,386	13	4
MADRID - - -	217,152	0	0
BURGOS - -	82,222	4	9
VALLADOLID - -	137,666	13	4
SORIA - - -	13,505	11	0
CORUNNA - -	34,111	2	2
the FOUR CITIES - -	12,222	4	5
SEGOVIA - - -	26,811	2	2
AVILA - -	10,125	11	0
TOLEDO - - -	12,127	15	7
GUADALAXARA - -	19,777	15	4
Carried over,	483,108	13	1

	l.	s.	d.
Brought over,	483,108	13	1
In CUENÇA - -	12,388	17	10
TALAVERA - - -	14,444	8	10
MANCHA - -	33,465	11	0
SALAMANCA - -	24,783	6	8
ESTREMADURA - -	87,666	13	4
GALICIA - - -	51,111	2	2
ASTURIAS - -	39,333	6	8
SEVILLE - - -	34,222	4	5
CORDOVA - -	25,222	4	5
JAEN - - -	28,839	0	0
CADIZ - -	37,902	4	5
GRANADA - - -	37,520	0	0
MALAGA, and the Garrifons -	37,944	8	10
MURCIA - -	23,220	0	0
ARRAGON - - -	37,445	11	0
CATALONIA - -	39,924	8	10
VALENCIA - - -	36,444	8	10
MAJORCA - -	12,195	11	0
NAVARRE - - -	24,640	0	0
	1,221,820	0	6

The Annual Produce of the POST-OFFICE in every Province.

	l.	s.	d.
LA MANCHA - -	9,555	11	0
MADRID - -	140,077	15	7
GALICIA - -	8,494	8	10
ASTURIAS - -	10,088	17	10
VALLADOLID - -	5,917	15	7
ZAMORA - -	1,322	4	5
SEVILLE - -	10,666	13	4
GRANADA - - -	9,766	13	4
Carried over,	195,889	19	11

		l.	s.	d.
	Brought over,	195,889	19	11
CORDOVA	- -	8,888	17	10
JAEN	- - -	4,777	15	7
SORIA	- -	1,944	13	4
SEGOVIA	- -	1,100	0	0
BISCAY	- - -	17,777	15	6
GUIPUSCOA	- -	11,966	13	4
ALAVA	- - -	11,555	11	0
ARRAGON	- -	12,348	17	10
VALENCIA	- - -	21,177	17	10
CATALONIA	- -	16,700	0	0
MAJORCA	- - -	8,451	2	2
BURGOS	- -	9,393	6	8
TOLEDO	- - -	10,314	8	10
LEON	- -	961	2	2
SALAMANCA	- -	10,333	6	8
AVILA	- - -	753	6	8
PALENCIA	- -	555	11	0
TORO	- - -	411	2	3
CANARIES	- -	9,638	17	10
BADAJOZ	- - -	4,488	17	10
MURCIA	- -	7,777	15	0
GUADALAXARA	- -	588	17	10
CUENZA	- - -	766	13	4
		368,562	10	5

The Annual Produce of the PROVINCIAL FARMS, or MILLONES, by Provinces.

		l.	s.	d.
LA MANCHA	- -	22,888	17	10
MADRID	- - -	45,500	0	0
GALICIA	- -	45,222	4	5
ASTURIAS	- - -	22,822	4	5
	Carried over,	136,433	6	8

VALLA-

	l.	s.	d.
Brought over,	136,433	6	8
VALLADOLID	45,377	15	5
ZAMORA	22,555	11	0
SEVILLE	34,588	17	10
GRANADA	24,657	15	5
CORDOVA	27,080	0	0
JAEN	33,555	11	0
SORIA	45,444	8	10
SEGOVIA	45,333	6	8
BISCAY	22,975	11	0
ALAVA	47,066	13	4
GUIPUSCOA	49,111	2	2
ARAGON	70,004	8	10
VALENCIA	68,890	0	0
CATALONIA	66,786	13	4
MAJORCA	35,343	6	8
BURGOS	23,777	15	5
TOLEDO	22,888	17	10
LEON	23,500	0	0
SALAMANCA	22,888	17	10
AVILA	23,477	15	7
PALENCIA	48,222	4	5
TORO	50,888	17	10
CANARIES	128,262	4	5
BADAJOZ	45,333	6	8
MURCIA	55,888	17	10
GUADALAXARA	56,333	6	8
CUENÇA	34,222	4	5
	1,310,888	17	2

The Annual Produce of the GENERAL FARMS in each Province.

	l.	s.	d.
MADRID	150,000	0	0
GALICIA	182,222	4	5
Carried over,	332,222	4	5

ASTURIAS

		l.	s.	d.
	Brought over,	332,222	4	5
ASTURIAS	- -	108,888	17	10
VALLADOLID	- -	110,000	0	0
ZAMORA	- -	54,444	8	10
SEVILLE	- -	57,777	15	6
GRANADA	- -	91,111	2	2
CORDOVA	- -	70,000	0	0
JAEN	- -	52,222	4	5
SORIA	- -	24,444	8	10
SEGOVIA	- -	42,222	4	5
BISCAY	- -	48,888	17	10
ALAVA	- -	42,222	4	5
GUIPUSCOA	- -	40,066	13	4
ARAGON	- -	217,933	6	8
VALENCIA	- -	230,262	4	5
CATALONIA	- -	221,130	0	0
MAJORCA	- -	54,222	4	5
BURGOS	- - -	38,288	17	10
TOLEDO	- -	40,144	8	10
LEON	- - -	21,222	4	5
SALAMANCA	- -	29,111	2	2
AVILA	- -	15,888	17	10
PALENCIA	- -	21,666	13	4
TORO	- -	21,777	15	7
CANARIES	- -	98,777	15	7
BADAJOZ	- -	47,888	17	10
MURCIA	- - -	110,177	15	7
GUADALAJARA	- -	32,435	11	0
CUENZA	- -	19,377	15	7
LA MANCHA	- -	235,811	2	2
		2,530,627	15	3

A GE-

A General Recapitulation *of the receiving and issuing of the* FINANCES.

The Annual Revenue.

	l.	s.	d.
BY the produce of Tobacco - -	1,221,820	0	6
Ditto of the Post-Office - -	368,562	10	5
Ditto of the Provincial Farms, under which are included all kind of taxes that are paid upon the following six kinds of vivres: bread, oil, wine, fat, flesh meat, soap; which taxes are renewed every six years; and under this head is also comprehended the Alcavalas, and other rights and taxes	1,310,888	17	2
Ditto of the General Farms, in which are included, besides the customs, the duties on wool, the admiralties, rights of sanity, cards, mercuries, brandy, lead, gun-powder, &c.	2,530,627	15	3
Total of the Revenue	5,431,899	3	4

The Annual Expence.

	l.	s.	d.
For the subsistence of the Land Army of 91,311 men, including the general officers of Artillery - -	1,035,488	19	7
Ditto of the Naval Forces, consisting of 45,810 men, in pay - - -	714,561	6	7
Ditto of the Tribunals at MADRID, and through the whole kingdom, with the salaries of the Seneschals, Governors, and Intendants, in all 1800 men, in actual pay	169,992	19	5
Ditto of the Garrisons, 7158 men -	166,410	11	8
Carried over,	2,086,453	17	3

	l.	s.	d.
Brought over,	2,086,453	17	3
For the ſubſiſtence of 23,300 men, employed in the farms of Tobacco -	317,402	4	5
Ditto of 18,000 men, employed in the Poſt-Office - - -	50,368	9	0
Ditto of 11,500 men, employed in the Provincial farms - -	53,240	0	0
Ditto of 19,000 men, employed in the General Farms - -	64,458	17	10
Penſions paid out of the Finances -	211,352	12	7
The expence of the Palace and Royal Family	174,334	5	8
Total of the Annual Expence,	2,957,610	6	9

The RECAPITULATION.

	l.	s.	d.
The Annual Revenue - -	5,431,899	3	4
The Annual Expence - -	2,957,610	6	9
Remains free	2,474,288	16	7

REMARKS.

THE *General Farms* are the cuſtoms, the ſale of tobacco, ſalt, lead, and quick-ſilver; the poſt-office; licences to veſſels which trade to AMERICA; ſtamped paper; and ſome other particulars, ſpecified at full length in USTARITZ. The greateſt number of the taxes called general, ſuch as tobacco, ſalt, and the cuſtoms, are under the management of a board for the King's behalf, and increaſe daily ſince they have been ſo regulated. The revenue from tobacco in particular, has increaſed annually a million of crowns vellon, or 111,111 l. ſterling, ſince 1739, that the management was regulated according to the plan drawn up by Don MARTIN DE LOYNAZ. That Adminiſtrator-General gave ſecurity for the augmentation, which he propoſed, but was freed from all obligation at the end of one year, when he proved, that the ſales had amounted to eleven millions of rials more than uſual. He increaſed the tax upon the beſt ſorts of tobacco ten rials, and in the ſame degree leſſened the tax upon the worſt, which are purchaſed by the common people. The clergy, as

 well

well as the other members of the ſtate, are ſubject to the general taxes, becauſe they are looked upon as rights of regality or ſovereignty. They pay beſides, the taxes of the Cruſado, Subſidio, and Eſcuſado, valued at 155,555 l. ſterling.

THE farm of the *Provincial Taxes* reſpects only the twenty-two provinces of the crown of CASTILLE, and includes ſeveral branches. 1ſt, The tax of Alcavala, eſtabliſhed in 1341. This is ten *per cent.* upon every thing ſold or exchanged, even upon land revenues, and all kinds of rents, with an augmentation of four additional taxes of one *per cent.* impoſed each, ſucceſſively in 1639, 1642, 1656, 1664.

UPON ſales at firſt hand, the farmer of the Revenues requires only ten *per cent.* but upon ſales in retail, fourteen *per cent.* is required. The regulation however does not appear to be uniform, ſince, according to USTARITZ, there is not more than between ſix or ſeven *per cent.* collected by this tax. Later writers nevertheleſs eſtimate this tax as I have done. After all, as the tax is repeated upon each ſale, we may reaſonably conclude, that every thing has at leaſt paid the whole tax once, notwithſtanding any abatement in the valuation. The clergy are not ſubject to this tax in their ſales; on the contrary, they are allowed a diſcount in valuing the produce of their lands, or upon thoſe things which are deſigned for their own conſumption; and when they again ſell that produce, they have the advantage of the reſt of the King's ſubjects in the proportion of the whole tax. Thoſe of the clergy, who have no lands, or who buy in retail, pay the tax, as it is included in the price of the commodity.

THE ſecond branch is the tax called Millones, with the additional taxes, known under the name of the new impoſts. This tax began in 1590, when a ſervice or ſubſidy of eight millions of ducats was granted to PHILIP II. by the States of CASTILE. In 1601 the ſame States granted an annual ſervice of four millions of ducats during the courſe of ſix years. It was called the ſervice of twenty-four millions, and the neceſſities of the monarchy have obliged it to be continued ever ſince. Of theſe twenty-

twenty-four millions, four and one half were laid upon the price of ſalt, and the payment of the remainder was laid upon the price of wine, vinegar, oil, and butchers meat. The liquid meaſure called an *arrobe*, is compoſed of eight parts, named *azumbres*. One of theſe eights belongs to the King, and the proprietor is obliged to pay it according to the valuation of the ſeven remaining parts, including even the advance of price, by reaſon of this exciſe; by which means the *arrobe* ſold under the name of eight *axumbres*, really contains only ſeven, and its ſubdiviſions are in the ſame proportion. Theſe taxes are farmed at 892,888 l. ſterling.

THERE are alſo other taxes that may be included under the general title of provincial taxes, ſuch as the tax upon brandy, upon ſoap, upon ſnow, upon cards, and other ſmall articles. Theſe taxes are farmed at 91,244 l. ſterling.

ALMOST all the taxes of SPAIN, we may obſerve, are laid upon things conſumed by the people, in the manner of a general exciſe; and thoſe included under the name of provincial taxes, in a more particular manner affect the neceſſary and daily conſumption of all ranks of men. In SPAIN the general outcry, and the groans of the people, have been excited by theſe provincial taxes. At preſent the miniſtry are labouring to make ſome reformation upon them, and they are only continued till ſomething better can be eſtabliſhed in their place.

DON MIGUEL DE ZABALA, in a memorial preſented to PHILIP V. in 1734, demonſtrates, that though the provincial taxes, on the loweſt computation, amount to *ſeventy-ſix millions of rials vellon*, and though there is reaſon to think that ſum is raiſed upon the people, yet only *ſeven* millions come into the King's exchequer.

THE *Juros* are perpetual rights of propriety, or in other words, penſions which the King pays to his ſubjects out of his own finances, by a temporal favour, by the endowment of ſome foundation, or for the reward of merit and ſervices. Sometimes the

Juros mean a deduction of three *per cent.* from all the King's finances.

THE *Media Annata*, which is the same as our *First Fruits* is a tax of one half of the first years revenue, paid on every new succession to any ecclesiastical dignity or benefice. All lucrative or honourable employments, held from the King during life, are subject to this tax.

BESIDES the above-mentioned revenues, a general view of which (exclusive of the *Juros* and *Media Annata*) I have given in the *Recapitulation*; SPAIN likewise receives others that are very considerable from the *Indies*. The amount of these *per annum* is about 900,000 *l.* sterling, consequently there is said to remain free annually in the royal treasury, about 3,373,288 *l.* sterling.



LETTER

LETTER XIII.

A ſhort View of the *Commerce* and *Manufactures* of SPAIN, ſo far as they relate to GREAT BRITAIN.

I HAVE been informed from good authority, that our trade with Old and New SPAIN is full one third leſs than it was about forty years ago; and that the balance and exchange, between SPAIN and GREAT BRITAIN, are every day more and more turning againſt the later kingdom. The cauſes of this decreaſe are indeed not at all difficult to be diſcovered or accounted for. Part of it is owing to the extreme avarice and extortion of our own merchants, who, not contented with moderate profits, have kept up the prices of their goods beyond their juſt proportion, and thereby opened a door for the French and Dutch to underſell us at the Spaniſh markets. Another reaſon is, that the price of labour in thoſe two countries, is conſiderably lower than in our own, which enables them likewiſe to afford their goods to the Spaniards at a much cheaper rate than we can do. A third reaſon is, the alteration introduced during the Spaniſh war in Queen ANNE's time, when the French crept into that trade, and deprived us of a greater ſhare of it than we ſhall probably be ever able to recover. A fourth reaſon may be, the progreſs which the Spaniards themſelves have made in ſome branches of manufacture; for the encouragement which the Kings of the Houſe of BOURBON have given to manufactures and arts, has excited ſome few Spaniards to apply themſelves to induſtry and trade. For ſeveral years paſt, the miniſtry in SPAIN have endeavoured, by means of foreign workmen, to ſet on foot various manufactures;

and the great attention they have given to that object, has not been altogether without effect. But at present, by a strange infatuation, the minister to whose department the care of the manufactures belongs, not only neglects, but discourages them; and they consequently decline very fast.

THE state of trade between GREAT BRITAIN and SPAIN, in the time of JOSHUA GEE, was as follows. Our *Exports* to SPAIN were, 1. Broad cloths. 2. Druggets. 3. Callimancoes. 4. Bays. 5. Stuffs. 6. Leather. 7. Baccalao, or salted fish. 8. Tin. 9. Lead. 10. Corn. Our returns from SPAIN were in, 1. Wines. 2. Oil. 3. Fruits. 4. Wool. 5. Indigo. 6. Logwood. 7. Cochineal. 8. Materials for dying. Mr. GEE has taken no notice of *silk* in this account, and for a good reason; for the exportation of it from SPAIN was not permitted till 1760, and then limited to the ports of BARCELONA, ALICANT, and CARTHAGENA, from the 16th of November to the 16th of May every year, there being no exportation allowed during the other six months, that the manufacturers may have leisure to take care of their fabrics.

WE used about that period to take off at least two thirds of all the produce of SPAIN, which made our manufactures an easy purchase to the Spaniards, who nevertheless paid us a very considerable balance in bullion.

SINCE the accession of the House of BOURBON, this balance in our favour has been daily declining. For many years past we have ceased to be considered as *the favoured nation*; and FRANCE now shares a great part of the gold and silver of the Spanish West-Indies, in return for her silk, her linen, and other manufactures introduced into SPAIN.

THE infamous peace of UTRECHT was hardly signed, when we began to feel the effects of a *predilection*, which the Spaniards discovered towards the French nation; so that a *Family Compact*, if things be justly considered, will appear no novelty. This will be evident enough from the following curious extracts from the

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the letters of ſeveral Engliſh gentlemen, relating to that point: ——Mr. POULDON, the Engliſh Conſul at the CANARIES, in a letter dated from TENERIFF, the 22d of March 1715, and addreſſed to Sir PAUL METHUEN, then miniſter at MADRID, ſays, "Since the ſuſpenſion of arms, the ſubjects of his Britannic Majeſty, in the CANARIES, have been continually oppreſſed. The biſhop of GERONDA had publiſhed an order in the name of the King, in virtue of which order all Britiſh veſſels were to pay only the ordinary duties; but ſince the arrival of the new General, this order is explained in a new manner. They exclude from being comprehended in it all kinds of merchandize, which, as they pretend, are not properly Engliſh manufactures, although tranſported by and in Engliſh veſſels. In conſequence of this explanation of the order, the ſubjects of his Majeſty have paid lately, upwards of 3000 pounds ſterling."

THE following are the words of Mr. KEEN, our conſul at ALICANT, in a letter to Mr. STANHOPE at MADRID. "By an expreſs order of the court, publiſhed here by the governor of VALENCIA, all foreigners are obliged in lieu of the Alcavalas and Millones, to pay a duty named *quartals*, which amounts to 14 *per cent.* and is to begin with the year 1714, for merchandize, on which the duties have already been paid, at the rate of 15 *per cent.* ſo that we muſt at preſent pay 29 *per cent.* for the entry of all kinds of merchandize. Beſides the exorbitancy of theſe duties, this proceeding is attended with another inconvenience; for the factors have already regulated their accounts with the merchants, on the footing of 15 *per cent.* Moreover, thoſe who refuſe to pay theſe duties, are expoſed to be quartered upon by ſoldiers, and to give them ſo much *per* day till ſuch time as the duties be paid. Theſe are unheard of demands, which were never before made upon any ſubjects of GREAT BRITAIN, who never paid more than 7½ per cent. under the reign of CHARLES II. the laſt prince of the Auſtrian line."

SIR

SIR MARTIN WESTCOMB, and conſul RUSSEL, in a letter to Sir PAUL METHUEN, at MADRID, dated the 22d of May 1715, expreſs themſelves thus: "The alteration they have made in re-" gard to the duties which were paid in the reign of CHARLES "II. has interrupted our trade, and will infallibly ruin it. Don "JUAN ANTONIO ZAVALOS has cauſed an order to be pub-" liſhed, by which all the favours granted to our merchants, "and conſtantly enjoyed by them, are revoked; ſo that for the "future all merchandize muſt pay all the duties of entry and ex-" port, according to the valuation of the tariffs, which in ſome "kinds of merchandize will amount to 25 *per cent.* and in "others even to 28."

THE rigorous and oppreſſive impoſitions, complained of in theſe letters, were not only contrary to ſeveral treaties, made and concluded between GREAT BRITAIN and SPAIN, but alſo to the engagements of LEWIS XIV. who, in the name of SPAIN, and in quality of plenipotentiary of his Grandſon, previous to the ſuſpenſion of arms, promiſed to the Engliſh,

"FIRST, That all the advantages, rights, and privileges, which "the Spaniards had granted, or might in time to come grant to "the French, or to the *moſt favoured nation*, ſhould be granted "to the ſubjects of GREAT BRITAIN.

"SECONDLY, That all merchandize of the growth and ma-" nufacture of GREAT BRITAIN, that ſhould be ſent to the IN-" DIES from the ports of SPAIN, ſhould be exempt from the "duties of entry and export in SPAIN, and from thoſe of entry "in the INDIES. And that theſe conditions and theſe promiſes "ſhould be extended in the treaty of peace, in the moſt ample "and convenient manner."

LEWIS and PHILIP had hardly gained their ends, by theſe promiſes, than they took off the maſk, and interpreted them, as it beſt ſuited their own advantage; for even before the peace between the two Crowns was entirely ſettled, Lord LEXINGTON wrote home to the following purpoſe: "Affairs are not here

"upon

"upon the ſame footing on which they were before the ſuſpen-"ſion of arms; for the King has told me in expreſs terms, We "know that peace is as neceſſary to you as to us, and that you "will not break with us for trifles."——

THE chief of the *Treaties*, mentioned above as infringed upon by PHILIP, and which relates to the general ſtate of commerce between GREAT BRITAIN and SPAIN, is that of 1667: for the treaty of 1670 chiefly reſpects AMERICA. It was regulated by the treaty of 1667, that the trading ſubjects of either crown ſhould reciprocally pay no higher impoſts and duties, than the inhabitants of the places themſelves, where the goods were bought or freighted, uſually paid; that they ſhould enjoy the ſame privileges as the natural ſubjects of each country enjoyed; that it ſhould not be lawful in either kingdom, under any pretence whatever, to detain the traders in the ports or harbours, or after their departure to ſue at law their factors or merchants, on account of any merchandize put on board their veſſels; that Engliſh veſſels arriving in the ports of SPAIN, or others, ſubject to the dominion of that crown, ſhould be exempted from all viſit or ſearch of officers of contraband merchandize; that any ſhips belonging either to SPAIN or ENGLAND, might, if it ſuited their convenience, land part of their cargo, in any road, and proceed to ſea with the remainder, without giving any account to the cuſtom-houſe; and that, in return for merchandize ſold, the payments ſhould not be made *in copper money*, or in any other ſpecie, but what the merchants ſhould actually agree for. There is no occaſion to mention any more articles of this famous treaty, ſince from thoſe already given, it is ſufficiently evident, that the trade was ſettled upon a footing very advantageous to both parties: and I cannot help wiſhing, that each nation ſaw ſo clearly their mutual intereſt in the obſervance of every article of this treaty, as might tempt them to form, upon the ſame principles, ſuch a ſolid *Commercial Compact*, as ſhould never be diſſolved.

NOTWITHSTANDING the arts of French inſinuation, our traffic with SPAIN is very conſiderable, and chiefly in the following articles.——We export to that country large quantities

of dried and falted fifh, called by them *bacalas*; likewife broad cloths, and woollen ftuffs of various kinds to a great amount; filk ftuffs, cutlery ware, warlike and naval ftores, particularly cables and anchors; alfo watches, wrought brafs, and prince's metal, toys, mathematical inftruments, cabinet work, particularly of mahogony, wrought and unwrought tin, leather, lead, corn, dry and falted meat, cattle, butter, cheefe, beer, hats, linen, vitriol, pepper, rice, and other products of our American Colonies; and, if we attended to it, we might fupply them with great quantities of timber from thofe Colonies, as the Spaniards, tho' they have in fome parts fine woods of excellent oak, yet from their inexpertnefs in felling trees, and want of roads, are in a manner entirely deprived of the ufe of them.

From Spain we receive the following articles: Wines, oil, vinegar, fruits of various kinds, viz. olives, raifins of the fun, raifins dryed with afhes, called by them *paffas de lexia*; raifins from Almunegar, a city on the coaft of Andalusia, famous for that produce; chefnuts, almonds, figs, citrons, lemons, oranges, cocao-nuts, Spanifh pepper, pomegranates, fine wool, indigo, cochineal, materials for dying, kali, or barillia, and fofa, for the making of foap and glafs, chiefly from Alicant; quickfilver; fome wrought filks, particularly from Valentia; and of late raw filk, balfam of Peru, vanillas, cake-chocolate of Guajaca, falfaparilla, falted fea-brizzle, faltpetre, falt from Cadiz, falt from Port St. Mary's, woollen counterpanes, and a remarkable fine fort of blankets from Segovia, iron from Biscay, fword blades, particularly from Toledo, gun and piftol barrels from Guipuscoa and Barcelona, vermilion, borax, hams, fnuff from Seville and the Havannah, foap, formerly a confiderable article, but as we now make it ourfelves, only a trifle, tho' there is ftill much of it annually run into Scotland; and feveral roots and drugs of the growths of Spain and America, employed in medicine.

I have not fpecified the *logwood* as an article of *importation* from Spain; for however it may have been fuch formerly, we may now hope to fupply ourfelves with it; as it appears by the

XVI. article of the prefent Preliminaries of Peace, that we have at length happily obtained the free and unmolefted liberty of cutting it in the Bay of HONDURAS, on condition of demolifhing all our fortifications erected there, and in other parts of Spanifh AMERICA. But I could wifh, that the liberty of cutting it had alfo been extended in exprefs terms to the Bay of CAMPEACHY. Thofe who know the value of this article, will receive great pleafure on feeing it now well fettled; for whatever our pretenfions were, we certainly had but a very difputable title to this important branch of trade; and this will even appear from the perufal of the memorial of the Board of Trade, laid before his Majefty GEORGE I. and drawn up exprefsly to prove that claim.

THE Spanifh trade to SOUTH AMERICA is carried on by annual fhips, ufually divided into three claffes, the *Flota*, the *Regifter Ships*, and *Galleons*; of which the following is the moft accurate account I could meet with.

THE *Flota* is a fleet confifting of three men of war, and fourteen or fifteen merchant fhips, from 400 to 1000 tuns burthen; they are loaded almoft with every fort of goods which EUROPE produces for export; all forts of woollens, linens, filks, velvets, laces, glafs, paper, and cutlery; all forts of wrought iron, watches, clocks, quickfilver for the ufe of their miners, horfe-furniture, fhoes, ftockings, books, pictures, military ftores, wines, fruits, &c. fo that all the trading parts of EUROPE are highly interefted in the cargo of this fleet. SPAIN itfelf fends out little more than the wine and fruit; this, with the freight, and commiffions to the merchant, and the duty to the King, is almoft all the advantage, which that kingdom derives from her commerce with the INDIES. This fleet is fitted out at CADIZ, and bound to LA VERA CRUZ: they are not permitted to break bulk on any account, till they arrive there. When all the goods are landed and difpofed of at LA VERA CRUZ, the fleet takes in the plate, precious ftones, cochineal, indigo, cocao, tobacco, fugar, and hides, which are the returns for Old SPAIN. From LA VERA CRUZ they fail to the HAVANNA in the Ifland of CUBA, which is the place of their rendezvous, where they meet the

Galleons. Thefe are another fleet, which carry on all the trade of TERRA FIRMA, by CARTHAGENA, and of PERU, by PANAMA and PORTOBELLO, in the fame manner as the *Flota* ferves for the trade of New SPAIN. When the Flota arrives at the HAVANNAH, and joins the Galleons and Regifter fhips, which affemble at the fame port from all quarters, fome of the cleaneft and beft failing veffels are difpatched to Old SPAIN with advice of the contents of thefe feveral *fleets*, as well as with treafure and goods of their own, that the court may judge what *indulto*, or duty, is proper to be laid on them, and what convoy is neceffary for their fafety.

REGISTER *fhips* are fent out by merchants at CADIZ or SEVILLE, when they judge that goods muft be wanted at any certain port in the WEST-INDIES. The courfe is, to petition the council of the INDIES for licence to fend a fhip of 300 tuns burthen, or under, to that port: they pay for this licence 40,000, or 50,000 dollars, befides prefents to the officers, in proportion to the connivance neceffary to their defign. For tho' the licence runs only to 300 tons at moft, the veffel fitted out is feldom lefs than 600. This fhip and cargo are regiftered at the pretended burthen. It is required too, that a certificate be brought from the King's officer at the port to which the regifter fhip is bound, that fhe does not exceed the fize at which fhe is regiftered; all this paffes of courfe. Thefe are what they call *Regifter fhips*, and by thefe the trade of Spanifh AMERICA has been carried on principally for fome years paft: which practice has been thought as much to the prejudice of their trade, as it is contrary to all their former maxims for carrying it on.

LA VERA CRUZ is fituated on the fouth-weft part of the Gulph of MEXICO, and to the fouth-eaft of that city.

THE fleet which is called *the Galleons*, confifts of eight men of war of 500 tons each, defigned principally to fupply PERU with military ftores; but in reality laden, not only with thofe, but with every other kind of merchandize on a private account, fo as to be in too weak a condition either to defend themfelves,

or

or protect others. Under the convoy of thefe are twelve fail of merchant fhips, not inferior to the Galleons in burthen. This fleet of the *Galleons* is regulated in much the fame manner with the *Flota*, and is deftined for the *exclufive* commerce of TERRA FIRMA, and the SOUTH-SEA, as the Flota is for that of MEXICO.

As foon as this *Galleon* fleet arrives at CARTHAGENA, expreffes are difpatched to PORTOBELLO, and to all the adjacent towns, but particularly to PANAMA, that they may get ready all the treafure which is depofited there, to meet the Galleons at PORTOBELLO; at which place all the perfons concerned in the various branches of this extenfive trade, affemble. There is no part of the world where bufinefs of fuch great importance is negotiated in fo fhort a time; for in a fortnight the fair is over. During the fair, heaps of wedges and ingots of filver are thrown about upon the wharfs, as things of no value. The difplay of gold, filver, and precious ftones on one hand, and of the various and rare workmanfhip of the feveral ingenious fabrics of EUROPE on the other, are truly aftonifhing.

CARTHAGENA is fituated on the moft northern point of TERRA FIRMA: PORTOBELLO and PANAMA are on the oppofite fides of the Ifthmus of DARIEN; the firft on the north-eaft fide, and the other on the fouth-weft.

THE whole trade between the EAST INDIES and Spanifh AMERICA, is carried on by one great Galleon, which arrives at ACAPULCO from the PHILIPPINE iflands, on the coaft of CHINA, in the month of December. They fee no other land in their whole voyage of 3000 leagues, which they perform in five months, than the LITTLE LADRONES. The fhip is laden with all the rich commodities of the Eaft, as cloves, pepper, cinnamon, nutmegs, mace, china, japan wares, callicoes plain and painted, muflins of every fort, filks, precious ftones, rich drugs, and gold duft. At the fame time the rich fhip from LIMA

comes in, and is not computed to bring leſs than two millions of pieces of eight in ſilver, (450,000 l. Sterl.) Several other ſhips, from the different parts of CHILI and PERU, meet upon the ſame occaſion; and beſides the traffic for the Philippine commodities, this cauſes a very large dealing for every thing which thoſe countries have to exchange with one another, as well as for the purchaſe of all ſorts of European goods. The fair at ACAPULCO laſts ſometimes for thirty days. As ſoon as the goods are diſpoſed of, the galleon prepares to ſet out on her voyage to the PHILIPPINES with her returns, chiefly in ſilver, but with ſome European goods too, and ſome other commodities of AMERICA. I ſpeak here, as though there were but one veſſel on the trade with the PHILIPPINES; and in fact there is only nominally *one* trading veſſel, the galleon itſelf, of about 1200 tons; but another attends her commonly as a ſort of convoy, which generally carries ſuch a quantity of goods, as in great meaſure diſables her from performing that office. The galleon has often above 1000 people on board, either intereſted in the cargo, or merely paſſengers; and there is no trade in which ſo large profits are made; the captain of the veſſel, the pilots, the mates, and even the common ſailors, making, in one voyage, what in their ſeveral ranks may be conſidered as eaſy fortunes. It is ſaid by the writer of Lord ANSON's voyage, that the Jeſuits have the profits of this ſhip to ſupport their miſſions.

THIS commerce to ſo vaſt a value, though carried on directly between different parts of the King of SPAIN's own dominions, enriches them in proportion but very little; the far greater part of every thing which comes from the PHILIPPINES, being the produce, or fabric of other countries. The Spaniards add none of the artificial value of labour to any thing. The Chineſe are largely intereſted in this cargo; and it is to them they are indebted for the manufacturing ſuch of their plate, as is wrought into any better faſhion than rude ingots, or inelegant coins. When this ACAPULCO *Fair* is over, the town is comparatively deſerted; however, it remains for the whole year the moſt conſiderable port in MEXICO for the trade with PERU and CHILI, which is not very great. The

The Eaſt-India goods brought here are carried on trucles' to MEXICO, from whence what exceeds their own conſumption is ſent by land-carriage to LA VERA CRUZ, to paſs over to TERRA FIRMA, to the iſlands, and ſome even to OLD SPAIN, tho' in no great quantity.

ACAPULCO lies two hundred miles ſouth of MEXICO, on the SOUTH SEA. MEXICO, though no port, nor communicating with the ſea by any navigable river, has a prodigious commerce, and is itſelf the center of all the trade that is carried on between AMERICA and EUROPE, on one hand, and between AMERICA and the EAST INDIES on the other; for here the principal merchants reſide, the greateſt part of the buſineſs is negociated, and the goods that paſs from ACAPULCO to LA VERA CRUZ, or from LA VERA CRUZ to ACAPULCO, for the uſe of the PHILIPPINES, and in a great meaſure for the uſe of PERU and LIMA, all paſs through this city, and employ an incredible number of horſes and mules in the carriage: Hither all the gold and ſilver is ſent to be coined; here the king's fifth is depoſited; and here is wrought all that immenſe quantity of utenſils, and ornaments in plate, which is every year ſent into EUROPE. Every thing here has the greateſt air of magnificence and wealth. The ſhops glitter on all ſides with the expoſure of gold, ſilver, and jewels, and ſurprize yet more by the work of the imagination upon the treaſures which fill great cheſts piled up to the cielings, whilſt they wait the time of being ſent to OLD SPAIN.

THE trade between SPAIN and her colonies in AMERICA, which has been juſt deſcribed, is the moſt conſiderable part of their external commerce, and the great ſupport of their navy; for, till our late breach with FRANCE, very few of their ſhips navigated into foreign parts; and the chief ſource that ſupplied the balance of their trade with other nations, aroſe from this branch. Their *internal* traffic is by no means proportionate to the numbers of their people, the natural advantages of their ſituation and climate, the abundance of raw materials which the country produces, and their INDIES ſupply them with; eſpecially when we reflect on the many years of peace which they have enjoyed,

joyed, and that commerce was never ſo much conſidered by the ſeveral European ſtates, as it is in the preſent age.

THE great error of the SPANISH policy ſeems to be this; they never ſufficiently attended to the truth of the following political maxim, That induſtry, manual labour, and the arts, are more beneficial, and truer ſources of wealth to a ſtate, than the richeſt mines of gold and ſilver. Dazzled with the ſpoils of AMERICA, they turned their whole attention to ſeize the excluſive poſſeſſion of thoſe ſeeming riches; they neglected agriculture and manufactures, and contracted a contempt for the mechanic, and even liberal arts; in conſequence of which, the country becoming daily leſs populous, their maritime and military ſtrength ſoon declined. Of late years the Spaniſh miniſtry hath been fully ſenſible of this fatal miſtake, and hath endeavoured to raiſe a ſpirit of induſtry among the people, by promoting the eſtabliſhment of manufactures, in various parts of the kingdom: But though they have tempted the people, by exemption from taxes, and many other privileges, yet the progreſs they have made is not ſo conſiderable as might have been expected.

THEIR moſt remarkable manufactures are the following; the woollen fabrics are carried on at SEGOVIA, where they made, in the year 1759, 7,400 pieces of cloth, of 30, 60, and 80 bars in length; alſo at *Valdemoro*, *Guadalajara*, *Saragoſa*, *Agulada*, and *Barcelona*. The woollen manufactures owe much of their preſent eſtabliſhment, as USTARITZ tells us, to the care and encouragement of the DUKE DE RIPERDA, who had the direction of them in the year 1724. The old ſilk manufactures are chiefly in *Andaluſia*, *Valencia*, and *Murcia*. Thoſe in *Catalonia* are more modern. The principal one of all is at *Talavera de la Reyna*, in NEW CASTILE, for the richeſt gold and ſilver tiſſues. At *Madrid* there is alſo a manufacture of tiſſues, luteſtrings, and other ſlight ſilks. There is a manufacture of linen at *Corunna*, ſaid to ſupply the King's table; another of linen at *Segovia*. At *Madrid* is lately ſet up a manufacture of porcelain, in the gardens of the King's palace of the *Retiro*, wrought by Artificers brought from SAXONY. There is likewiſe in that city a new manufacture of good

good tapeſtry, and of cards, as the fineſt cards of all, which are made at *Barcelona*, are there prohibited. The fabric of glaſs is at *St. Ildefonſo*, that of ſwords is at *Toledo*, and thoſe of iron in *Biſcay*; that of paper at *Segovia*. The pottery fabrics are very numerous and excellent, particularly that of *Talavera de la Reyna*. The looms of ſilk, wool, and linen, in all the kingdoms, are ſaid to be 20,000; but whether that account be exact, I cannot preſume to ſay.

THAT their manufactures are not now more conſiderable, is not *ſolely* owing to their indolence, and the other cauſes above-mentioned, but likewiſe to the oppreſſive ſpirit of that ſuperſtition which reigns there, under the maſk of religion. This will be evident from the following extract of a memorial, preſented by EMMANUEL DE LIRA, firſt ſecretary of ſtate to CHARLES II. which breathes ſuch a ſpirit of patriotiſm and toleration, that I perſuade myſelf it will be very acceptable to the reader. DE LIRA having, in his memorial, propoſed the eſtabliſhment of a general company of commerce, in which all foreigners that pleaſed ſhould be allowed to be ſharers, adds,

" THERE is only one obſtacle on our ſide, that can prevent the eſtabliſhment of the company. It is, I confeſs, great, but neverthleſs very eaſy to be ſurmounted, eſpecially by your majeſty, when you are once informed, that the removing of that obſtacle would be a means of remedying ſeveral abuſes introduced among us, and alſo of preventing the daily profanation of our moſt ſacred myſteries. This obſtacle ariſes from the law eſtabliſhed in theſe kingdoms, and from the decrees and edicts of the holy tribunal of the Inquiſition, againſt the Jews, and againſt hereſy!

" I KNOW, Sir, that it is the greateſt glory of SPAIN, that it is the only nation which keeps itſelf pure in the faith of the Catholic, Apoſtolic, and Roman church; it is this which gives your Majeſty the juſt title of Catholic Monarch, which you ſo worthily poſſeſs. I likewiſe know, that there is not a more holy, nor a more ſalutary inſtitution than that of the holy tribunal; but

I ſhall endeavour to make it appear, that by granting the liberty of commerce to heretics, and even to Jews, no prejudice could from thence reſult to SPAIN, nor to the glorious title of Catholic King, nor to the laws and prerogatives of the Inquiſition.

"MY reputation is unſullied, and I flatter myſelf that nobody will ſuſpect me, as to my ſoundneſs in the Catholic Faith. I am evidently a zealous and true Catholic, by preſuming to propoſe to your Majeſty to grant liberty of conſcience in theſe your kingdoms, as ſuch a liberty would prevent a great many profanations that are daily committed.

"Is it not a truth, Sir, that all the priſons of the Inquiſition throughout all SPAIN are filled with Jews and heretics, who have profaned our ſacraments, by receiving them as though they had been zealous and devout Catholics! Is it not likewiſe a truth, that an infinite number of others keep themſelves concealed among us, and participate of thoſe ſacraments unworthily, and by way of deriſion. Such a thing never happens in countries where liberty of conſcience is allowed to all. The greedineſs of foreigners after our wealth gets the better of their apprehenſions of divine or human puniſhments.

"WE might grant to the nations trading to CADIZ, or SEVILLE, or any other place where this company ſhould be eſtabliſhed, the free exerciſe of their religion for them alone, in the ſame manner as the Dutch, and many Proteſtant States and Princes, have allowed it to the Roman Catholics in their dominions, namely, not an open toleration. Thus foreigners, intereſted in, and members of the company, and their clerks and domeſtics, would have this advantage, which would render their abode in SPAIN very agreeable; foreign merchants who traded hither would be ſatisfied, and we ſhould deliver ourſelves from thoſe enemies of our myſteries, who keep themſelves concealed among us, and remove them from our temples and our altars; for as it is intereſt that inſpires them with the courage to ſurmount all apprehenſions and dangers, the ſame intereſt would draw them to that place, where they might in full ſecurity follow their ſuperſtitions.

"THE example of the church of ROME for these several ages paſt may inform us, that it is not contrary to religion to tolerate a worſhip quite oppoſite to ours; for it has given a ſynagogue to the Jews, and it alſo allows the Greeks to worſhip according to their liturgy, without thereby forfeiting the name, or the ſovereign title of being the immoveable ſeat of our religion. This example has been followed by the Grand Duke of TUSCANY, at LEGHORN, and by ſeveral other Princes in Chriſtendom.

"THE Engliſh merchants, notwithſtanding their diverſity of religion, have the liberty of trading in our ports, ſince the treaty concluded by the Conſtable of CASTILE, and the miniſters of JAMES I. King of GREAT BRITAIN.

"YOUR Majeſty's father, of glorious memory, granted the ſame thing to the Dutch, and even engaged, by the treaty of MUNSTER, to furniſh them with a convenient and honourable place for a burial ground.

"THUS, the moſt difficult ſtep is already ſurmounted. As to other points, juſt precautions might eaſily be taken to prevent the venom of hereſy from infecting the heart of Spaniards."

LETTER XIV.

An Account of the Spanish Money.

Pecuniam probant veterem, et diu notam.

Tacitus *de Mor. Ger.*

THE Spanish Money is in itſelf not eaſy to be underſtood, eſpecially by thoſe who are not merchants. The Spaniards make up moſt of their accompts, and form their calculations chiefly in theſe *two* Species, the Real de Vellon, and the Maravedi.

The Maravedi is the loweſt of the denominations of their copper money, and in this the *King's accompts* are kept; conſequently the revenues of Spain, and the wealth brought from Peru and Mexico, are annually computed by an integer of copper, that is *three times leſs than our farthing.*

The Real de Vellon is the ſmalleſt piece of their *ſilver money*, the ninetieth part of the pound Sterling, and equals our *two-pence-halfpenny, and two thirds of a farthing.*

But though it be the moſt uſual way in Spain to compute by the *Maravedi* and the *Real de Vellon*, yet there are ſeveral other methods of calculation ſtill in force. Thus, penſions from the court, payments of the army, navy, &c. are ſet down in the regiſter of the Spaniſh finances, in *Eſcudos* and *Ducados,* (or cop-

per

per crowns and ducats) reduced to *Reals Vellon*. Some accompts of merchants, and of private perfons, are likewife kept in this way; but few things are bought and fold there, but by the former computation of *Maravedis* and *Reals*. There are, befides, *provincial* ways of calculation, and denominations of money peculiar to them, ftill fubfifting, being the remains of the ufages of the old kingdoms.

BUT our Englifh merchants traffic chiefly in *Pieces of Eight*, and compute ufually by the *Piaftre*, or old difufed Piece of Eight, confifting of fifteen Reals and two Maravedis: or, if they reckon by *Piftoles*, they mean the *Piftole* of fixty Reals, the *common* Piftole, not the *gold* one of feventy-five, and ten Maravedis, otherwife called the *Doblon effectivo de Oro*.

IN the office of *Decimal Rents*, as they call them, that is to fay *Tythes*, belonging to the archbifhop of TOLEDO, accompts are ftill kept in the obfolete denomination of *Dineros*, ten of which make a *Maravedi*. There are no lefs than fifty clerks in this office; and well there may: think only how *voluminous* accompts muft be for above 30,000 pounds a-year, that are kept in a denomination, the value of which is more than *thirty times lefs* than our farthing!

THE different monies, and ways of reckoning, ftill fubfifting in the *provinces*, make it neceffary, that every province fhould have a feparate office in MADRID for its own convenience: and though they live in the fame ftreet, the clerks of *one* office know no more of the procefs of accompting in the *other*, than a Chinefe or Laplander would do.

IN the REAL HACIENDA, or Royal treafury, accompts are kept only in *Millions of Maravedis*.

BUT all the offices in SPAIN, whether ecclefiaftical or fecular, compute by fome of the following denominations; either by Dineros, Cornados, Blancos, Crowns, or Ducats: but thefe are antiquated

antiquated divisions, those of the *Maravedi* and *Real* being most in use.

These small denominations, which the Spaniards love to compute by, must, as you will easily imagine, render their accompts very like themselves, slow, tedious, and elaborate; but then they have this advantage, that they make their accomptants most minutely exact. An error is much more easily detected, where the sum is divided into such a number of equal parts, and perhaps into *fractions* infinitely nice.

Of their lowest denomination, called a *Maravedi*, three and one fifth make an English farthing. Thirty-four *Maravedis* go to a Real de Vellon, and ninety Reals Vellon are equal to the Pound Sterling.

Their money writers make mention of *Maravedis of plate*; but these, though they might exist formerly, are now no more in being.

The different exigencies of government, and the various expedients to support expensive projects of ambition, under the preceeding reigns, have occasioned more alterations in the value and in the currency of the Spanish money, than in that of any other nation in the world, I believe; particularly from the year 1642 to 1688, and during the confusion and necessities of the succession war. In Philip IV.'s time, in 1642, things were in such confusion, that the Piece of Eight in August passed for twelve Reals, the Doblon for forty-five; in October the Piece of Eight went at twenty-five Reals, and the Doblon at eighty-nine; in December the Piece of Eight was at twenty-four Reals, and the Doblon at eighty-seven.

The President Ourry, who was so distinguished for his great abilities, was three times sent for from France by Philip V. to re-establish the disordered finances of the Spanish monarchy.

As

As the Spaniſh money hath been ſcarce ever recalled, there hath ariſen a confuſed multitude of imaginary ſpecies of coin. They committed a great error, in not making, upon the union of the ſeveral kingdoms, *one general coin, ſolely current throughout the whole peninſula.* All theſe circumſtances plainly ſhew how little the genius and diſpoſition of this people is turned to trade. What could be more *uncommercial,* than a money ſtandard perpetually fluctuating, and there being one ſort of coin in CASTILE, another in CATALONIA, a third in ARRAGON, and ſo on?

THE *Mints* of SPAIN were formerly many, namely, that of MADRID, SEVILLE, SEGOVIA, CUENZA in NEW CASTILE, of SARAGOSSA, BARCELONA, and VALENCIA. Of theſe the two firſt only, I believe, are now remaining. It is ſaid there are *four* American mints, that of LIMA, POTOSI, MEXICO, and GUATIMALA.

IN order to give the reader the cleareſt idea of this matter, I will firſt begin with the Spaniſh *copper* money, then go on to the *ſilver,* and cloſe the account with the *gold.*

1. Of the SPANISH COPPER MONEY.

THE Spaniſh Copper Money is, for the moſt part, a very contemptible ſort of coin; ſome of it ſtamped without either form or regularity; and what is even ſtruck in a ſet dye, is far inferior to the worſt of our halfpence.

THEIR Copper Monies are only four.

1. The Maravedi, 34 = to the Real Vellon.
2. The Ochavo, =2 Maravedis, 17 = to the Real Vellon.
3. The Quarto, =4 Maravedis, $8\frac{1}{2}$ = to the Real Vellon.
4. The Pieza de dos Quartos, =8 Maravedis, $4\frac{1}{4}$ = equal to the Real Vellon.

IN 1718, PHILIP V. ordered they ſhould coin milled Money of pure Copper, making out of each pound 51 Quartos, 102 Ochavos, and 204 Maravedis.

THERE

THERE is mention made of *Maravedis* in a grant of the ſite of the cathedral of SEGOVIA, by ALPHONSUS, in the year 1160, where they are called, as the grant is in Latin, *Morabetini,* which plainly ſhews, that the coin itſelf, as well as the word *Maravedi,* is Arabic, though COVARRUVIAS thought it was Gothic. See Colmenares Hiſt. Segov. p. 110. For, the word *Maravedi* is a corruption from *Almoravedi.* They dropped the *Al,* and called this little Copper Money *Moravedi,* now vulgarly ſtiled *Maravedi.* The Engliſh took only their *calculation-cyphers* from the Arabs, but the Spaniards took the Arabic numerals, and their manner of computation likewiſe.

SMALL denominations, and minute diviſions of money, were in all countries at firſt probably owing to the great ſcarcity of ſpecie. But, however ſmall the *Maravedis* may appear to us, being 34 to the Real Vellon, thoſe who are acquainted with the Roman writers will remember, that the Latin TERUNCIUS was very near as ſmall a denomination, being $\frac{7}{10}$ of our Farthing.

THE Computation, indeed, by *Reals Vellon,* is almoſt the ſame as the *Roman* by *Seſtertii.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
A Roman *Seſtertius* was worth - -	0	0	2
The Real de Vellon, - - -	0	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$

What can be well nearer? Does not this ſimilitude almoſt induce one to think, that the original of this computation of *Reals Vellon* came from ROME? and though the *Maravedi* is Arabic, the *Real* is Roman. So far is very certain, that the gold *Eſcudo* was for many ages called the *Aureus,* and was current under that name down to the time of DON FERNANDO.

THE moſt ancient Spaniſh money was made in imitation of the PUNIC. As the Carthaginians had been abſolute maſters of SPAIN, it is no wonder the Spaniards ſhould copy from their models. This ancient money had *characters* ſtamped upon it, which no one has been able to explain to this day, and therefore they are called MEDALLAS DESCONOSCIDAS. *Antonio Auguſtino,* the learned archbiſhop of *Tarragona,* has taken infinite pains to

3 make

make them out; ſee PATIN's L'Hiſt. des Med. p. 103. JOUBERT, Science des Med. Inſt. 7.

THE Spaniſh Copper Money is more like the firſt rude monies of a barbarous people, than the coin of a great and civilized nation. They have often ſeen the Roman money for ages paſt; vaſt quantities of it are every day ploughed up, and brought to ſale. It is much they ſhould never have attempted the imitation of the *Roman Braſs Coins*, though they might deſpair, perhaps, of executing their *Denarii*, or their *Aurii*. But there has been always ſomething in the genius of theſe people averſe to improvements.

STRABO ſays, that the Spaniſh *Silver* Money conſiſted of very thin pieces, or laminæ, which had been three times refined in the fire. This muſt have been pure indeed, but wretched coin, ſtamped, and without any *alloy*; conſequently their Iron or Braſs Money moſt probably was much more rude and barbarous, ſuch as CÆSAR ſays our Britiſh anceſtors made uſe of in his time. The *Quatros* of PHILIP V. are the beſt that I have ſeen of the Spaniſh Copper Money.

ONE reaſon, they ſay, why their Copper Money is ſo baſe a Coin, is eaſy to be aſſigned. When the expenſive projects of ambition, in the preceding reigns, had at different times reduced the Spaniſh finances exceeding low, it had been ſometimes an expedient to coin vaſt quantities of Copper Money: the conſequence of this is, that there is now in SPAIN at leaſt ten times more Copper Specie than the circulation requires; and at length it hath become ſuch a burden, that merchants will rather allow one and a half *per cent.* diſcount, than receive payments in copper. This hath produced another effect, for as the quantity is ſo great as to be circulated in large bags, marked, of ſo much in tale, the miniſtry of SPAIN is afraid of calling in this Copper Specie to the mint, for its value to be reiſſued in Silver, as they imagine the ſtate would be a great loſer by the deficiency. This is Spaniſh policy; but, for my own part, I cannot ſee why this

evil might not eaſily be remedied; for, if the government would but conſent to lay out the ſmall ſum of 20,000 *l.* Sterling in buying them up, they might ſuppreſs 20 millions of theſe Copper denominations, and the convenience thereby ariſing to the internal traffic of the kingdom would much more than counterbalance the loſs. The Spaniſh miniſtry are at preſent much embarraſſed with this grievance. The expedient they now talk of to get rid of the greateſt part of it, is to collect it in ſacks, and ſhip it off for the uſe of their colonies in AMERICA. In the provinces, almoſt all payments are made in Copper, which renders commercial tranſactions there very troubleſome.

2. Of the SPANISH SILVER MONEY.

THESE are, (1.) The Real de Vellon, = to 34 Maravedis. (2.) The Real de Plata, = to 2 Reals Vellon. (3.) The Peſeta Corriente, = to 4 Reals Vellon. (4.) The Medio Real de Plata Colunario, = to 1 Real Vellon and $\frac{1}{4}$. (5.) The Real de Plata Colunario, = to 2 Reals Vellon and $\frac{1}{2}$. (6.) The Real de a Dos Colunario, = to 5 Reals Vellon. (7.) The Medio Peſo, = to 10 Reals Vellon. (8.) The Segovian, or Mexican Piece of Eight, or Dollar, or Peſo, = to 20 Reals Vellon; but if it happen to be ſtruck at *Seville* in the year 1718, its value is no more than 16 Reals Vellon, and the half of this Peſo no more than 8 Reals Vellon.

So that you ſee the Spaniards have *eight denominations* of their effective Silver Specie; but they have likewiſe ſome *imaginary* diviſions, like that of our *Engliſh Pound.*—Such are the *five* following.

1. THE Eſcudo de Vellon, or copper, commercial, nominal Crown, = to 10 Reals Vellon.

2. THE Ducado de Vellon, or nominal Copper Ducat, 11 Reals and 1 Maravedi; uſed chiefly in computing marriage Portions,

tions, contracts, fines, and court penfions, and in rating all eccle-fiaftical revenues.

3. THE computed Dollar, or old Piece of Eight, commonly called THE PIASTRE, of fifteen Reals Vellon, and two Maravedis. N. B. In commercial computations, where no particular fpecies is mentioned, you muft reckon by this *Piaftre*.

4. THE Ducado de Plata Nueva = to fixteen Reals Vellon, and feventeen Maravedis.

5. THE Ducado de Plata doble = to twenty Reals Vellon, and twenty-five Maravedis, and $\frac{15}{16}$ of a Maravedi.

IN regard to their *effective* filver fpecie, in the firft place obferve, that it has no imprefs of any royal head; that whenever it has a fhield, or coat of arms on it, it is coined in Old SPAIN, if it be ftruck before the year 1733; the American filver money ftruck before that period, having only the *crofs* and the *numerals*. But fince the year 1733, the American filver money has been the fame with that of OLD SPAIN.

THE *Real de Vellon* is the fmalleft piece of their filver coin; obferve only, that though it be of *Silver*, yet it is called *Vellon* Money, that is *Copper* Money: the reafon is, that it was *originally* a Copper coin, but when they came afterwards to ftrike it in *Silver*, they ftill retained the old name. The effect of this hath been, that when merchants fay *Vellon* Money, they mean *Silver*, and now call the Copper Cobre, or Calderilla.

THE Pefo Duro, Gourdo, Dollar, or famous *Spanifh piece of Eight*, is now tolerably well known in ENGLAND; there are four forts of thefe *Dollars*; two fquare, one of LIMA, and one of SEVILLE; two of the round fort, one with pillars, and one without pillars. There have been no fquare Dollars coined fince the year 1733. PHILIP V. then ordered that they fhould ftrike only the round and milled. The Dollars of FERDINAND VI. have the arms of CASTILE and LEON on a fhield quarterly; the arms

 of

of FRANCE on an eſcutcheon of pretence under a regal crown. The legend——FERDND. VI. D. G. HISPAN. ET IND. REX.

ON the *reverſe*—two globes under a regal coronet, between two pillars, with coronets inſtead of capitals, labelled with the motto PLVS VLTRA. Legend, VTRAQVE VNVM. Theſe are called *Colunario*, becauſe of the *pillars*; they weigh exactly one ounce of ſilver, and their proportion between the ſilver and gold, is exactly as 15 = 1; fifteen of theſe being equal to the Doblon de á Ocho, which is alſo exactly an ounce of Gold.—When the exchange of this piece is at fifty-two pence, the Engliſh gain four per cent.

AS *Silver* has been ſcarcer in ENGLAND than *Gold*, theſe Dollars have been imported there with great advantage, while the ſmall Spaniſh *Gold Crown*, of exactly the *ſame value*, hath paſſed unnoticed. The price given for them by the *Bank of* ENGLAND having been from five ſhillings, to five and fourpence per ounce: ànd of late, till the taking of the HERMIONE, ſo high as 5 *s*. 8 *d*. and 5 *s*. 10 *d*.

THE meaning of the name *Piece of Eight*, was originally owing to its value; it was a Real, or *Dollar*, of eight Reals of plate currency. But there being now *three* diſtinct pieces of Eight, ſtill in uſe, this hath bred ſome confuſion: the reaſon of this variety is however eaſily to be accounted for.——The old Piece of Eight was, as I ſaid, originally in value eight Reals of Plate; this by currency in time loſt ſomething, almoſt half a Real of Plate, and went at laſt for fifteen Reals Vellon, and two Maravedis. But when they came to coin better ſpecie, to make this Dollar a more valuable, and fairer coin, they added the value of *two Reals of Plate* to it, which brought it to its modern ſtandard, namely twenty Reals Vellon.—Yet ſtill, as many of the old pieces of Eight ſtill remained, the merchants were ſo bigotted to their old calculation of fifteen Reals, and two Maravedies, that they ſtill kept up that computation, and it remains even now, though the pieces themſelves are now no more, and is what

what they call reckoning by the *Piaſtre*. This accounts for two of the Pieces of Eight, that of twenty Reals, and the imaginary Piaſtre.

THE exchange of the *Piaſtre* is now at par, or forty pence. The *third* Piece of Eight is that of SEVILLE, of the year 1718, and was ſtruck upon the old principle of eight Reals of plate currency, or ſixteen Vellon, which it now goes for: but theſe are rare, and do not often occur. But remember, that the *three* Reals de á Ocho, or Pieces of Eight, are that imaginary one of fifteen Reals Vellon, and two Maravedies, of ſixteen Reals Vellon of SEVILLE, and the modern one of twenty Reals Vellon.

IN the year 1726, PHILIP ordered, that old Silver Pieces of Eight ſhould paſs for Nine Reals of *Provincial* plate, and one half, that is for nineteen Reals Vellon, one leſs than the preſent currency. At this time there was a general recall of the ſmaller ſilver monies to the Mint.

IN the year 1728, PHILIP ordered a junta to regulate the mints and monies, which ordained that the Reals à 8°. and à 4°. ſhould be round and milled at the edges, and of ſixty-eight Reals of Plate the mark: that the *old Real de a Ocho* ſhould paſs thenceforward for ten Reals of Plate, that is twenty Vellon; and the Real a Quatro for five Reals of Plate; the mark for eighty Reals; the ounce for ten Reals of Plate, or twenty Vellon, and ſo on.

Of the SPANISH GOLD MONEY.

THERE were anciently only four Spaniſh Gold coins, and theſe divided by a very fair and goodly proportion; the Doblon of eight, the $\frac{1}{2}$, the $\frac{1}{4}$, the $\frac{1}{8}$; exactly the equal and direct diviſions of an ounce of Gold; ſince that they have added a $\frac{1}{16}$: and their Gold Money ſtands thus:

1. The Eſcudito de Oro, or little Gold Crown = to twenty Reals Vellon.

2. The Efcudo de Oro, or large Gold Crown, equal to thirty-feven Reals, and twenty-two Maravedis.

3. The Doblon de a Cinco, or Gold Piftole, = to feventy-five Reals, and ten Maravedis.

4. The Doblon de á Quatro, or double Gold Piftole, = to 150 Reals, and twenty Maravedis.

5. The Doblon de á Ocho, or Gold piece of Eight, or four Gold Piftoles, = to 301 Reals, and fix Maravedis.

The Spaniards have alfo two imaginary fpecies in the Gold, *the Dobla de Oro*, or Double Ducat, = to fourteen Reals, and nine Maravedis—and is ufed only by phyficians and chymifts—and the commercial nominal *Piftole* of fixty Reals Vellon.

The *Doblon of Eight* was originally worth *eight Half Piftoles*, and thence took its name—*El Doblon de á Ocho Efcudos*. It is at prefent but one Real more in value, becaufe feventy-five multiplied by four, makes 300; but its currency is 301 Reals, and fix Maravedis. Obferve, that there are no pillars upon any of the Spanifh Gold Money.

In the year 1728, Philip ordered, that the *Doblon de á Ocho* fhould pafs for fixteen old Pieces of Eight, or twenty Provincial Dollars; the Doblon á Quatro for eight of thofe Pefos; the Doblon á Dos for four; the Efcudo for two, or twenty Reals of Plate.

There are three forts of the Gold Doblon á Ocho. (1.) The American, or of Lima, fquare, with the crofs, and the numeral. (2.) With the head of the Prince, as legend, PHILIP V. D. G. HISPAN. ET. IND. REX.——Reverfe, arms of the King, with this motto: TIMOR DOMINI INITIUM SAPIENTIÆ. (3.) The third fort has no imprefs of the Prince, but has the arms of the King under a regal crown, legend,

PHILIP.

PHILIP. V. DEI. GRATIA. On the *reverſe*, a croſs, with this motto: HISPANIARVM. REX.

HAVING now concluded the account of the Spaniſh money, I ſhall refer the reader to the following Table, which will ſhow at one view, the reduction of all the ſpecies of it into Engliſh money; and it is hoped the Table will be found both new and accurate.

A TABLE, *ſhewing the Value of* SPANISH COINS *in* ENGLISH MONEY.

Reals Vellon.	Maravedis.	l.	s.	d.	f.	
	1				$\frac{1}{3}$	Maravedi.
	2				$\frac{2}{3}$	Ochavo.
	$3\frac{1}{5}$				1	
	4				$1\frac{1}{3}$	Quarto.
	$6\frac{2}{5}$				2	
	8				$2\frac{2}{3}$	Two Quartos.
	$12\frac{4}{5}$			1		
	$25\frac{3}{5}$			2		
1	34			2	$2\frac{2}{3}$	Real de Vellon, or Half Real de Plata.
$1\frac{1}{4}$	$42\frac{1}{2}$			3	2	The Pillar'd Half Real of Plate.
2	68			5	$1\frac{1}{3}$	Real de Plata, or Real of Silver.
$2\frac{1}{2}$	85			7		The pillar'd Real of Plate.
3	102			8		
4	136			10	$2\frac{2}{3}$	The Real de a Dos, or curr Peſeta.
5	170		1	1	$1\frac{1}{3}$	The pillar'd Real de a Dos.
6	204		1	4		
7	238		1	6	$2\frac{2}{3}$	
8	272		1	9	$1\frac{1}{3}$	The SEVILLE Half Dollar.
9	306		2			
10	340		2	2	$2\frac{2}{3}$	The Real de a Quatro, or Medio Peſo, (i. e. Half Piece of Eight.) The nominal Eſcudo Vellon is of the ſame value. Nine of theſe make a Pound Sterling.
11	374		2	5	$1\frac{1}{3}$	
11 and 1 Maravedis,			2	5	$1\frac{2}{3}$	The nominal Ducado de Vellon, or Copper Ducat.
12	408		2	8		
13	442		2	10	$2\frac{2}{3}$	
14	476		3	1	$1\frac{1}{3}$	
14 and 9 Maravedis,			3	2	$\frac{1}{3}$	The nominal Doblo de Oro, or Gold double.
15	510		3	4		

Real

Reals Vellon.	Maravedis.	l.	s.	d.	f.	
15 and 2 Maravedis,			3	4	½	The old Piece of Eight, or Piastre nominal.
16	544		3	6	2⅔	The SEVILLE Dollar.
16 and 17 Maravidis,			3	8		The Ducado de Plata Nueva, or nominal Ducat of new plate.
17	578		3	9	1⅓	
18	612		4			
19	646		4	2	2⅔	
20	680		4	5	1⅓	Real de a Ocho, Peso Gourdo, or Piece of Eight; the little Gold Crown is of the same value.
20 and 25$\frac{5}{16}$ Maravedis,			4	7	1	The Ducato de Plata Doble.
21	714		4	8		
22	748		4	10	2⅔	
23	782		5	1	1⅓	
24	816		5	4		
25	850		5	6	2⅔	
26	884		5	9	1⅓	
27	918		6			
28	952		6	2	2⅔	
29	986		6	5	1⅓	
30	1020		6	8		
31	1054		6	10	2⅔	
32	1088		7	1	1⅓	
33	1122		7	4		
34	1156		7	6	2⅔	
35	1190		7	9	1⅓	
36	1224		8			
37	1258		8	2	2⅔	
37 and 22 Maravedis,			8	4	1	The Escudo de Oro, or large Gold Crown.
38	1292		8	5	1⅓	
39	1326		8	8		
40	1360		8	10	2⅔	
41	1394		9	1	1⅓	
42	1428		9	4		
43	1462		9	6	2⅔	
44	1496		9	9	1⅓	
45	1530		10			
46	1564		10	2	2⅔	
47	1598		10	5	1⅓	
48	1632		10	8		
49	1666		10	10	2⅔	
50	1790		11	1	1⅓	
51	1734		11	4		
52	1768		11	6	2⅔	
53	1802		11	9	1⅓	
54	1836		12			
55	1870		12	2	2⅔	
56	1904		12	5	1⅓	
57	1938		12	8		
58	1972		12	10	2⅔	
59	2006		13	1	1⅓	

Reals Vellon.	Maravedis	l.	s.	d.	f.	
60	2040	0	13	4	0	The nominal or common Piſtole.
61	2074	0	13	6	$2\frac{2}{3}$	
62	2108	0	13	9	$1\frac{1}{3}$	
63	2142	0	14	0	0	
64	2176	0	14	2	$2\frac{2}{3}$	
65	2210	0	14	5	$1\frac{1}{3}$	
66	2244	0	14	8	0	
67	2278	0	14	10	$2\frac{2}{3}$	
68	2312	0	15	1	$1\frac{1}{3}$	
69	2336	0	15	4	0	
70	2370	0	15	6	$2\frac{2}{3}$	
71	2404	0	15	9	$1\frac{1}{3}$	
72	2438	0	16	0	0	
73	2472	0	16	2	$2\frac{2}{3}$	
74	2506	0	16	5	$1\frac{1}{3}$	
75	2540	0	16	8	0	
75 and 10 Maravedis,		0	16	8	2	The Doublon of Gold.
76	2574	0	16	10	$2\frac{2}{3}$	
77	2608	0	17	1	$1\frac{1}{3}$	
78	2642	0	17	4	0	
79	2676	0	17	6	$2\frac{2}{3}$	
80	2710	0	17	9	$1\frac{1}{3}$	
81	2744	0	18	0	0	
82	2778	0	18	2	$2\frac{2}{3}$	
83	2812	0	18	5	$1\frac{1}{3}$	
84	2846	0	18	8	0	
85	2880	0	18	10	$2\frac{2}{3}$	
86	2914	0	19	1	$1\frac{1}{3}$	
87	2948	0	19	4	0	
88	2982	0	19	6	$2\frac{2}{3}$	
89	3016	0	19	9	$1\frac{1}{3}$	
90	3040	1	0	0	0	
150 and 20 Maravedis,		1	13	5	2	The Doublon de a Quatro of Gold.
180		2	0	0	0	
270		3	0	0	0	
301 and 6 Maravedis,		3	6	11	0	The Doublon de a Ocho of Gold.
360		4	0	0	0	
450		5	0	0	0	
540		6	0	0	0	
630		7	0	0	0	
720		8	0	0	0	
810		9	0	0	0	
900		10	0	0	0	
990		11	0	0	0	
1080		12	0	0	0	
1170		13	0	0	0	
1260		14	0	0	0	
1350		15	0	0	0	
1440		16	0	0	0	
1530		17	0	0	0	
1620		18	0	0	0	
1710		16	0	0	0	
1800		20	0	0	0	

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Reals

Reals Vellon.	l.	s.	d.
1890	21	0	0
1980	22	0	0
2070	23	0	0
2160	24	0	0
2250	25	0	0
2340	26	0	0
2430	27	0	0
2520	28	0	0
2610	29	0	0
2700	30	0	0
2790	31	0	0
2880	32	0	0
2970	33	0	0
3060	34	0	0
3150	35	0	0
3240	36	0	0
3330	37	0	0
3420	38	0	0
3510	39	0	0
3600	40	0	0
3690	41	0	0
3780	42	0	0
3870	43	0	0
3960	44	0	0
4050	45	0	0
4140	46	0	0
4230	47	0	0
4320	48	0	0
4410	49	0	0
4500	50	0	0
4590	51	0	0
4680	52	0	0
4770	53	0	0
4860	54	0	0
4950	55	0	0
5040	56	0	0
5130	57	0	0
5220	58	0	0
5310	59	0	0
5400	60	0	0

Reals Vellon.	l.	s.	d.
5490	61	0	0
5580	62	0	0
5670	63	0	0
5760	64	0	0
5850	65	0	0
5940	66	0	0
6030	67	0	0
6120	68	0	0
6210	69	0	0
6300	70	0	0
6390	71	0	0
6480	72	0	0
6570	73	0	0
6660	74	0	0
6750	75	0	0
6840	76	0	0
6930	77	0	0
7020	78	0	0
7110	79	0	0
7200	80	0	0
7290	81	0	0
7380	82	0	0
7470	83	0	0
7560	84	0	0
7650	85	0	0
7740	86	0	0
7830	87	0	0
7920	88	0	0
8010	89	0	0
8100	90	0	0
8190	91	0	0
8280	92	0	0
8370	93	0	0
8460	94	0	0
8550	95	0	0
8640	96	0	0
8730	97	0	0
8820	98	0	0
8910	99	0	0
9000	100	0	0

A TABLE *of* ENGLISH *and* PORTUGAL MONEY, *reduced to* SPANISH *Computation.*

	l.	s.	d.	R. V.	Mar.
Sixpence	0	0	6	2	8½
Shilling	0	1	0	4	17
Half a Crown	0	2	6	11	8½
A Crown	0	5	0	22	17
Half a Pound Ster.	0	10	0	45	0

Half

	l.	s.	d.	R. V.	Mar.
Half a Guinea	0	10	6	47	8½
A Pound Ster.	1	0	0	90	0
A Guinea	1	1	0	94	17
Moidore	1	7	0	121	17
A Pound and a Half	1	10	0	135	0
* A Six and Thirty	1	16	0	162	0
A Three Pound Twelve	3	12	0	324	0

* N. B. Six and Thirties, or PORTUGAL Pieces, exchange in this country at great loſs: They will give at CORUNNA only 152, or at moſt 156 Reals; at MADRID ſomething more. The par is 162 Reals.

LETTER XV.

The STATE of AGRICULTURE.

THE Soil of SPAIN is naturally dry, and is rendered ſtill more ſo, by reaſon of the great heats, which parch up the ſprings and brooks, and by the want of rain to refreſh the earth at proper ſeaſons. Of this a remarkable inſtance happened about five years ago, when it had not rained in CASTILE for nineteen months together.

THE general ſurface of the country, if you except the two CASTILES, is uneven, ſcarped, and mountainous.—It has been doubted by the Abbe de * VERAY, and others, whether there ever were any *mines* of ſilver in SPAIN, becauſe the Spaniards at preſent work none: but this preſumption has been ill founded. I am told, that it is a ſtanding maxim of Spaniſh policy, not to work any of their mines in EUROPE, as long as thoſe of AMERICA will ſupply them. It is a certain fact, that there are many *ſilver* mines diſperſed throughout SPAIN, and at GUADALCANAL in ANDALUSIA in particular.—*Engliſhmen* have gone over there, and have examined the very ore, and have found it ſo promiſing, that ſome have been ſanguine enough to offer to contract

* But a modern writer has well confuted this opinion.—His words are, " La prudence Eſpagnole, qui ne ſonge pas tant au preſent, qu'elle na penſe auſſi ál' avenir, ne veut pas qu'on y touche, tandis que celles des Indes auront dequoi fournir. Je trouve que c'eſt ſagement fait â eux.

for

for the working of the mines. But ſuppoſe the *moderns* had not examined into this point, would not the teſtimony of the *ancients* have been ſtrong enough to prove it? POLYBIUS, STRABO, and LIVY, all affirm it. CATO impoſed a tax upon the ſilver and iron mines, among the VERGISTANI: See LIVY, Lib. 34.

NOTWITHSTANDING the inconvenience ariſing from the dryneſs of the ſoil, and the want of rain, yet, if the inhabitants were induſtrious, and applied themſelves with aſſiduity to the cultivation of their lands, a general abundance might prevail, which is far from being the caſe at preſent, for in many places there is often great ſcarcity of *bread*.

THE genius of the people is doubtleſs naturally averſe to toil and labour. Give a Spaniard but his cloak, hat, and ſword, his wine and his bread, and he cares not how little he works. Another great obſtruction to Agriculture is the immenſe number of lazy *eccleſiaſtics* in theſe kingdoms, and the perpetual ſucceſſion of *holidays* allowed by the church, which deprive the ſtate of *one third* of the labour, that it ought to receive from its ſubjects. To theſe let me add, the thinneſs of its population; SPAIN in general, and GRANADA in particular, have never recovered that fatal blow of *the expulſion of the Moors*; the effects of which are felt ſtill more, by the addition of civil and religious *celibacy*. When PHILIP, on one hand, baniſhed to the amount of 800,000 induſtrious infidels, from a principle of religion, he ought, on the other hand, from a principle of policy, to have ſet open the gates of every nunnery and convent in his dominions. I have heard the number of theſe uſeleſs, ſequeſtered males and females, theſe dead limbs of the body politic, computed at no leſs than 200,000; but I believe the calculation much exaggerated.

BESIDES the bad conſequences ariſing from religious celibacy, their thin population is in part owing to the ſterility of their females; and above all, to the vaſt emigrations of their people to AMERICA.

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To remedy theſe defects, the miniſtry, in PHILIP III's and PHILIP IV.'s time, offered vaſt premiums to promote marriage and agriculture. But their imprudent ſchemes of policy in other inſtances have rendered thoſe patriot laws almoſt ineffectual.

ANOTHER unfavourable circumſtance to agriculture is, there being no exportation of corn allowed in SPAIN from one province to another, except for the King's uſe, the exigencies of the fleet, army, and ſuch occaſions. In conſequence of this bad policy, they are obliged to ſend to BARBARY and AFRICA, or to ENGLAND for corn; for, it is morally impoſſible but the harveſt muſt fail annually in ſome one province or other, and then that province muſt be ſupplied from abroad. Indeed, the tranſportation of it to any great diſtance is almoſt impracticable; for their large rivers being left in their natural ſtate, are not navigable.

FOR my own part, I am perſuaded, that they look upon all ſuch improvements, in ſome meaſure, *as ſinful*. What ſhall we ſay *ſuperſtition* will not perſuade men to, when we read the following curious deliberation of a council of ſtate, in the reign of CHARLES II.?—When a company of *Dutch* contractors offered that Prince, to make the TAGUS navigable to LISBON, at their own expence, provided they were allowed a toll, for a certain number of years, upon ſuch goods as were ſent by water-carriage that way: for they intended to render the *Manſanares* navigable from *Madrid* to where it falls into the *Tagus*.—The Council of CASTILE having long deliberated upon that propoſal, made at laſt this remarkable determination: "That if it had "pleaſed God, that theſe two rivers ſhould have been navigable, "he would not have wanted human aſſiſtance to have made them "ſuch: but, as he has not done it, it is plain he did not think it "proper that it ſhould be done. To attempt it, therefore, would "be to violate the decrees of his providence, and to amend the "imperfections which he deſignedly left in his works."

BUT beſides this defect in their *rivers*, they have opened very few *roads* for carriages; in many places there being ſcarce

room even for a mule to paſs by. Another diſadvantage to agriculture is, that where the land happens to be let to a tenant, which is not often the caſe, the *ſale of the eſtate voids the leaſe*; from whence comes their Spaniſh proverb, *Venta deſhàze renta.* —*The ſale frees you from rent.* This is ſo directly contrary to our law, and the equity of the thing, that the diſcouragement to the farmer need not be inſiſted on.

The military ſpirit of theſe people, which has always prevailed, has no doubt given them a contempt for agriculture. Whoever travels over Spain, will be grieved to ſee ſuch vaſt tracks of fine land, turned to ſo little advantage; great part of it not tilled, and that which is, done in ſo careleſs and ſlovenly a manner, as to produce a ſtarved crop of corn, even in ſpots where they might command the moſt abundant harveſt. Their corn is uſually choaked up with ſtones, filth, and weeds of every kind. There cannot be a ſtronger proof given of the fertility of the ſoil in Spain, than its producing ſo much as it doth, when you conſider how little labour they beſtow upon it. When they *plow*, they ſcarce do more than juſt ſcratch the ſurface of the ground with a ſlight furrow; after the firſt plowing, they let the earth lie for a few days, and then they *ſow*, the *Wheat* in September, and the *Barley* in February: when this is done, they ſeldom uſe the *Harrow*, but plow it over again, in order to cover the ſeed. Thus it ſtands till June or July, at which time they cut it down. The Barley is rarely bound in ſheafs, and the Wheat not always. Neither, however, are carried into *Barns*; but they lay it down on ſome clean dry hillock, and then their mules come with a drag, and tread or beat out the corn; it is a ſhorter method than our *threſhing*. The winnowing there is done ſtill eaſier, by only throwing the corn up into the air.

Such is the general indolence of the inhabitants of this country, that many of them will neither reap nor gather in their own corn. I ſhould except, however, the induſtrious Gallicians, who, with great numbers out of France, from Auvergne and Languedoc, annually travel over all Spain, to be its huſbandmen.

THE

THE corn, when cut down, ufually lies expofed upon fome dry high ground for a month or fix weeks: as it muft therefore be watched by night, they build fmall huts to lodge in. Thefe places being moft commonly in the neighbourhood of great towns, it is the evening diverfion of the Spaniards, at this feafon, to walk out to thefe *Eras*, (or Areas) as they call them, to form parties there; fome fitting, others playing on the guittar, others finging and dancing *Sequedillas* or *Fundungos*. During the heats, the cool air of thofe rifing grounds is pleafant, and the fcene odd enough. They frequently ftay out late at thefe entertainments. The ladies of fafhion at MADRID fometimes partake of them.

STRANGE as this manner of treading out the corn upon the ground, and in the duft, may appear to us, yet I do not find that it receives any damage from this practice; for it is all of the hard fort, and their flour is fine and white, not inferior to any in ENGLAND. This method of treading out the corn is, however, undoubtedly not lefs ancient than the time of MOSES, as may be feen in Scripture. When the corn is thus trodden out, they carry it into the public granary, from whence it is difpenfed to the people, by particular magiftrates, a *board* being appointed for that purpofe: this they call *Junta de los Abaftos*.

LITTLE elfe is fown in SPAIN, but Wheat, Barley, and Rye; to the mules they ufually give *chopped ftraw*, and thefe animals will undergo amazing fatigue, upon fuch poor food. The Spanifh horfe are likewife commonly fed with chopped ftraw, and it gives them the fineft coat imaginable; but when they are upon hard fervice, they give them Barley; the richer fort, indeed, give their mules barley. The Spaniards make little ufe of oats, tho' there are fome few fields of it to be met with.

WHEN I fpeak of the Spanifh Agriculture, I mean the *general* ftate of it in SPAIN; for fome parts of the country are certainly much more tilled and improved than others; which muft be the cafe in all countries: thus, for inftance, when you pafs the SIERRA MORENA, or that craggy faw of mountains, by which you enter into

into ANDALUSIA, the ſcene is agreeably changed, the country chearfuller, all tilled to corn, or planted with olives; the villages neat and clean; but even here induſtry is wanting; no incloſures, no trees, but vines and olives.

FROM CORDUBA to SEVILLE you paſs over a ruder country, leſs cultivated, and abounding in olives, and ſome vineyards. The country, however, about GRANADA, MURCIA, VALENCIA, and BARCELONA, has been of late years very nobly cultivated and improved: in that latter city, in particular, there is ſo much induſtry, that you would be apt to think the people were not Spaniards. In the environs, alſo, of the two former cities, the country is one continued garden, abounding with all ſorts of melons, gourds, pimentos, and garden herbs, interſperſed with plats of corn, maize, rice, hemp, &c. all growing under the ſhade of mulberry-trees, which cover the whole country: they have peas, cauliflowers, ſallads, beans, *&c.* freſh from their gardens, without the help of an hot-houſe, in the middle of our winter.

WITH regard to the other provinces; in BISCAY they attend chiefly to their *Iron* manufactures, and ſo of courſe pay leſs regard to agriculture. ASTURIAS is all mountainous and woody, excepting where they have laid the foreſts waſte for the ſupply of their navy. I ſay *laid them waſte*, becauſe, through their unſkilfulneſs in cutting and felling the timber, and a careleſs prodigality in the manner of doing it, they have cut down as much of the nobleſt wood, to build a few *men of war*, as would have ſerved the Spaniſh navy for ſome years. A gentleman, who lately travelled that way, aſſured me, that the ASTURIAS, in this reſpect, had more the appearance of a plundered province, than of a country in the hands of its own maſters.

THE two CASTILES are miſerably cultivated; LEON worſe; but ſome parts of GALLICIA are fine; and though their attention to, and ſkill in agriculture, is by no means equal to that of the ſouthern provinces of SPAIN, yet it has no mean appearance.

ONE of the late miniſters tried to introduce the *Engliſh ſtyle* of agriculture into SPAIN, within theſe few years; and ſent for ploughs, harrows, and other implements and tools of huſbandry from LONDON. But when he came to teach his *Caſtilian* peaſants, the uſe and application of theſe ruſtic arms, they had no leſs averſion to them, than the Spaniſh troops have now to the *Pruſſian military exerciſe.* They tried to work with them, but in vain. The DON will as ſoon quit his ſkin, as his habits and prejudices. So they laid the tools down very quietly, and told the miniſter, "Que no ſe puede trabajar con inſtrumentos ſemijantes "á los Ynglеſes—*That it was impoſſible to work with ſuch tools as "the Engliſh.*"

WITH regard to *Climate*, the Spaniards certainly breathe the pureſt air, well ſuited to ſuch conſtitutions as are not ſubject to *cholics*, particularly to what is called the *dry cholic.* It is too thin and ſubtle to agree with conſumptive diſpoſitions; but to ſuch whoſe conſtitutions are ſound, and unimpaired by hereditary or acquired diſtempers, there are few better climates in the world. In GALLICIA the air is more impregnated with vapours and moiſture; but in general, there is neither miſt nor cloud, and you have the moſt ſerene azure ſky conſtantly over your head, that can be imagined.

IN winter, the cold is not of ſo freezing a nature as in ENGLAND, nor does it numb the extremities in the ſame manner; but it is of a more piercing and ſubtle kind; wherefore great care muſt be taken at thoſe ſeaſons to guard well the breaſt and lungs. Fire is as much wanted at MADRID, in the midſt of winter, as in LONDON, and yet they uſe *braziers* in general, and but few *chimneys.* In June, July, Auguſt, and part of September, the heats are very oppreſſive; during the hours of heat, to be ſtill, with as little light in the room as poſſible, is the only way to be tolerably cool. Great care ought to be taken in regard to the *water* all over SPAIN, particularly at SEGOVIA, and ARANJUEZ; for in thoſe places, if drank without proper caution, it will have the moſt fatal effects. The ſureſt preſervative is to boil it, or to put an hot iron into it, before you drink it. The

water,

water, indeed, of MADRID, is excellent, particularly that of the fountain of the *Recoletos*. The court of SPAIN have given it the ſtrongeſt recommendation poſſible, for they have ſent water from MADRID even to Don CARLOS and Don PHILIP, as far as ITALY.

YOU may find ſome *Trees* in SPAIN not very common in other countries. The olive tree, green oak, and mulberry tree, abound there; you will meet with vaſt forreſts of *fir* and *cork*; of which latter they make ſtools and benches, and apply it to many other domeſtic uſes. There are fine woods of oak in ESTREMADURA and ASTURIAS; ſome few *palms* and *cedars* are likewiſe found. Then as to *Fruits*, there are figs, pomegranates, oranges, lemons, citrons, dates, capers, walnuts, cheſnuts, piſtacho-nuts, raiſins, grapes, peaches, nectarines, apricots, plums of all ſorts, pears, apples, mulberries, ſtrawberries, currants, but, I believe, no gooſeberries.

GARDENING, except in the neighbourhood of BARCELONA and VALENTIA, and ſome other places on the MEDITERRANEAN coaſt, is entirely neglected in this country. They have not even the idea of gentlemens country ſeats, with gardens about them, after the Engliſh manner, except at the King's palaces, or ſome grandee's old caſtle. Yet, notwithſtanding, their lettuce, ſallads, aſparagus, cellery, cabbage, ſpinnage, endive, garden herbs, onions, garlick, carrots, turnips, melons, cucumbers, artichokes, *&c.* are good.—The honey of SPAIN, where there is ſo much wild thyme, is equal to that of HYBLA.

VINEYARDS abound every where; for they make neither *beer*, nor *cyder*; *rum* is prohibited, and their *brandy* is a wretched ſpirit, diſtilled from *aniſeed*. Foreign wines are very difficult to be had there at any price, except in the *ſea-ports*; even the fine wines of their own growth are by no means cheap, or eaſy to be procured. What wine is ſold of foreign growth, is chiefly ſome poor *Claret*, or wretched *Frontiniac*. The wines that are native are remarkably ſtrong; they are preſſed out in the ancient manner, ſo often mentioned in Scripture, by the feet; when thus

troden out, they are immediately put into *hog ſkins*, ſewed up, and pitched on the inſide : the *pitch* is apt to give them a deeper tint, and a very rank taſte; this the connoiſſeurs call taſting of the *Borracho*. There are many fine wines in SPAIN, the very names of which I know not : thoſe that have fallen in my way are the following. 1. *Mountain*. 2. *Xeres*, or what we call *Sherry*, a town near CADIZ. 3. *Paxarete*, both dry, and ſweet. 4. *Malaga*, in that country, what the Spaniards call Don PEDRO XIMENES, from the name of a famous vintner in that city. 5. *Malvaſia*, in CATALONIA, what we call *Malmſy*. 6. *Tinta de Rota*, or what we call *Tent*. 7. *Peralta*. 8. *Montilla*. 9. *Guarnacha*, in CATALONIA. 10. *Fontcarral*. 11. *Moſcatel*. 12. *Ribadavian*. 13. *Maravella*. 14. *Seges*. 15. *Mancha*. This laſt is the wine of Don QUIXOTE's country: it is of the red grape, and what is chiefly drank, mixed with water, by the court and gentry at MADRID.

THE Spaniſh horſe were always famous; thoſe of ANDALUSIA are the moſt beautiful, thoſe of ASTURIAS the ſtrongeſt: the beſt mules are the *Caſtilian*, particularly thoſe of LA MANCHA : but both horſes and mules are very dear in this country; fifty or ſixty pounds for a mule is no extraordinary price. All travelling, carriage, *&c.* is generally performed by mules, not horſes. In many places, where the mules go with ſafety, an horſe would ſcarce ſtand.

THERE are great plenty of oxen and cows, though the Spaniards make no *butter*, *oil* ſupplying its place. They make likewiſe very little uſe of *cows milk*, *goats milk* being only to be had, even at MADRID. They have black cattle in great abundance, and large flocks of ſheep. All theſe are uſually poor and lean, for want of paſture, though the fleſh is not without its reliſh, and the meat is certainly more ſubſtantial, more nutritious, than what is killed in ENGLAND.

THEY have immenſe droves of ſwine, particularly about TALAVERA DE LA REGNA. As theſe are fed with cheſnuts, the pork is of a moſt exquiſite flavour. Poultry in general, except the

the turkies, are in this country lean and dry. There are great quantities of game of all ſorts, hares, partridges, *&c.* but neither fat nor well flavoured. The veniſon is good, but inferior to our own. *Rabbits* breed and multiply aſtoniſhingly in SPAIN, and are very good food; they were ſo great a nuiſance, in the time of AUGUSTUS, that the Roman ſoldiers were obliged to deſtroy them, as STRABO tells us. This made CATULLUS call SPAIN *Cuniculoſa Celtiberia.* And BOCHART ſays, that the name of SPAIN came from the *Phœnician* SPANIJIAM, which ſignifies *the land of rabbits.*

FISH is ſcarce ever ſeen in the interior parts of the country; and what does come there is uſually brought in *ſnow.* They have great multitudes of craw-fiſh at MADRID.—But their chief ſupply of fiſh is ſent them by the Engliſh from NEWFOUNDLAND, the *ſalt fiſh,* or what they call the BACALAO. The *Spaniards* themſelves indeed, near CALES, ſalt no inconſiderable quantity of the *Thunnus,* or *Ton-fiſh*; and very excellent it is; though this is no new practice, but as old as the Roman times; for the ELDER PLINY tells us, " Optima autem omnium in " Europa ſunt *Gaditana Salſamenta.*"

LET-

LETTER XVI.

To the Reverend Dr. KENNICOTT, *&c. &c.*

TO thofe, Sir, who, like you, are great proficients in the *Hebrew* and eaftern languages, there are perhaps few countries in the world that would afford them more pleafure than this of SPAIN, could they but have free accefs to all the oriental *manufcripts* it is known to contain.

YOU need not be informed, that when the empire of the MOORS flourifhed here, they had univerfities of note, at a time when all the Chriftian world, and the reft of SPAIN in particular, was buried in the moft difgraceful ignorance. The Chriftians themfelves made no difficulty of going to ftudy in thofe feminaries, to learn aftronomy and philofophy.

THIS country was the refidence of thofe learned Arabs, AVICENA, AVERROES, ALMANZOR, and MESSAHALLAH. It was here thofe able Jews wrote their comments, the Rabbins ABEN EZRA, MOSES BEN-MAYMON, A. ZACUTH, BENJAMIN, MOSES KIMCHI, and his fons DAVID and JOSEPH; with others, whofe names and works are fo humoroufly defcribed in that beautiful poem, your *Oxford Auctio Davifiana.*

BUT though there certainly are great collections of *Hebrew*, and other *Oriental* MSS. remaining in SPAIN, yet let me intreat you, Sir, not to raife your expectations too high, or fanguinely

to imagine, that you can derive any great acceſſions to your *new Edition of the Bible*, from this part of the world. Not that I am without hope of obtaining ſome valuable *collations* for your uſe hereafter: but that muſt be the work of much time and application: patience and perſeverance are moſt eſſentially neceſſary in all your tranſactions with a Spaniard.

YOU no doubt are well aware, that thoſe who glean after ſuch men as XIMENES, MONTANUS, and PERE HOUBIGEANT, in this country, cannot expect to find much left, which they have not *collated*. But ſtill I am perſuaded, from knowing the genius of theſe people, that a ſkilful and diligent enquirer would diſcover ſome *Hebrew* MSS. which theſe great men never ſaw: ſome have doubtleſs been brought hither ſince their time, and ſome probably eſcaped their ſearch.

BUT, in order that you may ſee the ſtate of this matter more compleatly, I ſend you incloſed *two Letters*, tranſlated from the original, written by a very learned and intelligent *Spaniard*. The *firſt* will give you a full view of the ſtate of the *Hebrew* and *Arabic* learning in this country; and the *ſecond* contains a moſt exact account of the *Complutenſian Polyglott*.

HAVING uſed my utmoſt endeavours to procure you ſome *collations* of ſuch ancient Hebrew MSS. of the Bible, as I could get intelligence of in SPAIN, it is but reaſonable, that I ſhould give you, Sir, as ſatisfactory an account as I can of the ſteps I took for that purpoſe.

THERE are but *two* principal obſtacles to your procuring the *collation* of the Hebrew MSS. in SPAIN: theſe are, the abſolute neceſſity of his Catholic Majeſty's permiſſion; and the difficulty of finding perſons of ability, learning, leiſure, and what is more, humility ſufficient for ſuch a work: for, ſhould you find out an eccleſiaſtic able enough to go through this dry taſk, he may poſſibly have too much pride to receive your pay; and then what motive have you left to engage him with?

BUT

But how difcouraging foever thefe obftacles may appear, yet notwithftanding, if there breaks out no war, and I have the opportunity of another year's ftay in this country, I am perfuaded I fhall have the fatisfaction of being inftrumental in removing them in great meafure.

Upon receiving advices from England in regard to your undertaking, I immediately wrote to fome of the Spanifh *literati* upon that fubject, and among others to Don Fr. Perez Bagar, a canon and treafurer of the church of Toledo: he fent me word, that he had by him between * twenty and thirty Hebrew MSS. of the Bible, written poffibly in the XIIth century, or not much later; and that there was one in particular, dated 1144. This account of his, however, proved erroneous; for he told me afterwards, that he had only eight MSS. by him of the Hebrew Bible, with another in the church library: for, not having fufficiently examined the reft, he found that feveral, which he imagined to have contained the text, were only Rabbinical comments.

In obedience to my directions from England, I informed the Earl of Bristol of the nature, ftate, and utility of your undertaking, and endeavoured to induce him to move in it: but his Lordfhip replied, that he could not; that his office was only *political*, and that he had nothing to do with what was foreign to his commiffion.

Upon this I wrote to England, advifing an application to be made to the Count De Fuentes, in order to obtain his Catholic Majefty's permiffion, that the Hebrew MSS. of the Bible in Spain might be *collated* for your work. That Count's chaplain called upon me foon after at Segovia, and affured me, that the Count De Fuentes had promifed to procure an application from the Romifh college of Cardinals to the King of Spain, for the Englifh to have the fame permiffion here, which they had in the *Vatican*. This I have heard no more of fince; and to tell you the truth, I did not believe at that time.

* See above, p. 83.

You

You will see in my † catalogue of the ESCURIAL MSS. what there is in that place. While I was there, I had the good fortune to meet with the Count GAZOLA, one of his Catholic Majesty's great favourites, a Lieutenant-general, and his principal Engineer. He having asked me, if I had succeeded in obtaining access to the Hebrew and other MSS. in SPAIN? I replied, that I had seen those of the ESCURIAL, in a very cursory manner, but none else; that as to such an access as I wanted, for the purposes of *collation*, I despaired of ever seeing that point accomplished. He replied, "Courage, mon ami, a mon retour á MADRID, je vous ferois cette grace moi meme."——This I looked upon as a most favourable incident; and accordingly, when I returned to MADRID, I drew up the inclosed Latin epistle to Count GAZOLA, stating the nature of your proposals, and desiring his assistance in obtaining the King's permission.

AFTER this, I saw BAGER at MADRID, who came to desire me to send to ENGLAND for some books, which would be necessary to him in finishing a work he had almost compleated, entitled *an Explanation of the Samaritan coins*, to which will be added an account of the Spanish coins, called *desconnocidas*. At this interview we made a mutual agreement; I undertook to procure the books, provided he would *collate* and send me the *various readings* of those nine MSS. at TOLEDO. So that you have nothing more to do, Sir, than to write a letter to him in form, requesting the *collation* of those MSS. for your work, in order that he might lay that letter before the chapter of TOLEDO, to obtain their permission.

P. S. Since my return to ENGLAND, I have little more to add, Sir, to this account. When I saw the Honourable Mr. HAY at LISBON, he very warmly espoused the cause of your undertaking; and was so obliging as to offer to keep such a literary correspondence open during the war, if necessary. But as we have now the prospect of peace before us, we are under no restraints of that sort; and whenever you would have any correspondence in SPAIN

† See above, Letter VIII. p. 155.

renewed upon this ſubject, pleaſe to let me know your commands, and I ſhall very readily obey them.

EPISTOLA

Ad Excellentiſſimum Comitem DE GAZOLA, &c. &c. de Collatione Hebraicorum Manuſcriptorum Veteris Teſtamenti.

CUM nos Britanni, Comes Excellentiſſime, orbi litterato nuperrimé enunciavimus, nos hodie novam ſuſcepiſſe ſancti et antiquiſſimi iſtius Fœderis editionem, magni Cardinalis XIMENIS quaſi claſſico et exemplo accenſi : ita et in eundem finem rationes publice propoſuimus, et é prelo edidimus, collationem manuſcriptorum ſacri textûs Hebraici ſolummodo ſpectantes.

INCREDIBILE eſt dictu quo ardore et benevolentiâ tantum opus ab omnibus fere noſtrorum hominum ordinibus ſtatim excipiebatur. Academiæ, Oxonia, Cantabrigia, Dublinia ſuffragia ſua perquam libenter detulerunt; nec votis tantum inanibus proſecutæ ſunt, ſed auro et argento oblatis liberaliter adjuvarunt. Idem dicendum eſt de Archiepiſcopis, Epiſcopis, Decanis et Capitulis, Collegiis, et ut ne ſingulos memorem de permultis non minus propter religionem et doctrinam eorum inſignibus, quam per ſtemmata et faſtos majorum.

QUAMPRIMUM igitur, Comes Excellentiſſime, incoeptum et conſilium hoc divulgari coepit, tantus ardor et cæteros Britannos apud exteras regiones aliosque populos peregrinantes corripuit, ut confeſtim manuſcriptos codices Hebraicos ubique delitescentes exquirerent, eruerent, et felici quâdam indagine aucuparent.

AT ne exteri quidem, ne eorum gloriæ et laudi detraham, tanto operi, tam latæ et univerſæ utilitatis in rempublicam, in gene-

ris humani commodum et ornamentum excogitato, ne ipsi exteri pro suis viribus, pro suâ humanitate nobis defuerunt; Præcipue Romæ, Florentiæ, Bononiæ, Mediolano, Genuæ, Venetiis, Byzantii.

In urbe vero Roma, ubi artes et litteræ humaniores tantâ olim ubertate floruerunt, nec hodié desertæ sunt, primi ordinis nobiles, et etiam ecclesiæ Catholicæ Romanæ principes, suum operi auxilium et patrocinium humaniter et urbane præstiterunt. Eminentissimus Cardinalis *Passionéi* liberam collationis licentiam a summo et S. S. Pontifice obtinuit, et Vaticani fores confestim patefecit: hodieque omnes in celeberrimâ illâ Bibliotheeâ Hebraici manuscripti per Anglorum manus accuratissimé excutiuntur in ipso palatio, et dum vivus aderat, sub Eminentissimi Cardinalis auspiciis et ductu.

Sed quorsum omnis tendit hæc oratio me roges forsan Comes humanissime? Aperiam statim, si modo mihi vestram expetenti veniam eam clementer dederis. Tendit, vir doctissime, ut eundem Angli in Hispaniis indulgentiam inveniant, quam a sanctissimo Papâ, et celsissimo Cardinalium Collegio Romæ obtinuerunt: Teque, Comes Excellentissime, patriæ meæ nomine oro et obtestor, ut eandem nobis veniam et collationis licentiam in his terris patefacias, quam ubique alias terrarum orbis habuimus.

Fremant licet Monachorum coenobia, et clament Sacri Officii subsellia, tamen cum liberum patriæ meæ spiritum et animum mecum asportaverim, tibi Comes Litteratissime liberrime dicam quod sentio: quanquam enim nos Christiani in diversa ierimus momenta fidei, tamen *eandem* ambo *fidem* profitemur, ad *easdem* sacras *scripturas* provocamus: Æqué et communiter amborum interest eosdem ex quibus haurimus fontes puros putosque conservare. Quis etenim vel sanus vel sobrius malit eam illam ignorantiam, eosque errores, qui ex oscitantia librariorum libros sacros invaserint, de sæculo ad sæculum perpetuare, a generatione in generationem consecrandos tradere? Eam quam hodie licentiam *Romæ* Britannis Papa præstitit, *Matrito* certe non detracturus erit. Sed in eo non moramur.

REGIS tantummodo licentia et auctoritas noſtræ cauſæ, noſtræ quæſtioni expetitur. Quis autem adeo fidens inventus erit, qui hanc cauſam et quæſtionem humillimé per Miniſtros ſuos ad Regem Catholicum deferat? Excellentiſſimus Legatus noſter Britannicus rei politicæ ſolum invigilat, neque his curis alienis vel tangi vel impediri poſſit. Si de me dicerem, qui tantum vile quoddam litteratorum noſtrorum in hac quæſtione inſtrumentum ſim, et tanquam exilis patriæ meæ vox, hæc me nunquam auſurum ſuſcepturumve non diffiteor.

SIN autem patronum aliquem invenero, qualem te Comes Excellentiſſime, ſub cujus umbra protegar; et ut verum dicam præſtantiorem potioremve nec velim, nec potuerim: Quippe tu, qui architecturæ et pingendi artes præcipuo quodam amore ſemper fovisti; ita cœteras ſcientias, et litteras humaniores publicis ſtudiis, publicâ benevolentiâ adeo proſecutus ſis, ut parum ſciam ad cujus Patrocinium vel Muſæ vel Gratiæ potius confugerent: ſub tali Ægide, ſub hâc Minervâ, cauſam hanc et partes mihi honorifice delatas me non deſerturum fateor, et quoad potuerim executurum.

VALE, Vir doctiſſime, et te D. O. M. per multos annos ſoſpitem ſervet, et ſi mea ulteriora vota ſit fas adjungere.

SIT tibi † POESTANÆ gloria prima roſæ.

† He is publiſhing the Ruins of the Ancient POESTUM.

LET-

LETTER XVII.

An EPISTLE *to* CHARLES CHRISTOPHER PLUER, chargé des Affaires *from the Court of* DENMARK *to that of* MADRID, *written originally in Latin by Don* GREGORY MAYANS, *and containing the present State of the* HEBREW *and* ARABIC *Learning in* SPAIN, *and where the principal MSS. in those Branches are to be found.*

THE ARABIC and HEBREW languages have always greatly flouriſhed in SPAIN; nor is this extraordinary, for the HEBREW contains the SCRIPTURES, and has interpreters, though for the moſt part very trifling, yet highly ſkilful in that language.—Add to this, that the wealth of SPAIN ever attracted the avarice of the JEWS, whoſe numbers increaſed ſo much, that their ſons were even admitted to holy orders, until they were forbid by ſome ſtatutes, particularly that of TOLEDO, in 1547. This ſtatute became neceſſary, for there were found in one ſingle town, of the dioceſe of TOLEDO, fourteen clergy, all JEWS but one; and in many other places a ſimilar diſcovery was made of their increaſe.—There is no doubt, but that theſe JEWS not only ſtudied and improved their own language, the HEBREW; but even the moſt learned CHRISTIANS learnt eagerly that language, in order to convert the JEWS, eſpecially after the *Council held at* VIENNA, in the year 1311, as we may gather from the *firſt* CLEMENTINE, *title De Magiſtris*, where it was ordained, that in the Univerſities of PARIS, OXFORD, BOLOGNA, and SALAMANCA, which were

were then the moſt famed Univerſities, the *Hebrew*, *Arabic*, and *Chaldic* tongues ſhould be taught.

THIS was done with ſo much ſpirit at SALAMANCA, that from thence, as from the TROJAN Horſe, mere Princes went forth; men who underſtood all the *Oriental Tongues* incomparably well. Nevertheleſs in the time of FERDINANDUS NONIUS, the parent of Greek learning in this country, *Chaldee* and *Arabic* profeſſors were wanting at SALAMANCA, as you may ſee in N. CLEUARD's Epiſtles, p. 235.

As to the *Hebrew*, it is well known what hatred and averſion hath always ſubſiſted between the JEWS and us CATHOLICS; from whence it happened, that this hatred, which ſhould have been confined only to the perfidy of that people, hath been abſurdly exerted againſt the innocent *Hebrew* tongue itſelf, and its learned Profeſſors.

HOW much prejudice the ſtudy of the HEBREW created againſt ANTO. of LEBRIXA, a man of moſt eminent learning, you may learn from his *Apologia*, which is a ſcarce book; you may ſee ſome extracts of it in my *Specimen of a Library*, p. 33. The Letters of LEWIS VIVES will alſo tell you the ill treatment JOHN VERGERA, and other eminent Hebræans, met with here on account of their knowledge of the *Hebrew*. Read the complaints only of B. A. MONTANUS upon this ſubject, in his *Commentary de Varia Hebr. Lib. Scriptione et Lectione*, where he is treating of the diſcordance or agreement of different verſions.

WHEREFORE, although Cardinal XIMENES firſt ſet the example, and rouſed the minds of the Spaniards to the ſtudy of the Eaſtern Languages, and particularly of the *Hebrew*, yet as patrons and rewards for it failed after his death, and the prejudice ran againſt it, that moſt uſeful ſtudy began to be looked upon as a mark of infamy.

UPON this account, in the beginning of the ſeventeenth century, it was warmly diſputed among the Spaniards, whether or

no the *Rabbinical Writings* ought to be read at all: This queſtion was warmly debated and fully explained by JOHN MARIANA, in his *Defence of the Vulgate*; there he tells us, ch. 26, that ſcarce thirty ſcholars could be found in all SPAIN, to whom the *Rabbinical Writers* could be of any uſe; and he adds, that his countrymen were not then ſo much addicted to the dry ſtudy of the Languages, as to ſtand in need of prohibitions, but rather of incitements. It is remarkable too, to obſerve what he wrote in his tract *De Rebus Societatis*, ch. 6.

THE ſame MARIANA, being conſulted by the *Inquiſitor General* concerning the *Rabbinical Writers*, anſwered, that he thought that the THALMUD, with its Gloſſes, ought to be forbidden to be read, as it had been already forbidden; and that RABBI MENAHEM, *a Recanate* upon the *Pentateuch*, ought to be prohibited alſo; and likewiſe the book ZOHAR, written by SIMEON BEN-JOCHAI, which book the JEWS vulgarly imagine was written before the time of CHRIST. MARIANA adds, that he believes, that there are many other *Rabbinical Writings* which he had never ſeen or heard of, the reading of which ought not to be permitted even to the learned: And he then gives us a liſt of ſuch *Rabbinical Writings*, as wiſe men might read with the permiſſion of the *Inquiſition*.

WHEREFORE when the reading of the *Rabbinical Writings* was thus forbidden, it is no wonder that their MSS. diſappeared ſo totally, as not to be found in private libraries —— Nay even the printed *Rabbinical* Works were not to be had in the Bookſellers ſhops: In ſo much, that only a few of them are to be ſeen in the Library of the ESCURIAL, in that of the church of TOLEDO, and in that of the College of SAN ILDEPHONSO at ALCALA DE HENARES.

THERE are however in ſome of our Univerſities the profeſſors chairs ſtill remaining, in order to fulfill *nominally* the academic conſtitutions. In my time I remember two inſtances, when a Profeſſor's chair in one of them was to be filled up, that not one of *three* candidates was able to read a chapter of the Hebrew Bible

Bible off hand. And yet, in the Universities of SALAMANCA, and VALENTIA, we have public Professors of *Hebrew*; but these have no pupils; for how can that be learnt which is not taught. ——This therefore is the true state of the case, the study of *Hebrew* in SPAIN was revived by XIMENES, and died with the disciples of the great MONTANUS.

As to the ARABIC language in this country, I will be somewhat more diffuse upon that subject, because there are more monuments and MSS. of it remaining, but which remain so, as to be almost hidden treasures. The MOORS extended their Arabic language in proportion as they enlarged their conquests in SPAIN, as you may see in ALDRETI's *Origin of the Castilian Language*, chap. 22.

IT is no wonder therefore, that there were many in SPAIN who were not only ambitious of glory in arms, but in letters; especially during the fierce contentions of so many petty rival Kings, and in a country the most fruitful of great geniuses. The ARABS in SPAIN chiefly studied Philosophy, Mathematicks, and Physick: In the *first*, principally Logic and Metaphysics; in the *second*, Arithmetic and Geometry; in the *third*, Botany and Chemistry.

ABU-NAZAR, AL-PHATAH, a native of HISPALIS, or SEVILLE, who wrote about the State of Learning in SPAIN, has told us how many, and what great men among these *Arabs*, have left works behind them in that language.

EBN ALKHALIB MAHOMAD, BEN ABDALLAH left likewise, in four large folio volumes, an *Arabico-Spanish-Bibliotheque*, containing the lives of the several Caliphs, Generals, Philosophers, Poets, and learned women, among the *Arabs*, who lived in SPAIN. These two last mentioned excellent works, are both of them still existing in the Library of the ESCURIAL. See to this purpose, *Nic. Antonii Bibliothec. Hispan.* num. 8, 9. the Preface to which work is a very learned performance.

Among the Kings of Spain, Alphonsus the Wise is almost the only one who had any regard for the Arabic language: By his order Abraham Abenzohar translated out of Arabic into the Spanish, Hazalqui's book of *Judicial Astrology*: And Judas, the son of Musce, translated the entire book of Hali, the son of Abenrageb, upon the same subject, which was afterwards translated into Latin by Ægidius de Tebaldis. Besides, Judas, the son of Rabbi Moses Hacken, a canon of Toledo, translated into Latin, by the order of Alphonsus, the Astronomical Works of Avicena, from the Arabic: And the same Prince ordered the book, concerning all kinds of *Astrolabes* and their use, concerning the number and distances of the stars, to be translated from the *Chaldee* into the Spanish tongue. This book that great man Honoretes Johannes ordered to be transcribed from the Library at Alcala de Henares, and to be deposited in that of the Escurial.

The University of Salamanca contributed greatly to the increase of Arabic learning; for in that University there were eminent Professors of Physic, who studied and followed the systems of the Arabs: For the Arabs first raised that necessary art into repute in Europe, when it was fallen to a very low ebb. These men first introduced the true practice of their art, by uniting the knowledge of the causes of distempers, with the prudent application of the properest remedies.

But when things were come to that pass, that the *Christians* began to apprehend that the *Moors* would subdue their conquerors in their turn, they took all the precautions to be secure against them, which fear naturally inspires. This was done many ways. It only belongs to my present subject to say, that the use of the *Arabic* tongue was forbidden to the Moors of Granada, as Ferdinado Valor tells us in that eloquent speech, in which he complains with great address, of the persecutions of his countrymen. *See Did. Hurt. de Mendoza, in his Hist. of the War of Granada, Book* 1. Sect. 7.

AT VALENTIA likewiſe, in the year 1568, were publiſhed the CONSTITUTIONS of the Archbiſhop of VALENTIA, the Biſhop of SEGORVE, the Biſhop of DERTOSA, the Biſhop of ORIHUCLA, the Commiſſary General for Proſelytes, the Inquiſitor of VALENTIA, the Count de BENAVENTE, Viceroy and Captain-General of VALENTIA: And by theſe Conſtitutions it was ordered, that whenever the Moors ſhould make a *Will*, it ſhould be written in the Valentian or Caſtilian tongues; if it was made in any other language, it ſhould be void and of no force. Beſides this, LEWIS BERTRAND, a man of a very ſevere diſpoſition, writing in 1579 to JOHN RIBERA, Patriarch of ANTIOCH, and a man of the higheſt prudence; BERTRAND, ſpeaking of the beſt method of converting the Moors to Chriſtianity, ſays, that the Arabic tongue ought to be prohibited in the kingdom of VALENTIA, as it had before been in the kingdom of GRANADA: For ſays he, the women and children continue in their unbelief, only becauſe they do not underſtand the ſermons of our Spaniſh Monks and Confeſſors. See the Letter at the end of *the Life of John Ribera, printed, Rome*, 1734, *and written by John Ximenez.*

BUT it is certain, that other men of great piety and diſcretion, were of a different opinion in this matter. FERNANDO TALAVERA, Archbiſhop of GRANADA, as we are told by FR. BER. DE PEDRAZA, part iv. c. 10. of his Hiſt. of GRANADA, ſeriouſly ſaid, That he would very willingly loſe both his eyes, provided he could be ſuch a maſter of Arabic, as to teach and preach the word of GOD with ſkill: And he adviſed the parochial prieſts to learn that language, in order to inſtruct the Moors. *See Joſ. de Siguenza*, Part. iii. *of the Hiſt of the Jeromites*, c. 34. The Archbiſhop too perſuaded PETER DE ALCALA, a Franciſcan, to compoſe an *Arabic Vocabulary*, from which moſt excellent book you can only learn the *Arabiſms* in our language. Concerning the ſcarcity of this book, ſee *Antiquit. Hiſp. pr. Bern. Aldreti, Lib.* 1. *c.* 10. and my *Origenes.*

BESIDES, *Martin Perez de Ayala*, Archbiſhop of VALENTIA, a man of uncommon learning and rare piety, in order to inſtruct new

new converts to Chriſtianity in VALENTIA, ordered to be printed, in 1566, Inſtitutes of the Chriſtian Religion in the *Arabic* and *Caſtilian* languages; in two columns, one in the common, the other in the Italic character, that prieſts, who were ignorant of the Arabic, might know how to pronounce the Arabic words. Obſerve only, what a general ignorance of the Arabic prevailed in SPAIN at that time. That the Spaniſh clergy knew as little of it in the beginning of the ſeventeenth century, appears from the teſtimony of JAMES BLEDA, *in his Mooriſh Chronicle of* SPAIN, *page* 84. In the time of RODRIGO CARO, who publiſhed the *Antiquities* of SEVILLE in 1634, there was no one there who underſtood the Arabic tongue, as he tells us, Book I. chap. 23.

WHEN there were diſcovered ſome plates at GRANADA, with Inſcriptions on them, in the year 1595, PEDRO DE CASTRO, Archbiſhop of SEVILLE, when he came to that *See*, invited thither THOMAS ERPENIUS, who was reviving the Arabic learning at that time: His deſign was, that ERPENIUS ſhould have interpreted thoſe *plates*; but he would not accept of the invitation, as JOHN VOSSIUS tells us in his panegyric on the death of that great man.

FROM ſuch a total ignorance of the Arabic tongue, you may eaſily conjecture the contempt it lay under at that period. The Chriſtians always burnt, in thoſe days, whatever they found written in that language. If you look into the *Scaligerana, page* 30 *and* 144, you will find ſome account of this matter, given upon the authority of B. A. MONTANUS, who ſays, that the Arabic MSS. burnt in thoſe days, in the ſeveral branches of learning, ſuch as Philoſophy, Divinity, Phyſic, and Mathematics, were then valued at above 100,000 *crowns*. The Moors fearing this, carefully hid their Arabic MSS. in the cavities of walls, or other obſcure places.

THE *Manuſcript-Burners* ſeemed to have been poſſeſſed with the ſame ſpirit, as OMAR, the Saracen Caliph, who burnt the Alexandrian Library. *See* ALBUPHARAJUS, *in his Hiſtory of the Saracenic Dynaſties, page* 181, and POCOCK's Tranſlation, p. 119.

These Book-burning Bigots ſeem to have imitated the example of JOHN ZUMARAGA, the firſt Biſhop of MEXICO, who commanded every body to burn all the *Indian Hiſtories* they could meet with, becauſe he thought all the ſymbolic figures in thoſe Indian MSS. were idols. *See* JEAN TURRECREMATA's *Hiſt. of the Indian Monarchy, Book III. chap.* 6.

THE MOORS, as I ſaid before, carefully hid their MSS. in the cavities of walls, or other obſcure places. By this means ſome of them now and then appear, which have been found in the ruins of old houſes. This hath very often happened in my time, and particularly at *Bugarra*, which is a little town in VALENTIA, where, about twenty-ſix years ago, were found ſome Arabic *MSS*. covered over with ſpartum, a Spaniſh plant, to preſerve them from the wet; and the whole was concealed by layers of bricks. Two of theſe *MSS.* I ſent elegantly bound to JOHN V. King of PORTUGAL: Another I have by me, damaged by the wet, and wanting the beginning and ending, but I will ſend it to DAVID MICHAEL, if he pleaſes, to ſhew him how willing I am to oblige him.

IN the year 1754, in a little town belonging to the Biſhopric of ALBARRACIN, a large city in ARRAGON, they found in the cavity of a wall, upon ſtone ſhelves, above 144 volumes of Arabic MSS. That theſe might be preſerved, I deſired Don FRANCISCO RAVAGO, the King's Confeſſor, to acquaint his Majeſty with the diſcovery. The King immediately ordered them to be ſent for; and that part of them which could be found, has been taken care of. The common people in SPAIN imagine, that theſe Arabic MSS. contain ſome ſecret verſes, and that they are a ſort of Magic Charm, by the help of which you may diſcover hidden treaſure; therefore, whenever they find theſe MSS. they hide them, and ſet a great value upon them. Whenever they try the virtue of this charm, they always get a *Moor*, who can read the Arabic, and who pretends to milk a goat with a *ſieve*. This cuſtom the Spaniards learnt from the Moors, as you may ſee in JOHN LEO's *Deſcription of* AFRICA, *Book III.*

You ſee that the Chriſtians in SPAIN ceaſed to ſpeak the Arabic tongue, when they began to govern the Moors and hold them under ſubjection: The Moors were then forbid the uſe of their own language, ſo that in the end, the Arabic tongue became in this country a dead language. *See* ALDRETI's *Origin of the Caſtilian Tongue, Book I. chap.* 13.

MANY of the Arabic *MSS.* were burnt; and many were tranſported out of SPAIN into AFRICA. Three thouſand Arabic *MSS.* were carried thither by one Ambaſſador only, who came from ALGIERS to the Court of MADRID. See JOHN LEO's Deſcription of AFRICA, Book IV. p. 523.

ADD to all this, the want of Arabic types in the Printing-houſes in SPAIN, as you may ſee in the royal licence prefixed to ALDRETI's *Spaniſh Antiquities*, and that in a time too, when I may ſay, without any injury to the preſent, that there was more ſound learning ſtudied than there is now. Beſides, we have no Arabic Profeſſor in any of our Univerſities. You cannot find, I do not ſay an Arabic *MS.* but not even an Arabic printed book, in any of our bookſellers ſhops: In no private library that I know of, is there an Arabic *MS.* to be ſeen. Nor do I remember to have read of any in the printed catalogues of our moſt celebrated *Spaniſh Libraries*; ſuch as thoſe of Don ANT. AUGUSTINO, Don GABRIEL SORA, LORENZO RAMIREZ DE PRADO, the Marquez MONTALEGRE, EMMANUEL PANTOJA, ANDRES GONZALEZ BARCIA, all which I have by me. The only perſon in SPAIN in my memory, who had any conſiderable number of books in the Eaſtern Languages, was Don LUCAS CORTEZ: His library was, after his death, ſold by auction for a trifle.

BUT to ſay the truth, nothing ſo much prejudiced the ſtudy of the Arabic and the Eaſtern Languages in this country, as that pride with which gentlemen of the court have always treated the Profeſſors of thoſe tongues. RODRIGO GOMEZ, of the houſe of SYLVA, when ſomebody was praiſed in his company for his great ſkill in languages, aſked if the man underſtood the *Caſtilian* tongue likewiſe? Yes he does, replied the other. Very well,

ſays

ſays GOMEZ, that's enough; it is the only language we ſpeak at court; and as for all the reſt, they are not worth puzzling one's head about them. And yet for all this, there are a great number of *Hebrew and Arabic* MSS. in the ESCURIAL Library. For the moſt learned men in SPAIN, out of compliment to PHILIP II. preſented him with the beſt and rareſt books, to adorn that collection. But that I may confine myſelf to ſuch books only as belong to my ſubject, DID. HURTADO DE MENDOZA left his books by will to PHILIP II. which books were carried into the ESCURIAL Library in 1575, as JOS. DE SIGUENZA tells us, in his *Hiſtory of the Jeromite brotherhood*, Book III. page 3. who ſays, that there were among them many Greek, Arabic, and Latin MSS. There were of *Arabic* alone, in this legacy of MENDOZA's, about 400, relating to ſcience and hiſtory, as MENDOZA himſelf ſays, in a letter of his to JEROM SURITA, which you may read in *The progreſs of Hiſtory in the kingdom of* ARRAGON, *publiſhed by* Don DID. JOS. DORMER.

BUT here let me take notice of three miſtakes made by JAMES AUGUSTUS DE THOU, or him who wrote the *Thuana*. It is there ſaid, that DIDACO MENDOZA wrote *the Hiſtory of the* INDIES, whereas ANTONIO DE MENDOZA wrote it. He confounds DIDACO with FERNANDO MENDOZA, the laſt of whom died mad; for DIDACO died by the amputation of a leg, as ANTONIO PEREZ tells us.—— Laſtly, DE THOU ſays, that the Spaniards are wont to die mad, which is a notorious falſhood.

B. A. MONTANUS gave alſo to the ESCURIAL Library many MSS. in Hebrew, Arabic, and Greek, as SIGUENZA tells us. I paſs over others, who gave fine Oriental MSS. to the ſame Library. Beſides, LEWIS FAXARDO, who was High Admiral to PHILIP III. took from the Turks, in one engagement, 3000 Arabic MSS. which were all placed in the ESCURIAL, as FR. DE LOS SANTOS tells you in the hiſtory of that Convent.

BUT, to the irreparable loſs of the republic of Letters, the greateſt part of the Oriental MSS. and particularly the Arabic, were burnt in the year 1674, as NIC. ANTONIO tells you in the preface

face to his *Spaniſh Bibliotheque*. The fire began June the 7th, and laſted fifteen ſucceſſive days, as LOS SANTOS relates. FAXARDO's MSS. were all burnt, except the *Alcoran*, and ſome few others.

YET ſtill a great number of Oriental MSS. and particularly *Arabic*, remain there. And to ſpeak of the Arabic only, there are in the ESCURIAL Library above 200 Arabic Grammarians, many more Rhetoricians, Orators, Poets, *&c.* MICHAEL CASIRI, a Syrian, the Royal Librarian, hath printed a catalogue of theſe, of which only the firſt volume is publiſhed. The title of it is, SPECIMEN BIBLIOTHECÆ REGIÆ, ARABICO-HISPANÆ, ESCORIALENSIS; the firſt ſheet of which I now ſend you, which I received from the King's Confeſſor. When this work comes out, the republic of Letters will know what vaſt treaſures lie hid in that monaſtery. So that the words of Maſter LEO, related by ANT. PEREZ, will ſeem almoſt prophetic; who ſaid, that "the ESCURIAL collection of books would become hereafter a "noble monument of royal magnificence; but that it would not "be a library, but a ſepulchre."

MANY learned men have complained loudly of this burying books alive, if I may be allowed the expreſſion. MARIANA, in his tract *de Rege et Regis inſtitutione*, *Lib.* III. *Cap.* 9. ſays, "The ESCURIAL Library is built over the *Veſtibulum*, in length "185 feet, and 30 feet broad: it contains many Greek MSS. "moſt of them of a venerable antiquity, which were brought "from all parts of EUROPE in great abundance. Theſe trea-"ſures, which are more valuable than gold, deſerve to have a "freer acceſs of the learned, to inſpect and examine them. For, "what advantage can be derived to the public from ſuch captives "as theſe, impriſoned as it were by royal authority?"

I paſs over the complaints of others. Monſieur BAUTRU, when he came into SPAIN, and had ſeen the ESCURIAL Library, went to the King, and talked with his Majeſty about it; and ſaid, among other things, that the Librarian of the ESCURIAL was a very fit man to be entruſted with ſuch a royal treaſure. Why

Why so? says the King. Because, replied BAUTRU, as it is plain he has stole none of the books, you may be sure he will never diminish your Majesty's treasure.

THE collecting those books together, was, in one respect, very providential; for, where would they have been now, if they had not been preserved there? They are of no great use indeed, because the custody of them is given to a set of illiterate monks, who, as DEAN MARTI said, envy others what they make no use of themselves. JOHN BAPTIST CARDONA, Bishop of DERTOSA, when he wrote to PHILIP II. concerning this library, advised him "to chuse a Librarian for it, who was well skilled in "the Latin and Greek tongues, and who should know tho-"roughly the classical writers; for, as to the Hebrew and Ori-"ental tongues, your Majesty may easily procure *Rabbins* for that "purpose. There are now at ROME some *Rabbins*, who are "converted to Christianity, men of piety and learning, such as "ANDREW, JULLIUS, and PAULLUS, men of note there. Your "Majesty must likewise send for a PERSIAN, and a TURK, and "so on for each foreign language.—There is now living one "STEPHANUS, brought up in SOLYMAN's court, and a great "favourite of his. This man, who commanded two gallies, "was taken in an engagement at sea, and is now supported by a "pension from the king at NAPLES. He would be a very proper "person, and would certainly be of more use to your Majesty, "than to the King of NAPLES, for his singular knowledge of "Turkish affairs."——No one would certainly say, that the ESCURIAL Library was of no use in the time of MONTANUS, who was Librarian there. But such men as he are still wanting, to make that collection truly useful.

THE *Hebrew* and *Arabic* MSS. in SPAIN are written either on *Parchment*, or on *Paper*; the antiquity of which latter you may gather from an *Instrument*, still preserved in the Chamber of Royal Archives at BARCELONA. This instrument was drawn in 1178, and, from the nearness of the two periods, I conjecture, that this fine Spanish writing-paper was made at the famous SÆ-

TABIS,

TABIS, afterwards called XATIVA, and now SAN PHILIPPE *. The GEOGRAPHUS NUBIENSIS, who wrote about the year 1150, or perhaps a little before, ſays, " SÆTABIS is a moſt beautiful " city, and its environs are ſo delightful, as to be made a pro- " verb of; they make their paper of a moſt incomparable fine- " neſs."——It is no wonder this city ſhould be ſo celebrated for its *Paper Fabric*, for CATULLUS has taken notice of its fine handkerchiefs, the *Sudaria Sætaba*, as he calls them: And PLINY tells us, *Lino Sætabi tertia in Europa dabatur palma*. SILIUS ITALICUS too, and GRATIAN, have ſung its praiſes.

FROM MSS. the tranſition to *Medals* is very eaſy. Count MIGAZZI, now Archbiſhop of VIENNA, when he was at MADRID, Ambaſſador to the court of SPAIN, obtained, by my means, 320 Silver Coins, 11 Braſs Coins, and one Gold Coin, all of them *Arabic* monies, ſtruck in SPAIN, and in good preſervation: The interpretation of theſe, if publiſhed, would be a new thing, and highly acceptable to the learned.

YOU will not be permitted to collate any of our MSS. without the King's leave. We have, beſides, no Spaniard able enough to aſſiſt DAVID CLEMENS in collating an Oriental MSS. but CASIRI, and he has no leiſure for it.

From OLIVA, in VALENTIA, December 23d, 1758.

* This city, which is ſo often mentioned by the Roman poets and writers, was in VALENCIA, and ſtood on the banks of the river XUCAR: It was very finely built, and the ſituation of it was delightful. Unfortunately it declared, in the year 1706, for the Arch-duke CHARLES. The year following, the Count D'ASFELDT beſieged and took it, and put all the inhabitants to the ſword that bore arms; few eſcaped but women and children. The citadel capitulated ſoon after, where they made 800 Engliſh priſoners of war. PHILIP ordered the city to be razed and levelled with the ground, and, on the ſpot where it ſtood, they erected a column, with this inſcription—" HERE WAS ONCE A CITY NAMED XATIVA, WHICH, AS A PUNISHMENT FOR ITS TREASON, AND ITS REVOLT AGAINST ITS KING AND COUNTRY, HAS BEEN LEVELLED EVEN TO THE GROUND. In the year 1707, they rebuilt, by PHILIP's order, a new city on the ſame ſpot, and it is now called SAN PHILIPPE.

LETTER XVIII.

An Epistle *written by* Don Gregorio Mayans, *to the late* Sir Benjamin Keene, *containing a full Account of the* Complutensian Polyglott, *&c. &c.*

MAY it pleaſe your Excellency! You having hinted to me, that you deſired ſome information concerning the Complutensian Bible, and thoſe MSS. which the learned editors of that work made uſe of, if they were any where now in being, I ſhall endeavour to give your Excellency all the intelligence on that point in my power.

Don Alvaro Gomez, who wrote the Life of Cardinal Ximenes, ſays, * "That Ximenes, fearing leſt the ſacred myſte- "ries of our religion ſhould ſuffer ſome detriment, from the "Scriptures being ill underſtood, began moſt timely to be appre- "henſive, leſt the Spaniards ſhould become entire ſtrangers, and "totally unacquainted with the books of the Old and New "Testament."

† Don Antonio de Lebrixa tells us, in the preface to his *Apologia*, how deſpiſed and neglected the knowledge of the learned languages was at that time, and how little the profeſſors of them were eſteemed. This ſtate of ignorance continued to the

* Book II. p. 36, 38.

† *i. e.* Antonius Nebrissensis.

days

days of MONTANUS, and MARIANA *, and I wiſh it did not continue now.

GOMEZ adds, " That XIMENES, therefore, (in imitation of " the great ORIGEN, who with amazing diligence put together " all the tranſlations of the Bible then extant, and united them " in thoſe famed HEXAPLA) ordered an edition of the Bible to " be ſet on foot, to remedy this evil. In that edition, the books " of the *Old Teſtament* are divided into three columns. In the " firſt column is placed the *Hebrew*, in the middle the *Vulgate*, " in the third the LXX. and its tranſlation. At the bottom of " the page is placed the *Chaldee Paraphraſe*, with its Latin tranſ- " lation.——But the *New Teſtament* has the moſt correct Greek " text poſſible, with the *Vulgate*. In the laſt volume is added a " dictionary of Hebrew words and phraſes, admired by the ſkil- " ful in that language. This addition was much wanted in ſome " Bibles, through the careleſneſs of thoſe who kept them, and " was a great detriment to the reader. This undertaking of " Cardinal XIMENES was highly laborious, magnificent, and " great; it not only required a man of his eminence, but of his " abilities likewiſe, to ſurmount all the difficulties which at- " tended ſuch a work: He therefore ſent for men of letters, " well ſkilled in the Greek and Latin languages, to aſſiſt him. " Theſe were, firſt, DEMETRIUS CRETENSIS, by birth a " Greek, whom AUBERTUS MIRAEUS tells us †, XIMENES had " ſent for out of ITALY, by offering a large premium. Second- " ly, ANTO. of LEBRIXA : It was owing to this man's ſole ad- " vice, that XIMENES undertook an edition of that *Complutenſian* " *Bible*, as ANTO. tells us in his *Apologia*, which is a very valu- " able work. In that you will ſee the envy and ill will which " this great reviver of Spaniſh learning experienced, for his en- " deavours to make it flouriſh in the univerſity of SALAMANCA. " In the beginning of his book, he thus addreſſes the Cardinal.

" MAY it pleaſe your Eminence! I am in doubt, whether my " genius did not owe me a grudge, when it prompted me to

* See B. A. MONT. on JOSUA, and MARIANA's Defence of the Vulgate, Chap. 8: 26. &c.

† Scriptor. Sæculi XVI. Cap. 45. P. 140.

"think of nothing, but what was difficult, to attempt only "great enterprifes, to publifh nothing but what occafioned "me much hatred and ill-will. Had I given my time to vifiting "my friends; had I fpent my night watchings in fable and poe-"tical fiction; had I read or wrote hiftory; had I flattered the "living or the dead; I might have had the united applaufe of all "the SPAINS: But now, becaufe I labour after the meat which "does not perifh, and, as JEROM fays, trace out on earth that "knowledge which only abideth in Heaven; becaufe I am thus "employed, I am called impious, facrilegious, a falfe Catholic, "and I am in fome danger of being fummoned in chains to plead "my caufe before the Inquifition as an heretic: there will not "be wanting an accufer; there are thofe who are ready and wil-"ling enough.——So that I may apply to myfelf very juftly thofe "words of ECCLESIASTES, He that increafeth knowledge in-"creafeth trouble.—If, Sir, it is the duty of a legiflator to re-"ward the wife and good, and to punifh the wicked and hereti-"cal fubject,—What are you doing, great Cardinal, in that go-"vernment, where, *&c.*"

I omit the reft, becaufe I *dare not* tranfcribe it. This great man, therefore, was one of the chief compilers of the Complutenfian Bible.

GOMEZ adds, "That XIMENES fent likewife for * LOPEZ "ASTUNICA, or DE ZUNIGA, as we Spaniards write it; he "fent alfo for FERNANDUS PINTIANUS, whofe Spanifh name is "FERNANDO NUNEZ DE GUSMAN, a native of VALLADOLID, "which is vulgarly called PINTIA. How eminent this man "was for his knowledge in the Latin and Greek tongues, may "be feen in JUSTUS LIPSIUS, A. SCHOTTUS, N. ANTONIUS, "and many others †." But whereas GOMEZ tells us, that PINTIANUS's works were in every one's hands in his time, it was not fo in 1580.

* See Critici SS. Tom. IX. p. 2. col. 3552. A. Schotti Hifp. Bibl. Tom. iii. p. 584. † DE THOU, Lib. XI. p. 401. L. XXI. p. 727.

GOMEZ

GOMEZ adds, "That XIMENES ſent for theſe men, who were "eminent Greek and Latin profeſſors, and whoſe works were in "every one's hands; and for ALPHONSUS, a Phyſician at ALCA-"LA DE HENARES,* PAULUS CORONELLUS, ALPHONSUS ZA-"MORA †, all eminent *Hebræans*. Theſe had been public pro-"feſſors of that language in their ſchools, but having afterwards "taken holy orders, they were very properly ſent for by Cardi-"nal XIMENES, to execute ſo great a work, which would require "their virtue, their learning, and their perſeverance. With "theſe men the *Cardinal* conſulted about the plan; promiſed to "ſupport them moſt liberally with money; and invited them ſe-"parately to undertake the work, by giving them large preſents. "Above all, the *Cardinal* recommended to them the utmoſt diſ-"patch, Leſt, ſays he, as all human things are uncertain, you "ſhould loſe ſo willing a patron to this work, or I ſhould loſe "ſuch able aſſiſtants, whoſe company, and whoſe labours, I va-"lue more than the Archbiſhopric of TOLEDO.—This ſpeech of "the Cardinal's had its effect, and theſe learned men never ceaſed "their labours till they had finiſhed the work. They firſt ſent "for all the MSS. of both Teſtaments, which could be pro-"cured, in order to fix the pureſt new text, to amend the errors "of the old, to ſettle the true reading of doubtful paſſages, and "to explain the obſcure."

THE greateſt part of theſe MSS. particularly of the Old Teſta-ment, were fetched from the Jewiſh ſynagogues, and principally from thoſe of TOLEDO and MAQUEDA. Theſe were eaſily to be come at, becauſe the Jews had been driven out of SPAIN ten years before, in 1492. Theſe MSS. were afterwards chained down to the ſhelves in the college of SAN. ILDEPHONSO, at ALCALA DE HENARES, by the order of the CARDINAL, and yet, notwith-ſtanding that caution, many of them were afterwards ſtolen.

GOMEZ adds, "But the moſt uſeful collection of MSS. to XI-"MENES, was that of the *Vatican Library*, which were of a "moſt venerable antiquity."

* See COLMENARES Hiſt. SEGOV. p. 707.

† This man did the 6th volume of the Polyglott.

THIS appears plainly by a letter of the CARDINAL's to LEO X. prefixed to the PENTATEUCH; " For," ſays he, " we can fairly " teſtify to your Holineſs, that our greateſt care has conſiſted in " employing the moſt able linguiſts, and in procuring the moſt " ancient and moſt correct MSS. from all quarters. With incre- " dible pains we collected an amazing multitude of Hebrew, " Greek, and Latin MSS. It was to your Holineſs that we " owed the Greek MSS. for you very politely ſent us the moſt " ancient MSS. of the Old and New Teſtament from that Apo- " ſtolic library, and which were of the greateſt uſe to us in this " work."——The ſame CARDINAL, in his preface to the reader, ſays, " With regard to the Greek part of Scripture, you muſt " know, that we did not take any vulgar or common MSS. for " to fix our text, but the moſt ancient and moſt correct, which " Pope LEO X. ſent me from the Vatican; MSS. of ſuch inte- " grity, that if you cannot credit theſe, you can credit none.— " To theſe we have added not a few, partly tranſcribed from " that moſt correct MS. of BESSARION, ſent me by the ſenate of " VENICE, and partly procured by me at vaſt labour and ex- " pence.

" WE have alſo compared JEROM's Latin verſion with many " MSS. of the greateſt antiquity, particularly with thoſe in the " public library of my univerſity at ALCALA DE HENAREZ, " which are in *Gothic characters*, and were written above 800 " years ago, and with ſuch amazing exactneſs, that you cannot " diſcover the omiſſion of a tittle throughout; yet ſome of the " proper names, which were wrong ſpelt, by a miſtake of the " copyiſt, we let remain deſignedly as they were."

BESIDES the *Vatican* and *Venetian* library, MIRAEUS tells us, they made uſe too of the *Medicéan*.

GOMEZ adds, " Theſe Vatican MSS. were ſent to the Cardinal " by Pope LEO X. who admiring the magnificent ſpirit of XI- " MENES, conceived the greateſt opinion of him; and that Pope " ſent to him afterwards for his advice in matters of high import- " ance to the Romiſh church, though the Cardinal was then in

" AFRICA.

"AFRICA.——The verſion of the Seventy was done partly by "Complutenſian ſcholars, partly by DEMETRIUS, PINTIANUS, "and ASTUNICA; and was ſo happily executed, that nothing "was omitted in the verſion, of the force of thoſe Græciſms, "which are ſo frequent in the Seventy.

"AMONG the learned men called together upon this occaſion, "was JOHN VERGARA, who had *the Books of Wiſdom* for his "lot. He reſtored the text of them in many places, as he has "often ſaid himſelf; and when very old, he uſed to wiſh for "nothing ſo much at his leiſure, as to publiſh ſome ſcholia on "ECCLESIASTICUS; but his ill health prevented that deſign."

THIS JOHN VERGARA was afterwards a canon of TOLEDO; he not only tranſlated the Books of Wiſdom from the Seventy into Latin, but added a comment likewiſe *.—Yet this great man was afterwards thrown into the *Inquiſition*, in April 1534, by ALPHONSUS MANRICUS, Inquiſitor General, as L. VIVES tells ERASMUS, in one of his † Epiſtles: But VERGARA got happily out of that priſon again, and lived to 1558.

GOMEZ adds,—"They were employed in this work from the "year 1502, more or leſs, fifteen years; that one may almoſt "ſay, that the Cardinal's life, and the edition of this work, end- "ed at the ſame period.—It would take me up too much time "to give a minute detail of the labour and trouble thoſe Editors "went through, in comparing and examining the MSS. while "XIMENES in the mean while had perpetual avocations with the "affairs of ſtate."

THE Complutenſian Bible was begun in 1502, and began to be printed juſt ten years afterwards, in 1512: It was finiſhed in 1517. This was the very year in which XIMENES died.—

GOMEZ adds,—"With regard to the whole expence of this "edition of the Complutenſian Polyglott, you muſt know firſt,

* See DE THOU, Lib. xxi. c. 11.

† Tom. II. p. 676.

"that

" that only ſeven Hebrew MSS. which are now at ALCALA
" DE HENARES, were bought by ALPHONSUS ZAMORA, Pro-
" feſſor of Hebrew, in different countries, at a no leſs ſum than
" § 4000 crowns, as was heard from his own mouth."

LIST of HEBREW MANUSCRIPTS now preſerved at ALCALA DE HENARES.

1. Hebrew Bible, written in the ninth century.
2. Ditto, written in the twelfth century.
3. One volume of the Hebrew Bible, no date.
4. Hebrew Pentateuch, no date.
5. Two volumes of a Chaldee Bible.

LIST of GREEK MANUSCRIPTS there.

1. Greek Bible, modern character.
2. Greek Pſalter, very old character.

LATIN MANUSCRIPTS there.

1. Bible, in Gothic characters, almoſt 1000 years old.
2. Bible, almoſt as old, as appears by the character.
3. Bible in two volumes, twelfth century.
4. ST. PAUL's Epiſtles, with a gloſs.
5. The New Teſtament, with notes.

GOMEZ adds,——" To ſay nothing of the Greek and the La-
" tin MSS. the former of which came from ROME; the latter
" from foreign countries, and from the ſeveral Libraries in
" SPAIN; particularly thoſe in Gothic characters, which are
" above 800 years old, were brought to ALCALA DE HENARES
" at a vaſt expence.——Then, if you reckon the wages of the
" type-founders and amanuenſes, the rewards given to the learn-
" ed Editors, the ſums paid to meſſengers and agents, and
" other ſervants; all this together will make the whole expence
" above * 50,000 crowns; which I have heard the oldeſt peo-
" ple ſay was the ſum."

§ He means the Half Piſtole; it is almoſt 2000 l.
* Above 20,000 l. ſterling.

BUT

But as Benedictus Arias Montanus publiſhed our *Royal edition of the Bible,* and made uſe of ſome Complutenſian MSS. which the Cardinal's editors could not do, it will not be improper here to give ſome account of that very great man.

Montanus was born at Fregenal de la Sierra; *Sierra* ſignifies in Spaniſh a ridge of mountains, and therefore he was called Montanus; this village being under the juriſdiction of the city of Hispalis, he therefore calls himſelf *Hiſpalenſis.* Montanus was the firſt perſon who obtained a lawrel crown in the Univerſity of Salamanca in the year 1552. He was a man of the greateſt probity, ſtrongeſt talents, and uncommon judgement; could write with a maſterly ſtyle, either in proſe or verſe, and had amazing ſkill in languages: He was a maſter of the *Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldee, Arabic, French, Dutch, Engliſh,* and *Teutonic* languages. Montanus ſays himſelf, in his comment on *Iſaiah,* that he knew thirteen languages. Beſides this, he was a good poet, as well as a great ſcholar, and blended the Belles Lettres with his ſeverer ſtudies. It was very fortunate therefore for Spain, that when the copies of the Complutenſian Bible began to be ſo ſcarce——(For there never were more printed of that edition than 600 volumes, that is, as I underſtand it, about 100 copies; as appears by comparing the Letters of Leo X. to the Biſhop of Avila, and the Archdeacon of Corduba. It was the printing ſo ſmall a number, that has made the book ſo ſcarce,) that it poſſeſſed ſuch a man as Montanus, who in conjunction with Plantin the printer, could ſtir up the mind of Philip II. to a greater work than that of the Complutenſian Bible, though not ſo expenſive. For Philip II. though he loved fame, was very covetous of his money; yet he conſented to this work in 1578, and ſent Montanus into Holland with orders to re-print the Complutensian Bible, with improvements. For Montanus had made uſe of *ſeven* Hebrew MSS. which Ximenes procured from Venice, but could not make uſe of himſelf: And Montanus had likewiſe a MSS. Latin Verſion of the Chaldee Paraphraſe.

But this undertaking procured Montanus many enemies; ſo that he was twice cited before the Pope at Rome to plead his cauſe againſt a charge of Hereſy. His chief enemies were * Leo de Castro, a canon of Valladolid, Rhetoric Profeſſor in Salamanca; and, what I am ſorry to ſay, John de Mariana, otherwiſe a great man; who out of envy to his learning, or his intereſt with Philip II. accuſed him to the *Inquiſitor General*; and has left many marks of ſpleen againſt Montanus, in his *Defence of the Vulgate.*

From the accuſations laid to his charge before the Pope, Montanus eaſily cleared himſelf in an Apologia, or defence of himſelf, wrote on that occaſion, as Colomesius tells us. This was written in Spaniſh; and when the Engliſh about that time made a deſcent at Cadiz, they found this work there, and carried it into England, and depoſited it in the Bodleian Library, and preſerved it as the greateſt curioſity.

This is the ſame work which I deſired your Excellence ſome time ago to procure for me out of England, and which you told me could not be found at Oxford. I ſtill hope it will be found ſome time or other.——Montanus died in his own houſe at Campo Florido, in the year 1598, and the ſeventy-firſt of his age.

List of Manuscripts in the Cathedral Library at Toledo.

1. Latin Bible, in *Gothic* letter, upon parchment, large folio, written in 1026.

2. Latin Bible, beginning with Joshua, and ending in the ſeventy-eighth Psalm, in folio, large parchment, and *Gothic* letter.

3. Latin Bible, beginning with the ſecond book of Maccabees, then follows all the New Testament, and that is followed by Tobias; folio, large parchment, old character.

* See De Thou, Lib. cxx. c. 18.

There

There are five Latin Bibles in all, one of them containing the third and fourth book of Exodus.——Theſe are all written in the thirteenth century, and on parchment.

4. Bible in Latin, with an interpretation of ſome Hebrew words, written on parchment, in the thirteenth century.

5. Bible in Latin, written on parchment, in the thirteenth century.

6. Hebrew Bible, containing all the Pentateuch, and the portions of the Pſalms and Prophets appointed for each Sabbath; the Canticles, Eccleſiaſtes, Lamentations, Eſther, and Ruth; written in the ſquare Hebrew character, with the points or vowels; and with the Scholia of the Rabbins, on parchment.

Oliva, June 1754.

LETTER XIX.

Of the ROYAL FAMILY *and* COURT *of* SPAIN. *Of the present* GENIUS, CHARACTER, *and* MANNERS *of that Nation. Their* HUMOURS, DIVERSIONS, and LANGUAGE.

DON CARLOS III. by the ſtile of his Catholic Majeſty, King of SPAIN, was born in MADRID the 20th of January 1716. He was proclaimed King of NAPLES May 15th, and King of SICILY Auguſt 30th, 1734; entered SPAIN the 10th of Auguſt 1759, and was proclaimed King in MADRID, on the 11th of September following. The Kings of SPAIN are never crowned: inſtead of it, they make a public entry into MADRID, with great expence, pomp, and magnificence, which pleaſes the people much more, as they have an uncommon paſſion for ſhews and pageantry. The preſent Monarch made his public entry July the 13th, 1760; for an account of which, ſee Letter VII. p. 125. When he landed at BARCELONA, the Catalans ſtiled him CARLOS *Tercero, el verdadero,* or CHARLES *the third, the true Prince,* to diſtinguiſh him from the former CHARLES III. the Auſtrian Archduke, who was afterwards Emperor. The Spaniards had at that time ſo few ſailors, that they had great difficulty *in manning* the fleet which brought him over.——In coming from BARCELONA to MADRID, he drove ſo faſt as to make great deſtruction of the mules and horſes that attended him. It is no uncommon thing for the guards that attend the Royal Family in this country, when they travel, to break a leg, an arm, or a neck; and when

when this happens, his Majeſty ſays, *Murio en ſu officio, he died in his duty.* A Mahometan, who made ſome ſtay at NAPLES, happening to ſee the preſent King of SPAIN driving in this *Jehu* taſte, ſaid to a friend——"Sir, is it any wonder that we Turks "think you Chriſtians quite mad?"—Though his Catholic Majeſty is now in his forty-ſixth year, yet ſhooting is ſtill his ruling paſſion: He is the greateſt *Nimrod* of his time; he ſacrifices every thing to this favourite pleaſure; he was diſguſted at his public entry, becauſe it hindered him of four days ſport. He ſtayed *three* days at TOLEDO, and killed *ſix* wild mountain-cats, which, as I was well informed by thoſe who had calculated the expence of that expedition, coſt him exactly 1000 l. a cat. He is ſo eager at this diverſion, that when the days are ſhort, he often ſhoots by *torch-light*, an improvement which our Engliſh ſportſmen are not arrived at. He is in his perſon tall, round ſhouldered, big boned, of a dark brown complexion, ſmall eyed, and has a very large prominent Roman noſe. From this deſcription, it is eaſily ſeen that he is very plain.—His dreſs is as plain as poſſible, too homely for a Prince; he commonly wears a plain cloth frock, a leather waiſtcoat, leather breeches, boots, (always made in LONDON) a large pair of tanned gloves, and uſually carries a gun upon his ſhoulder, and is attended by ſervants, carrying guns, powder, ſhot, water, wine, victuals, cloaths, &c. and frequently dead game, ſuch as wolves, hares, rooks, gulls, &c. &c.——He riſes at ſeven in the morning, opens his own ſhutters, writes what *letters* and *diſpatches* he has to do, and then ſets out, let it rain or ſhine, for the *chace*, or rather *ſhooting*, for he never hunts as we do in ENGLAND. It is his Catholic Majeſty's conſtant maxim, *that rain breaks no bones*, and for this reaſon it never ſtops or ſuſpends any thing he is engaged in, to the no ſmall mortification of his attendants.——His *ſuite* on theſe occaſions commonly conſiſts of the Infant Don LEWIS, the great officer in waiting, uſually the Duke de LOZADA, the Body-Guards, and three or four coaches and ſix, with which there is always a chirurgeon, in caſe of any accident. He returns from this diverſion before noon, and dines regularly at eleven of the clock, and always in public, attended by the foreign miniſters, and other people of diſtinction about the Court. He uſually eats of ſix things, drinks

three

three times, and is not long at table.——After dinner he ſets out to ſhoot again, and ſeldom returns till dark, or after. Then he hears his own Miniſters of State for an hour, or aſſiſts at the *Deſpacho*, as they call it; after that he ſits with the Queen Mother in her apartment, and goes to bed between nine and ten.——And this is the general and conſtant round of his Majeſty's life. He goes in February or March every year, to the palace of the PARDO; in April to ARANJUEZ; returns in June to MADRID; ſets out at the end of July for SAN ILDEPHONSO; goes in October to the ESCURIAL, and from thence, in November, to MADRID. He ſometimes fiſhes for variety, and at other times has what they call a general *Battida*, which is the ſetting five or ſix hundred men to drive all the game they can meet, for many miles round, into toils of great extent; and then the King and DON LEWIS, (attended by the whole Court, ladies as well as gentlemen,) go and kill it. This makes great havock among the game, and is a very expenſive diverſion. The foreign Ambaſſadors always attend on theſe occaſions.——

HAVING deſcribed his perſon, and way of life, I will now endeavour to give ſome idea of his temper, genius, and of the abſolute power with which he reigns.——It has been imagined that he is a very weak prince, and of little or no underſtanding: It is a great miſtake.—He has ſome parts, but is muliſh and obſtinate to the laſt degree; and by being conſtantly flattered, he imagines that he has more underſtanding than he really poſſeſſes. He is reſerved beyond the common reſerve of Princes, has no confident, and communicates his will only by his orders to put it into execution.—He can neither be led nor driven; all muſt come from himſelf. Thoſe things to which he has applied, he is a very compleat maſter of: He talks Italian, French, and Spaniſh fluently. He is an exceeding good *turner*, and has turned a multitude of things in the wooden-ware way. He looks minutely into moſt circumſtances.——He has made with his own hands, every part of a ſoldier's dreſs, in order to be a judge of the true expence of their uniforms.——He told the foreign Miniſters one day, that he had made a pair of ſhoes, Not indeed, ſays he, very good ſhoes, but ſuch as might be walked in.——He ſhoots at a

mark with the greateſt accuracy; and I have often lamented, that he has not been preſented with *Patent-ſhot* by our Miniſtry: I am not clear, that he would not have given up the *Logwood* trade for it.—To ſhew with what deſpotic ſway he rules, it ſhould be conſidered, that he allows no Miniſter to remonſtrate or argue with him.—He removed the Duke of ALVA from Court, who had been the firſt Miniſter during all the late reign, and was very popular in the nation.—Though to ſave appearances, ALVA made a formal reſignation in the month of December 1760. He baniſhed the Dukes of ARCOS and OSSUNA from MADRID, on account of their amours with the Actreſſes, and put an Actreſs concerned in the common priſon; he arreſted and baniſhed the INQUISITOR GENERAL, and ſent him priſoner to a convent. He engaged in the preſent war with ENGLAND, contrary to the ſentiments of his Miniſters, and in direct oppoſition to the voice of the whole nation.——He married June 19th, 1739, MARIA, AMALIA, CHRISTINA, daughter of AUGUSTUS III. King of POLAND, and Elector of SAXONY; ſhe was born November 24th, 1724, and died at MADRID September 27th, 1760.——I will now give ſome account of her.

THE late Queen AMALIA was a remarkably tall woman, with large bones and features, rather of a maſculine appearance; had no pretenſions to beauty; but then what ſhe wanted in charms, was amply made up in ſpirit: The *Poliſh temper* was but too viſible in the *Spaniſh* Queen. It has been obſerved of late, and I think with ſome truth, that the *Sovereign Ladies* of the NORTH have moſt of them been poſſeſſed of uncommon portions of this ſpirit: The late Empreſs of RUSSIA, the preſent, and MARIA THERESA, have been quoted as examples of it. How far this may be the effect of *climate*, I cannot ſay. AMALIA, who came from POLAND, had certainly much preſence, fire, and ſtrength of mind; ſhe reſembled, in ſome reſpects, our Queen ELIZABETH; for as that Princeſs, when ruffled in debate, would ſometimes expreſs her royal reſentment, by ſtriking her Miniſters with her own hands; ſo the late Queen AMALIA would ſometimes give her Ladies of the Bedchamber a box on the ear. She was entirely governed by the *Dutcheſs of* CASTROPINIANO, a Neapolitan,

one of her *Camarera's*, who had gained a moft unaccountable afcendant over her. It was obferved, that the Queen's fpirit, and the rapacious difpofition of her *Confidante*, though they have often put his Majefty's temper to the trial, yet never could difcompofe that phlegmatic ferenity fo infeparable from his mind. He always preferved on fuch occafions, that refpect and civility which is due to her fex. She had iffue by his Catholic Majefty, fix fons and two daughters.

1. PHILIP ANTONY, Duke of CALABRIA, difqualified for the fucceffion, born June 14th, 1747.

2. CHARLES ANTONY, Prince of ASTURIAS, born in NAPLES, November 12th, 1748.

3. FERDINAND ANTONY, King of NAPLES and SICILY, born January 12th, 1751.

4. GABRIEL ANTONIO, Infant of SPAIN, born in NAPLES, May 11th, 1752.

5. ANTONIO PASQUAL, Infant of SPAIN, born in NAPLES, December 31ft, 1755.

6. FRANCISCO XAVIER, Infant of SPAIN, born in NAPLES, February 17th, 1757.

1. MARIA JOSEPHA, Infanta of SPAIN, born in NAPLES, July 16th, 1744.

2. MARIA LUISA, Infanta of SPAIN, born in NAPLES, November 24th, 1745.

PHILIP V. who died July 11th, 1746, had four fons by his firft wife, MARIA, LOUISA GABRIELLE, daughter of the Duke of SAVOY: LEWIS I. Don PHILIP, and Don PHILIP PEDRO GABRIELLE, who both died young, and FERDINAND VI. LEWIS died in 1724, after having reigned feven months; FERDINAND died aged forty-fix, Auguft 10th, 1759, after having reigned twelve years and fome months.—By his fecond wife, ELIZABETH of PARMA, PHILIP had iffue,

1. CHARLES III. the present King of SPAIN.

2. DON PHILIP, who died young.

3. DON PHILIP, Infant of SPAIN, Grand Prior of CASTILE, Duke of PARMA, PLACENCIA, and GUASTALLA, born March 15th, 1720, married to LOUISA ELIZABETH of FRANCE, in 1739, by whom he has one son and two daughters.

4. DON LEWIS ANTONIO JAYMÉ, Infant of SPAIN, born July 25th, 1727; at present not married.

5. MARIA ANNA VICTORIA, the present Queen of PORTUGAL, born March 31st, 1718, and married March 31st, 1732.

6. MARIA THERESA, married in 1745 to the Dauphin of FRANCE, and died in childbed July 22d, 1746.

7. MARIA ANTONIA FERNANDA, born the 17th of November, 1729, married to the present Duke of SAVOY.

ELIZABETH FARNESE, the present Queen Dowager of SPAIN, was born October 25th, 1692. Her history is extremely well known in EUROPE; she has had no share in government or political matters, since PHILIP's death, whose memory she pays so much regard to, as to cry once every year on the day he died. On the accession of FERDINAND, she was banished to the palace of SAN ILDEPHONSO, where she remained with her son the Infant Don LEWIS, till his present Majesty's accession; who very dutifully recalled her to Court, but, to her great regret, would never admit her to the *Despacho*. As a DE MEDICIS by blood, she inherited the parts, spirit, and ambition of that family: *Two* of her sons she made Sovereign Princes; her silent plans at the *Escurial* frequently threw all EUROPE into convulsions, especially when carried into execution by the intriguing and bold hand of her favourite ALBERONI, and the knight errantry of RIPERDA.——She formed many spirited, though unsuccessful schemes, to make her *third son* a *third Sovereign*; and was at one time very near succeeding, by the marriage of Don LEWIS with the Princess of BRASIL.——She is of a middle stature, dark complexion, has great spirit in her countenance. Before she reached MADRID, in the route from PARMA, when she came to be married to PHILIP, and before she had seen the King, who went as far as GUA-

DALAXARA to meet her, ſhe gave a ſpecimen of what ſhe would be when a *real* Queen, which was truly a coup d'eclat.——The *Princeſs of Urſins* had been for ſome time the reigning favourite in SPAIN; ſhe had acquired ſuch an aſcendant over PHILIP and his firſt Queen, that ſhe abſolutely governed all. When ALBERONI, on her death, propoſed the match of the *Duke of Parma's* niece to PHILIP V. it was even by the order of the Princeſs of URSINS, that ALBERONI wrote to ſound the Court of PARMA on that ſubject. Nay, the Princeſs of URSINS did more, ſhe even went herſelf to meet the new Queen, as far as the confines of ARRAGON and NAVARRE; who in return for theſe civilities, ordered the officer on guard to arreſt that *Princeſs* by force, and carry her out of SPAIN into FRANCE; which order was immediately executed. The *politick* Italian Princeſs knew very well that SPAIN was too narrow to hold her, and any other lady who dared to be a favourite of PHILIP's at the ſame time—And therefore thought the ſhorteſt proceſs was to get rid of her at once. When you have made your uſe of the ladder by which you riſe, the ſureſt way in ſound policy is to kick it down.—Moſt others would have attempted this, after they had been well ſeated in a throne; but few would have had ſpirit enough to have given ſuch an order, in their very firſt ſteps and paſſage to it, and without even the knowledge or conſent of that very Prince, whoſe favourite ſhe baniſhed, and whoſe future Queen ſhe was deſigned to be.

ANOTHER inſtance of this Lady's genius may be the following: It is well known that PHILIP V. reſigned his Crown to his ſon LEWIS I. who dying within the year, PHILIP, at the inſtigation of this Queen, reſumed the ſcepter again. But afterwards growing, as every body has heard, out of his ſenſes, in one of his fits, he ſent a full reſignation of his Crown and Government, without the knowledge of this Lady, to the Council of CASTILE: And when he thought the act irrevocable, he told ELIZABETH FARNESE of it, and added, "Je vous ai trompé, Madame! J'ai envoié hier ma reſignation de la Coronne d'Eſpagne au Concile de "Caſtille." This, as you will eaſily imagine, ſufficiently alarmed her Majeſty:—But however ſhe had the preſence of mind inſtantly to ſend to the preſident of that Council for the reſignation;

nor

nor had ſhe only authority to command, but influence enough to be obeyed, for he ſent it her immediately.

WHILE the late King FERDINAND was Prince of ASTURIAS, upon ſome diſguſt, ſhe ſent a meſſage to FARINELLI never to go and ſing or play any more in the Prince's or Princeſſes apartment. For the late Queen BARBARA was not only very fond of, but an excellent judge of *muſick*. But FARINELLI's anſwer does immortal honour to that *Muſician*. " Go, ſays he, and tell the " Queen, that I owe the greateſt obligations to the Prince and " Princeſs of ASTURIAS; and unleſs I receive ſuch an order from " her Majeſty's own mouth, or the King's, I will never obey it."

THOUGH ſhe is now ſeventy years old, ſhe keeps the ſame hours that PHILIP did, and turns night into day. When ſhe gives audience, ſhe is held up by two ſupporters, being unable to ſtand long; and though almoſt blind, ſtill retains her ancient ſpirit and vivacity. Her ambition will probably never expire but with her breath: And whenever ſhe dies, I am perſuaded her laſt words to the King will be, " *Remember* TUSCANY *for* DON LUIS."

DON LEWIS ANTONIO JAYME, the King's brother, ſeems to be of a very different mold, without either his father's military genius, or his mother's ambition; of a pacific and quiet temper. He took a very early averſion to the *Croſier*, though made almoſt as ſoon as born, a Baby-Cardinal, and an Infant-Archbiſhop, for the two ſees of TOLEDO and SEVILLE. Upon quitting however thoſe dignities in the church, he reſerved to himſelf about 7,400 *l.* *per annum*, out of the former, and about 5000 *l.* out of the latter. He ſeems to have much more inclination for a *gun* than for a *ſceptre*, and ſpends moſt of his time in field ſports: He has a ſtrong turn for *mechanics*, and when not employed in ſhooting, is buſied in making watches and mathematical inſtruments. He has ſome taſte for *medals*; and the monks he has employed have made for him no inconſiderable collection of thoſe antiquities.

THE Prince of ASTURIAS is a lively youth, and has begun his triumphs with great joy, over ſome ſparrows ſhot by his own

hand. MARIANA tells us, B. 18. ch. 7. that this title of Prince of ASTURIAS, was given in imitation of our title of Prince of WALES.

FERDINAND, King of NAPLES, gives fair promiſes of being one day a very ſpirited Monarch.—— He put on Majeſty the moment his father embarked for SPAIN, with as much dignity and eaſe, as if his plaything had always been a ſceptre.

THE Princeſſes JOSEPHA and LUISA, are both marriageable; ſo that time will now ſoon diſcover whether they will add any new ſtrength to the FAMILY COMPACT.

I cannot quit the *Court of* SPAIN, without obſerving the little pains it takes to be *popular*. They pay ſcarce any court to the *Grandees* of the kingdom. They expreſs publickly their diſlike of the country, and are always preferring NAPLES to it. They employ foreigners preferably to natives, in poſts at home, and embaſſies abroad. Can any circumſtance more compleatly ſhew the *deſpotiſm* of that Monarchy?

THE *Miniſtry*, or thoſe who compoſe their *Council of State*, which anſwers to our *Privy Council*, are

1. THE Duke of ALVA; a diſcarded, though an honeſt, old, and faithful Miniſter.

2. THE Marquez de VILLARAS, formerly known by the name of SEBASTIAN DE LA QUADRA.

3. THE Marquez de SALAS, abſent.

4. THE Prince YACCHI, abſent.

5. DON RICARDO WALL.

6. DON ALPHO. CLEM. DE AROSTEQUI.

7. DON PEDRO GORDILLO.

N. B. ALL theſe, as ſuch, have the title of *Excellency*.

THEIR

THEIR *Secretaries of State*, and *Univerfal Difpatches*, are,

1. GENERAL WALL, firft Secretary of State, Difpatch, and of War.

2. THE Marquez DEL CAMPO DE VILLAR, Secretary of State, and of the Difpatch of Grace and Juftice.

3. DON JULIAN DE ARRIAGA, Secretary of State, and of the Difpatch of the Marine and INDIES.

4. THE Marqucz SQUILACCI, Secretary of State, and of the Difpatch of the Treafury, Superintendant-general of the Copper, and its diftribution.

OF all thefe, General WALL, and the Marquez SQUILACCI, are the only *two minifters*, in our fenfe of that expreffion; the former *firft Secretary of State*, and the latter *firft Lord of the Treafury*. SPAIN has, for many years paft, been under the direction of foreign *Minifters*. Whether this hath been owing to want of capacity in the natives, or difinclination in the Sovereign, I will not take upon me to fay; fuch as it is, the native nobility lament it, as a great calamity. In looking back for above a *century* paft, I find the minifters employed to be nearly half natives and half foreigners. Thus, the Conde Duke D'OLIVARES was a Spaniard, of the houfe of MEDINA SIDONIA, Don LUIS DE HARO was his nephew, EMANUEL DE LIRA a Spaniard, ALBERONI an Italian, RIPERDA a Dutchman, the Marquez DE BEDMAR a Spaniard, the Marquis DE GRIMALDO an Italian, the Marquez DE ENSENADA a Spaniard, known by the name of CENON DE SOMODEVILLA, Don JOSEPH CARVAJAL a Spaniard, Mr. WALL an Irifhman, and the Marquis DE SQUILACCI a Neapolitan.

IT is well known, that Mr. WALL raifed himfelf to that eminent ftation, which he now enjoys, by means which are ufually the ruin of moft others, I mean gallantry and gaming. Not but that his parts and merit are otherwife very confpicuous. The *Marquis's* fort I take to confift in his abilities as a *Financier*, his underftanding thoroughly *Ways and Means*, as we call it, and the making very ample provifion for the crown. He has put the

King upon ſome uſeful projects, and upon others ſeemingly as detrimental. Paving and cleaning the ſtreets of the Capital, and making new roads, were works worthy of a miniſter; his edicts againſt old hats and old cloaks, of no moment; his negligence in bringing robbers and murderers to juſtice, certainly culpable; his eſtabliſhing a new manufacture of *Rappè*, ill executed, and ill dropped ſo ſoon after it was ſet on foot; you rarely find a miniſter a good tobacconiſt; and by his diſcouraging the manufactures ſo entirely, he ſeems to me to ſhew, that he does not underſtand the true intereſts of Spain. As Superintendant of the *Copper*, I ſuppoſe he will take ſome ſteps towards removing that grievance †. The beſt thing, in my opinion, to be done with it, is to recal it, and give it to the owners of the *Anti-Gallican Privateer*.

The Marquis De Ensenada, it is to be hoped, will never have influence enough, to be employed as a *Miniſter* again. He is the moſt ſworn and implacable enemy the Britiſh nation hath in Spain, both from prejudice and principle. He wears on a *Gala*, or court day, more diamonds, croſſes, orders, ribbands, fillets, *&c.* than any Spaniſh grandee; ſo that, like *Sinon* in the *Æneid*, he ſeems a * victim fled from ſacrifice. His fall was chiefly owing to the intrigues of that able and great Miniſter, the late Sir Benjamin Keene; a circumſtance, which, if I can have my wiſh, ſhall one day be laid more fully before the public. The *Marquis* was recalled to court, upon the preſent King's acceſſion, by means of the *Dutcheſs of Caſtropiniano*: he is ſtill as ambitious as ever; and if intrigue and gold can make him ſo, will be a miniſter again.

The two *oldeſt*, as well as the *richeſt* families in Spain, are thoſe of Medina Celi, and Medina Sidonia; the former take their title from a town in Old Castile, near the river Xalon: they were made *Earls* by Henry II. of Castile, in 1368; *Dukes* by Ferdinand and Isabella, in 1491. The old family-name was La Cerda; it is now Cordova. Eli-

† See the Account of the Money, Letter XIV.
* Vittæque Deûm, quas *Hoſtia* geſſi.

ZABETH DE LA CERDA, heiress of that family, married MOSES BERNARD, Earl of BEARNE and FOIX. Their estate is suitable to the nobility of their blood, being above 80,000 pounds sterling per annum. They have certainly a good title to the crown of SPAIN, as being of the blood *royal*, and descended from its ancient monarchs. The last Duke of the CERDA line was Don LUIS FRANÇOIS DE LA CERDA, who was Viceroy of NAPLES, from 1692 to 1706, Counsellor of State, and first minister, in 1709, and Governor of the Prince of ASTURIAS: his Dutchess had also a pension from PHILIP of 4000 pistoles *per annum*. But, notwithstanding these numerous marks of royal favour, this gentleman entered into a conspiracy against PHILIP, and held a correspondence with the Arch-duke CHARLES. The Marquis of ASTORGA, who was also in the plot, discovering this on his death-bed, this Duke was arrested by PHILIP's order, as he was coming to council, conducted first to PAMPELUNA, and afterwards to FONTARABIA, where he died.

THE family of MEDINA SIDONIA are so called from a town in ANDALUSIA. They were made Dukes in 1445. Their name is GUSMAN EL BUENO; their estate is above 60,000 pounds *per annum*; but neither this estate nor the former affords to its possessor any thing like that annual income; for, being both charged with heavy incumbrances, they are, for the most part, parcelled out into small mortgages, the rents of which the mortgagee receives, till the sum due to him is entirely paid. These two dukedoms did, for many years, belong to the same family, the GUSMANS; whether they do now or not, I cannot say. Though they had great connections with the AUSTRIAN family, yet during the Succession-war, the then Duke of MEDINA SIDONIA adhered inviolably to PHILIP's interest, and followed his standard to the last.

AS the Captain of the LA REYNA, who so bravely defended the MORRO Castle, at the HAVANAH, when taken by the English in 1762, has been much talked of lately, it may not be unacceptable to say somewhat of that family.

THE

The Velasco family have been for ages Conſtables of Castile, the higheſt poſt anciently in that kingdom, being *Generaliſſimos* of all its forces; but it is now only a bare title, yet one of great honour and eſteem, like the old Justiciary of Arragon. They were made Dukes of Frias in 1491, and Earls of Haro in 1430, and Earls of Castel Nuevo, and Marquiſſes of Verlanga. This office of *Conſtable of Caſtile* was inſtituted in 1382, by John I. of Castile. This honour is not hereditary in the family of the Velascos, though, having deſcended in it from father to ſon for many generations, it has very naturally been thought ſo.

The Spaniards have in general an olive complection, are of a middle ſtature, rather lean, but well made; they have fine eyes, gloſſy black hair, and a ſmall well ſhaped head.—Their cloaths are uſually of a very dark colour, and their cloaks almoſt black. This ſhews the natural gravity of the people. This is the general dreſs of the common ſort; for the court, and perſons of faſhion, have moſt of them adopted the French dreſs and modes.

As their natural air is gravity, ſo they have conſequently great coldneſs and reſerve in their deportment; they are therefore very uncommunicative to all, and particularly to ſtrangers. But when once you are become acquainted with them, and have contracted an intimacy, there are not more ſocial, more friendly, or more converſible beings in the world. When they have once profeſſed it, none are more faithful friends.—They are a people of the higheſt notions of honour, even to exceſs, which is a ſtill viſible effect of their antient love of *Chivalry*, and was the animating ſpirit of that enthuſiaſm. They have great probity and integrity of principle. As they perſevere with much fidelity and zeal in their friendſhips, you will naturally expect to find them warm, relentleſs, and implacable in their reſentments.

They are generous, liberal, magnificent, and charitable; religious without diſpute, but devout to the greateſt exceſſes of ſuperſtition. What elſe could induce them to kiſs the hands of their *Prieſts*, and the garments of their *Monks*?

If

If they have any predominant fault, it is, perhaps, that of being rather *too high minded*; hence they have entertained, at different periods, the moſt extravagant conceits; ſuch as, that the ſun only roſe and ſet in their dominions; that their language was the only tongue fit to addreſs the Almighty with; that they were the peculiar favourites of heaven, inſomuch that when the arms of Proteſtants have prevailed over theirs, they have been ready to call GOD himſelf *an Heretic*. They formerly thought, that wiſdom, glory, power, riches and dominion, were their ſole monopoly; but the experience of two or three centuries paſt has contributed to ſhew the fondneſs of all theſe deluſions. The open and avowed attempts of its AUSTRIAN Princes, graſping at univerſal monarchy; the ſecret and more concealed ambition of the BOURBON line, with all their plans of refined policy, have been, as SHAKESPEAR calls it, like the baſeleſs fabric of a viſion. It has been owing to theſe lofty conceits, that they are ſtill poſſeſſed with the higheſt notions of nobility, family and blood. The mountaineer of ASTURIAS, though a peaſant, will plume himſelf as much upon his genealogy and deſcent, as the firſt grandee; and the *Caſtilian*, with his *Coat-armour*, looks upon the *Gallician* with ſovereign contempt.

NOTHING can ſhew the *ſang froid* of the Spaniards more ſtrongly than the following circumſtance, which, though it hath been often related, is perhaps not known to every reader. In the war that enſued between SPAIN and PORTUGAL, upon the revolution in favour of the Duke of BRAGANZA, the Portugueſe plundered the village of *Traigueros*, and left a centinel in it, while the troops paſſed on.—The centinel, to amuſe the time, played on his guitar, which happened to be out of tune. A Spaniard belonging to this plundered village, offended with the diſſonance of the ſoldier's muſic, came to the centinel, and civilly begg'd him to lend him the guitar; which being done, he tuned it, and returned it to the Portugueſe, with this ſhort ſpeech—*Now Sir, it is in tune,—Aora ſta templada.*

THE profeſſion of arms is their chief delight; to this darling paſſion, commerce, manufactures, and agriculture have been al-

ways facrificed. It never appeared more evident than in the *Succeffion war*; the peafant voluntarily forfook the plough, and ran to the Auftrian or the Bourbon ftandard. There was no occafion for an haranguing ferjeant, or for an officer and a *prefs-warrant*, to call him to the field of action. A la guerra, a la guerra, was all the cry.

It has been imagined, from the events of the prefent war, that the Spanifh are not good troops; but it is a great miftake; there are no foldiers in the whole world that are braver than the *Spanifh*. Thofe who fay otherwife only fhew their ignorance of hiftory. They have had the Dukes of BERWICK and BITONTO, the Counts DE GAGE and SCHOMBERG, the Prince of HESSE, the Marquis DE LAS MINAS, the Generals STANHOPE, PETERBOROUGH, and STAREMBERGH, the eye-witneffes of their bravery. That they make but an indifferent military figure at prefent, is no juft argument againft them; long peace, long difufe, and bad generals, will entirely damp the martial fpirit of any people. Let them only be difciplined, and led on by his *Pruffian Majefty*, and I will anfwer for their doing as much execution as any troops in EUROPE, and particularly the cavalry. They bear all hardfhips with the moft unremitting patience, and can endure heat, cold, and even hunger, with fome degree of chearfulnefs. They have courage and conftancy fufficient for the moft hazardous undertakings; and though naturally flow, yet when once put in action, purfue their object with great warmth and perfeverance.

BIGOTRY has been very prejudicial to the Spaniards, not only in religion, but in the arts and fciences, and has grealy retarded their advancement in learning.—It is impoffible that thofe who are too blindly attached to the opinions of the *Antients*, fhould make any great figure among the *Moderns*. ARISTOTLE, DUNS SCOTUS, and THOMAS AQUINAS, were a triumvirate more dangerous to the freedom of the mind, than thofe of ancient ROME to its liberties. And it had certainly been much more ferviceable to our own univerfities, if, inftead of expelling and burning the

works of LOCKE, they had at that time ſet all ARISTOTLE and PLATO on fire.

THIS bigotry, in favour of the Antients, appears no where more ſtrongly, than in their practice of phyſic. Thouſands have died in SPAIN by following the preſcriptions of GALEN and HIPPOCRATES, who might have lived many years, had they had an equal faith in SYDENHAM and BOERHAAVE.

To politics the Spaniards have a natural inclination; they underſtand and ſtudy the political intereſts of their country very thoroughly; even the moſt common peaſants will ſometimes make reflections on public affairs, that would be not unworthy of a ſenator in the CORTES.

To give an idea of a *Spaniſh Univerſity*, it will be ſufficient to deſcribe that of SALAMANCA; the reſt being all ſimilar, only inferior.

It conſiſts of 24 profeſſors, who have 1000 ducats each *per annum*. It has a ſmall library, the books of which are all *chained*. There are 12 Divinity Profeſſors, four for the morning, and four for the afternoon. There are other Sub-profeſſors likewiſe, who have only 500 vellon crowns *per annum*. There is a Profeſſor of the doctrine of DURANDUS, and one for that of SCOTUS. This laſt ſeems moſt requiſite, for ERASMUS was nine years in underſtanding the *Preface* only. Beſides the ſtipendiary Profeſſors, there are others paid by the ſcholars; Cardinal XIMENES was originally ſo low, as to have been one of theſe. There is alſo the ſame number of Profeſſors for the Civil and Canon Law, Phyſic, Philoſophy, and Mathematics; as for Divinity, all theſe are under the direction of an annual Preſident. Next to him, is the *School-maſter*, who is always a canon of SALAMANCA, and anſwers to our *Vice-chancellor*. Theſe two officers have 8000 ducats each *per annum*. The revenues of this Univerſity are ſaid to be 90,000 ducats *per annum*.——It formerly had 7000 ſcholars; but that number has been conſiderably leſſened this many an age: however, one of their ſchools is ſtill large enough to hold 2000

 people:

people. The ſcholars all wear much the ſame dreſs as the eccleſiaſtics, have all the *Tonſure*, and the *Bonnet*, for hats are forbidden. There are in SALAMANCA 24 colleges; but no ſcholar can remain in them longer than ſeven years. The Bridge of ſtone at SALAMANCA, thrown over the river TORMES, is a moſt noble Roman work.

AS to the *Language* of SPAIN, there are two different tongues ſpoken in it, the *Biſcayan*, and the *Romance*, or Spaniſh. The *Biſcayan* was moſt probably the language of the ancient Spaniards; juſt as the moſt ancient *Britiſh* tongue is ſtill preſerved in our iſland, in the mountains of WALES, and the *Erſe* in thoſe of SCOTLAND. The *Romance* is plainly, from its name, a corruption of the *Latin*; this is now called *Caſtilian.*—The Spaniards confound the B with the V, and the C with the Q, and ſo did their maſters the Romans; thus, they uſed BENERI for VENERI, BIXIT for VIXIT, PEQUNIAM for PECUNIAM.---The Spaniards love the D final, ſo did the Romans; as prædad, altod, marid, for præda, alto, mari. In Spaniſh this is almoſt univerſal; as Verdad, Liberdad, Jubentud, for Veritas, Libertas, Juventus, &c. In many inſtances the Latin and Spaniſh agree word for word, and the Caſtilian often writes the language of the *Bas Empire*, without deſigning it.——Indeed I am perſuaded, that more light might be gathered from the *Spaniſh* tongue, towards diſcovering what the *Roman* language was, during *the ſecond Punic war*, than from any other quarter.

THERE is a great ſimilarity between many of the Engliſh and Spaniſh *words*; in ſuch a caſe, let others decide which is the lender, and which the borrower. Thus, *Caſaca*, a *Caſſock*; *Mucho*, *Much*; *Rajas*, *Rags*; *Carpa*, a *Carpe*; *Capa* a *Cape*; *Golfo*, a *Gulph*; *Falta*, *Fault*; *Carga*, *Charge*; a *Ropper*, from *Arropar* to cloath warm; to *vamp*, from *Avampier*, Spatterdaſhes; *Arcabuz*, *Harquebuſs*; *Cordwainers*, from the French *Corduanniers*, becauſe the fineſt leather at that time came from CORDOVA, or CORDUBA; *Tabard*, a Cloak, from *Tavardo*, which ſignifies the ſame; hence comes our miſtaken Engliſh ſign of the *Talbot*, for a *Dog*, when it ought to be, as it was originally, a *Tabard*,

or

or Cloak.——Lord BACON ſays, that as one inſtance of the *copia* of the Spaniſh language, we have no word ſo expreſſive, as their *Deſenvoltura*, and *Deſpejar*; though I doubt the truth of that remark. That it delights in long words, the *Ampullas* and *Seſquipedalia verba*, is very certain; *Deſpavilladeras* is rather too long for ſo common a word as *Snuffers*. There are many words, ſuch as, *Abandanamiento*, and others, of ſeven ſyllables and upwards. As there is ſomething pompous and magnificent in the length of its words, and the ſound of them, ſo there is alſo a peculiarity in the turn and manner of their phraſes and expreſſions. We ſay, *the King and Queen*, their expreſſion is, *the Catholic Kings*, los Reyes Catholicos, meaning the ſame thing. His Britannic Majeſty ſigns *George Rex*, the Catholic Monarch, *I the King*. We ſay, *Long may you live*, they ſay, *May you live, Sir, a thouſand years and more*. They uſe the *mentiro* very frequently, tho', to give the LIE in Engliſh, or the *menterie* in French, would be reckoned an affront. They never uſe the word *cuerno*, or *cornudo*, without begging pardon firſt of thoſe they ſpeak to; the *Italians*, I am told, do the ſame. Don JUAN DE JAUREQUI has tranſlated LUCAN into Spaniſh verſe; though I have taken ſome pains, I never could procure the book; BREBEUF's French tranſlation of that poet has been always thought *Lucano ipſo Lucanius*. What then muſt be the effect of *Lucan*'s rant, who was by birth a *Spaniard*, when heightened with all the pomp, ſound, and bombaſt ſo natural to the Spaniſh language? The Spaniards have an infinity of *Proverbs*; ſome political, ſuch as, *Con todo el mundo guerra, y paz con Yngalaterra*; that is, *War with all the world, and peace with England*. Some of them are very ſtrange, as, *Mas quiero, que ſe mueran ſeys Duques, que morirme yo.---I had rather ſix Dukes ſhould die, than die myſelf.——Un aſno coxo, un hombre roco, y el demonio, todo el miſmo.---A lame aſs, a red-haired man, and the devil, are all the ſame thing.*

THE military turn of the Spaniards appears in moſt of their diverſions, and even in the very *terms* and language which they uſe at CARDS: *Hombre* in Spaniſh ſignifies a man, from whence comes what we call *Ombre*; the four principal cards are called *Matadores*, or *Murderers*, becauſe they win all others. *Spadillo* is the

the *little ſword*, or the ace of *Spades*, as we very properly call it; for *Spada* in Spaniſh is a *ſword*, and they are ſo painted on their cards. *Baſto* is properly the ace of *clubs*, becauſe it ſignifies a *club*. *Punto* is any point, of the ſpear ſuppoſe. What we call *Manil* is in Spaniſh *Malillia*; the deuce of the black ſuits, or the ſeven of the red. The *Sin prender* was going to war without taking a King for an ally.

For thoſe who have curioſity this way, it may not be diſpleaſing to ſee a ſpecimen of the *three languages* ſpoken in their *Peninſula*, as the Spaniards call it; of the *Caſtilian*, the *Biſcayan*, and the *Portugueſe*.

Castilian.	Biscayan.	Portuguese.
Padre nueſtro, que eſtas en los cielos: Sanctificado ſea tu nombre; venga tu Reino. Sea hecha tu voluntad, aſs en la tierra, como en el cielo: El pan nueſtro de cada dia danoſle oy. Y perdonanos nueſtras offenſas, aſſi commo noſotros perdonamos a los que nos offenden. Y no nos metas en tentacion, mas libra nos de mal. Amen.	Gure aita ceni etan aicena; ſanctifica bedi hire icena; ethor bedi hire reſuma; eguin bedi hire vorondatéa, ceruan begala turrean ere. Gure eguneco oguia igue egun. Eta quitta ietza que gure, corrac, nola gus gorduney, quittazen baitrarega. Eta ezgaitzala ſar eraci tentationetan, baina delura gaitzac gaichtotic.	Padre noſſo, que ſtas nos ceos. Sanctificado ſeia o ſeu nome. Ventra a nos o teu Reino. Seia ferta a tua volundade, aſſi nos cielo, ceos, come na terra. O pao noſſo de cada dia dano to oje neſto dia. Et perdoanos as noſſas devidas, aſſi come nos perdoamos a nos noſſos devidores. Et nao nos dexes cahir en tentaſao, mas libra nos de mal.

The difference of theſe three tongues is viſible to the eye; the firſt almoſt *Latin*, word for word; the ſecond barbarous, and the third a ſad corruption of Latin and French.

The Spaniards frequently breakfaſt as well as ſup in bed; their breakfaſt is uſually of *Chocolate*, *Tea* being very ſeldom drank by them. They drink little wine. Their dinner is generally

rally a *Pochero*, or beef, mutton, veal, pork, and bacon, greens, *&c.* all boiled together. If it be a richer, or more expenſive mixture of meats and delicacies, it is then ſtiled an *Olla podrida*, or what we call an *Olio*. Temperance in eating and drinking is doubtleſs one of their virtues; you may ſee it in their proverbs; *Unas azeitunas, una ſalada, y ravanillos, ſon comida de los cavalleros*; that is, *Olives, ſallad, and radiſhes, are food for a gentleman.* They are great devourers of garlick; they ſeldom change the knife and fork, but eat every thing with the ſame individual weapon; delicacy, in many inſtances I could give, not being their character.

The taſte for *gallantry* and *dancing* prevails in SPAIN univerſally; they are the two ruling paſſions of the country. Jealouſy, ever ſince the acceſſion of the houſe of BOURBON, has ſlept in peace. It is obſervable, that in proportion as manners become more civilized, that furious paſſion always loſes its force. *Dancing* is ſo much their favourite entertainment, that their graveſt matrons never think themſelves excluded by age from this diverſion. You may ſee the grandmother, mother, and daughter, all in the ſame country dance: the Engliſh, on the contrary, give dancing to youth, and leave cards to age. The two moſt favourite and univerſal Spaniſh dances are the *Sequedillas* and the *Fundungo*: the firſt is ſomething like our HAY; the ſecond is a very ancient dance, and though originally *Roman*, yet the Spaniards have mixed ſomewhat of the *Mooriſh* along with it: they are exceſſively fond of it; it is danced by the firſt of the nobility, as well as by the common people. I ſhall not attempt a deſcription of it, as I am ſure your Engliſh ladies of faſhion would not ſend to MADRID for a FUNDUNGO-maſter, to teach it their daughters; nor indeed could I deſcribe it altogether decently: let it ſuffice to ſay, that it is exactly the ſame with the *Pantomime dance of Leda* among the *Romans*.

MOST of the Spaniards take their *ſieſto*, or ſleep after dinner; *maſs* in the morning, dinner at noon, and the evening's airing generally finiſh the round of their day. Though it is the *etiquette* of the country for the men and women to wear in the ſtreet, and

and at mass, all the same dress, yet the ladies in private visits wear as much variety of dress, and of a much richer sort, than those in ENGLAND; but to a people of gallantry, the advantage of all wearing the same uniform in public, is easy to be conceived. The married ladies in SPAIN have each their professed lover, just as the Italian ladies have their *cicisbeo*. Their evening's airing is insipid to the last degree; you see nothing but a string of coaches following one another, filled with people of fashion: Here a Duke and his confessor; there a couple of smart young Abbes *tête a tête*; here a whole family grouped together, just like a Dutch picture, husband and wife, children and servants, wet nurses and dry altogether.——When they take their airing on *gala*, or court days, all their footmen are then dressed in laced liveries, with plumes of feathers in their hats.—The number of servants kept by the *Grandees*, and people of the first fashion, is immoderate; they have often put me in mind of those words of TACITUS—— *familiarum numerum, et nationes*; for the *legionary servants* at ROME began at last to be almost an equal burthen with the *legionary troops*. Some of the Spanish grandees retain to the number of 3 or 400 domesticks; the English Ambassador here, in compliance with the taste of the country, keeps near 100. As they go with *four* mules usually, they have consequently *two* drivers, or postilions; generally *four*, and sometimes *six* footmen behind their coaches, besides an helper to take off a pair of mules, when they enter MADRID, as they are not permitted to drive with more than *four* there. In the hot weather they take out the sides and backs of their coaches, for the sake of the air. They use *sedan* chairs but very little, and when they do, they have always *two* footmen, who go on each side the hindmost chairman, in order to hold them up, lest they should fall; and *two* of each side the sedan, and *two* who follow behind with *lanthorns*, though it be in the middle of the day: That is to say, they have generally *nine* servants with a coach, and *ten* with a sedan, besides those who go before.——

THE town of MADRID, for as it is not an *Episcopal see*, I think we cannot call it a *city*, is built on some little hills in the neighbourhood of a very indifferent stream called the MANSA-

NARES;

NARES; which occaſioned much wit, when PHILIP II. built that great bridge over it, called the PUENTE DE SEGOVIA: Some ſaid *the King ſhould ſell the bridge to buy a river*, &c.

CHARLES V. having recovered here of a quartan ague, firſt made this a royal reſidence; but how injudiciouſly, needs not to be remarked. The *capital* of ſo great and extended a kingdom, ought doubtleſs to be at SEVILLE; where, by means of the port, all the conveniencies and neceſſaries of life, and every article of foreign commerce might be had with eaſe. But the expence of removing the tribunals and the King's palaces, will probably now prevent any deſign of making that city a new capital.

MADRID is ſurrounded with very lofty mountains, whoſe ſummits are always covered with *ſnow*. It has no fortifications to defend it; it has no ditch, but is environed by a *mud wall*. Its gates, according to the taſte of that country, have their *locks* upon the outſide. There are very few good ſtreets, except thoſe of the *Calle Mayor*, the *Calle d'Atocha*, the *Calle Alcala*, and the *Calle Ancha*: The reſt are long, narrow, and extremely dirty. The only good ſquare is the *Plaſa Mayor*, which is large and regular enough; but there being *balconies* to every window, it takes off much of its beauty.

THE houſes in MADRID are moſt of them brick, with dry walls, *lime* being there very dear and ſcarce; *ſtone* is ſtill more expenſive, becauſe it muſt be brought from ſix or ſeven leagues diſtance. Houſe rent is at an exorbitant price; but that is not all, furniture is ſcarce to be had, without paying extravagantly for it; and if you would have *glaſs windows* to your houſe, you muſt put them there yourſelf, for you will not find them.——— The houſes in general are wretchedly ill-built, for you will ſeldom ſee any two walls upon the ſquare: They are laid out chiefly for ſhow, convenience being little conſidered: Thus you will paſs through uſually two or three large apartments of no uſe, in order to come at a ſmall room at the end, where the family ſit. This is the general ſtate of the houſes there; not but there are ſome very magnificent palaces, built chiefly by *Viceroys*, returned

from their governments, and by the principal *Grandees:* These have courts, and *portes cochers,* though the others have not. The house which the late Sir BENJAMIN KEENE lived in, near the convent of the MARAVILLAS, was of this sort; large, magnificent, and expensive: It was built by one of the descendants of the famous CORTES; though it had been half burnt down, it would contain two or three hundred people with ease: The Earl of BRISTOL hired it on his predecessor's death; and it is since taken by the Prince CATHOLICO. The houses in general look more like prisons, than the habitations of people at their liberty; the windows, besides having a balcony, being *grated* with iron bars, particularly the lower range, and sometimes all the rest. A single family is not the sole tenant of an house, as is usually the case in ENGLAND; they are generally inhabited by many separate families, who notwithstanding are for the most part perfect strangers to each other. Those who can afford it, have a distinct apartment for summer and winter. Foreigners are very much distressed for lodgings in MADRID; there being only one tolerable *inn,* the FONTANA D'ORO; and the Spaniards are not fond of taking any strangers into their houses, especially if they are not *Catholics.* There is no such thing as a *tavern* or *coffee-house* in the town; they have only one *news paper,* which is the MADRID GAZETTE: Their places of diversion are the *amphitheatre,* built for the exhibition of the *Bull Feast,* and the two theatres of LA CRUZ, and DEL PRINCIPE. The noise made by the itinerant bodies of psalm-singers in the streets, or the ROSARIO's, as they call them, is very disagreeable in the evening; the frequent processions, particularly those of the HOST, troublesome; at Easter especially, when the sight of those bloody disciplinants, the *Flagellantes,* is extremely shocking.

NEXT to the King's palaces, one of the best buildings that I can recollect in MADRID, is the *Imperial College of Jesuits,* which is indeed a very noble structure. There is no passing the streets there commodiously without a vehicle; for as they practice the *Scotch,* or EDINBURGH *custom,* of manuring the streets by night, they would be too offensive to your feet, as well as your nose, without a chariot by day. Upon the site of the *old palace,* where

FRANCIS

FRANCIS I. was kept priſoner, built by CHARLES V. but deſtroyed, is now erected what they call the *New Palace*, on the ſouth ſide of the town. The *Caſa del Campo* was built I believe, by PHILIP III. as an aſylum for his miſtreſſes.——The *Buen Retiro* was built by the Conde Duke D'OLIVARES, in PHILIP IV's. time.——Some of the *Convents* are fine, particularly that of *Atoche*, or our *Lady of the Buſh*: In the church belonging to it, they ſing their *Te Deum* upon victories and other public occaſions. The convent of the *Saleſas* is likewiſe a new and noble ſtructure. There is an order of *Canoneſſes* in MADRID, which they call *Ladies of St. James*. The *Monaſteries* and *Nunneries* in all SPAIN, were computed by one of their writers in 1623, at 2,141, and the number of religious of either ſex, ſhut up in them, at 44,915, which is doubtleſs a very moderate calculation.

LETTER XX.

JOURNEY from MADRID to LISBON, December the 17th, 1762.

AS his Catholic Majeſty did not think proper to give *the Earl of Briſtol* any anſwer, in relation to the queſtion put to him by the *Court* of GREAT BRITAIN, we, who all held ourſelves in readineſs for an abrupt departure, made the neceſſary diſpoſitions for an immediate return to ENGLAND: accordingly the requiſite *Paſsports* being obtained, STANIER PORTEN, Eſq; *the Engliſh Conſul-general at* MADRID, led the way, and ſet out, on the 16th of December, on his route for PORTUGAL. We ſhould have been obliged to return that way, becauſe the war prevented our going through FRANCE, and the road to CORUNNA being not practicable for a coach, unleſs we had made a very wide detour, and taken the road to SAN JAGO DE COMPOSTELLA.—But his Britannic Majeſty fixed that route, by ordering that a ſhip (the *Portland Man of War*, the worthy Captain RICHARD HUGHES Commander) ſhould ſail directly for LISBON, and bring home the Engliſh Ambaſſador, and his retinue.——The *Conſul* having gone the day before, in order to prepare the way for the *Ambaſſador*, procure him the beſt accommodations, and to give notice of his coming: His Excellency ſet out on the 17th of December, without taking leave of the Court of SPAIN.

As

As the whole nation were averſe to a war with ENGLAND, the Spaniards beheld the AMBASSADOR's departure with the utmoſt regret; it being their opinion, as well as the conſtant maxim of PATINHO, Con todo el mundo guerra, y paz con Ynglaterra, *War with all the world, but peace with England.* Some ſaid, *Es por nueſtros peccaos*; and others, *Es uno golpe politico*; that is, *It is for our ſins*; and, *It is a political ſtroke*; that is to ſay, the court's doing, not a national war.

THOUGH the Ambaſſador returned, without having taken leave of the *Court*, yet he received, on his departure, all the honours and civilities which were due to his rank and character. General WALL ſent orders to all the Governors, and Commandants of every city or town the Ambaſſador was to paſs through, that they ſhould ſhew him all the accuſtomed honours and reſpects due to the Ambaſſador of GREAT BRITAIN.—Accordingly, at every place, the Governor waited on his *Excellency*, at his arrival, with a polite Spaniſh compliment; the ſoldiers were drawn up under arms, the drums beating, colours flying, and the canon on the ramparts fired at his departure.

WE were to travel *ſixty-three* leagues before we could get out of SPAIN, and paſs the GUADIANA at BADAJOS, which is the laſt frontier city towards PORTUGAL; and then we had *twenty-nine* leagues remaining to ALDEA GALLEGA, a little village on the ſouth ſide of the TAGUS, where we were to paſs that river to come at LISBON. This will appear much clearer from the following route.

ROUTE *from* MADRID *to* LISBON.

		Leagues.
Firſt Day,	NABAL CARNERO,	5
Second Day,	CASA RUBIOS,	2
————	NOBES,	4
Third Day,	STA. OLAYA,	2
————	TALAVERA DE LA REYNA,	7
	Carried over,	20

		Leagues.
	Brought over,	20
Fourth Day,	LA CALZADA,	6
Fifth Day,	NABAL MORAL,	4
———	ALMARAS,	3
Sixth Day,	JARAYSEJO,	4
———	TRUXILLO,	4
Seventh Day,	LA CRUZ DEL PUERTO,	3
———	MIAJADAS,	3
Eighth Day,	SAN PEDRO,	5
———	MERIDA,	2
Ninth Day,	LOBON,	4
———	TALAVERUELA,	3
———	BADAJOS,	2
	So far in SPAIN.	63
Tenth Day,	ELVAS,	3
Eleventh Day,	ESTREMOS,	6
Twelfth Day,	VENTA DEL DUQUE,	3
———	ARROYOLOS,	3
Thirteenth Day,	MOSTREMOS,	3
———	VENTAS NUEVAS,	4
Fourteenth Day,	ALDEA GALLEGA,	7
	These last in PORTUGAL,	29
	Total,	92

WE were to pass two thirds of this way in an enemy's country, and the remainder in a dreary, barren, rocky soil, somewhat, indeed, more fertile than SPAIN, but very little better in its accommodations. Besides this, the season of the year, which is ever unfavourable to travellers, was most particularly so to us at this juncture, as it rained almost that whole fortnight without intermission; insomuch, that some of the rivers were so increased,

as to prevent a paſſage; which happened to thoſe who conducted the baggage-waggons, which were retarded ſome days by the floods.—Add to this, the rigour of the ſeaſon, and the cold, the ſtormy winds to be naturally expected in that part of the year; and, at thoſe ſeaſons, the reſtleſs toſſing of the Bay of BISCAY. All which circumſtances frequently put me in mind of thoſe remarkable words of Scripture, *And pray that your flight be not in the winter.*

THE firſt place worth your notice in this route, is the town of TALAVERA DE LA REYNA, in the kingdom of NEW CASTILE, on the banks of the TAGUS. It is the greateſt manufacture of ſilver and gold ſilks, perhaps in the whole country. The late King FERDINAND protected and encouraged it much; but it is now ſinking, as moſt of the reſt of their manufactures are, under the uncommercial aſpect of the miniſter SQUILACCI. There is likewiſe a curious manufacture of earthen ware. Its ancient name was TALABRIGA. It was called DE LA REYNA, becauſe it belonged to Queen MARY, wife of ALONZO XII.

THERE is one hill, of a long, winding, and difficult aſcent, before you come to JARAYSEJO; it is dangerous in ſome parts; it employed us almoſt a whole morning to ſurmount it; and one baggage-waggon fell down ſome part of the precipice, but was got up again entire. There is likewiſe a very dangerous paſs of a mountain, about two leagues before you come to TRUXILLO: Your coach muſt here be drawn up by oxen, and ſupported by men, otherwiſe it is impoſſible to get it over the mountain.—TRUXILLO is a city in the province of ESTREMADURA, ſtanding on a hill, on the top whereof is a *caſtle*, the country about it fruitful.—It was founded by JULIUS CÆSAR, and after him called TURRIS JULIA, hence corruptly TRUXILLO.

THE next place of note is MERIDA, the capital city of the province of ESTREMADURA, built on the banks of the GUADIANA, over which there is a moſt noble bridge, the work of that great Emperor, as well as Builder, TRAJAN. There are here ſtill to be ſeen many fine remains of *Roman antiquity*: In the market-

market-place is a large column, built entirely of *inſcription* and *ſepulchral* ſtones, crowned on the top with an antique ſtatue; the *Walls* for the moſt part *Roman*; there are ſome remains of an *Amphitheatre*, *Aqueduct*, *Circus*, *&c.* all *Roman*. It was built by AUGUSTUS, given by him to veteran troops, and called EMERITA AUGUSTA, whence corruptly MERIDA.

FOUR leagues farther, on the banks of the ſame river, ſtands LOBON, where there is a *Caſtle*. It was antiently called *Lychon*, in Greek, ſignifying a wolf, which its preſent Spaniſh name does likewiſe.

THE laſt city in ESTREMADURA, on the frontiers of PORTUGAL, is BADAJOZ, well fortified, has a fine bridge, a caſtle, and was anciently called PAX AUGUSTA; whence its preſent name.——Here we took our laſt *adieu* of SPAIN; and were not a little pleaſed to find ourſelves on *Portugueſe* ground the next morning, at ELVAS; where the Ambaſſador ſtayed all day, though it was only *three* leagues to it, in order to forward a meſſenger to ENGLAND, and ſend his diſpatches to the Honourable Mr. HAY, his Britannic Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary at the court of LISBON.—ELVAS is a city in the province of ALENTEJO in PORTUGAL. Being the frontier to SPAIN, it is the beſt fortified place the *Portugueſe* have: It is alſo a *Biſhopric*. There is a good *cathedral*, with a moſt elegant chapter-room. The Dean, who was a very polite eccleſiaſtic, was ſo obliging as to ſhew it us himſelf.

SIX leagues farther, you come to ESTREMOS, another fortified place, about two leagues from VILLA-VIZOSA; there is a caſtle on the hill.—The ſituation is beautiful, and the town has a clean, neat, pleaſing appearance; it is remarkable for a fine manufactory of *earthen ware*.—It is moſt memorable for a victory obtained by the Portugueſe, under the command of Count SCHOMBERG, in 1663, over the Caſtilians, whoſe general was Don JOHN of AUSTRIA, in their laſt invaſion of that kingdom.—They found in that Prince's caſket, after the battle, very complete liſts of the Spaniſh army, artillery, and offenſive munitions of

of war.—The court of LISBON, diverted at this incident, bad their Secretary of State write at the bottom of one of theſe liſts, *We certify, that the above liſt is very exact, having found it after the defeat of Don* JOHN *of* AUSTRIA, near *Eſtremos, 8th June* 1663.——The diſtance of time between their laſt and the preſent invaſion being only one year ſhort of a century.

THE next place of note is ARROYOLOS, ſtanding on an eminence, with a good *fort* to it; it gives the title of Earl to the family of CASTRO.

THE 31ſt of December we arrived at ALDEA GALLEGA. Here our diſperſed parties united again with the greateſt joy, having the beautiful proſpect of that fine river the TAGUS before us, which is no leſs than twelve miles broad at that place, and which we were to paſs at ſix o'clock the next morning, becauſe of the tide. And here we were glad to reſt from all our fatigues; ſome of us having ſuffered very much from the length and labour of the journey.

WE arrived at LISBON about eight o'clock the next morning; where the Honourable Mr. HAY received the Ambaſſador, and his retinue, and conducted them to his own houſe.

THE city of LISBON, built, like old ROME, on ſeveral little hills, is one of the fineſt views from the water, that can poſſibly be imagined; as you approach nearer to it, the tragical effects, the havock of that dreadful earthquake, cannot but touch every beholder with ſentiments of pain. After landing, we paſſed through ſome ſtreets, near a mile in length, where the houſes were all fallen on each ſide, and lay in that undiſtinguiſhed heap of ruin, into which they ſunk at the firſt convulſive ſhocks. Not that the reader is to imagine, that the greateſt part of that fine city fell on that fatal morning; ſo far from it, that I believe not above *one fourth part* of it was deſtroyed: for it prevailed more in one particular quarter, than the reſt; and there the deſolation was almoſt univerſal, ſcarce an houſe or building that was not thrown down. In the other parts of the city, ſome ſingle ill-

conditioned, or ruinous buildings fell, but the reſt ſtood.—And there is ſcarce a ſtreet but you will ſee ſhores and props fixed to the buildings on each ſide, to prevent their falling even now; they having ſuffered ſo much from the ſhocks they had received. —Conſidering how much time has elapſed ſince the earthquake, very little has been rebuilt in proportion.—They have built a Cuſtom-houſe, an Arſenal, a Theatre, and ſome few other buildings. All agree, that the fire occaſioned infinitely more havock than the earthquake. Thouſands of the inhabitants, unhappily, in the firſt confuſion of their fear, taking the ill judged ſtep of thronging into the churches; the doors of which being ſometimes ſhut by the violence of the crowd, and ſometimes locked by miſtake, when the fire ſeized the roofs of thoſe buildings, theſe unhappy ſufferers were moſt of them deſtroyed; ſome by ſheets of lead, that poured like a molten deluge upon their heads; others maſhed by the fall of the roofs, and the reſt burnt alive. One's imagination can ſcarce form a ſcene of confuſion, horror, and death, more dreadful than this.——After the ſhocks were over, the fire continued burning for many weeks; and it is thought, was one principal cauſe of their eſcaping the plague, as the putrefaction of the bodies was by that means much leſs.—— The calculation of the number that periſhed, as they kept no regiſters, muſt be in great meaſure *conjectural*; but that thouſands and ten thouſands were deſtroyed, there is no doubt. The morning on which it happened was moſt remarkably ſerene and pleaſant, particularly about 10 o'clock, and in one quarter more, all was involved in this dreadful ſcene of terror and deſtruction.——As this event produced many changes, thoſe among the commercial parts of the city were not the leaſt remarkable. One, who yeſterday was at the eve of a bankruptcy, found himſelf to-day with *his books cleared*; and hundreds, who lived in eaſe and affluence, as ſoon as they had recovered from their firſt panic and diſmay, ſaw want and poverty ſtare them in the face.

The calamities of Portugal in general, and thoſe of the city of Lisbon in particular, within the ſpace of ſo few years, cannot, I think, be paralleled in all hiſtory.——An earthquake, a fire, a famine, an aſſaſſination-plot againſt their Prince, executions

executions upon executions, the ſcaffolds and wheels for torture reeking with the nobleſt blood; impriſonment after impriſonment, of the greateſt and moſt diſtinguiſhed perſonages; the expulſion of a chief order of eccleſiaſtics, the invaſion of their kingdom by a powerful, ſtronger, and exaſperated nation; the numerous troops of the enemy laying waſte their territory, bringing fire and ſword with them, and rolling, like diſtant thunder, towards the gates of their capital; their Prince ready almoſt to ſave himſelf by flight.——The Spaniſh miniſtry had already decreed the doom of PORTUGAL, and nothing was to be heard at the *Eſcurial*, but "Delenda eſt Carthago." Carthaginian, perhaps, or Jewiſh ſtory, may poſſibly afford a ſcene ſomething like this, but, for the ſhortneſs of the period, not ſo big with events, though in their final deſtruction ſuperior. From that, indeed, under the hand of providence, the national humanity and generoſity of GREAT BRITAIN has preſerved the Portugueſe: And it remains now to be ſeen, in future treaties, how that people will expreſs their gratitude.

THOSE who are able to ſearch deeper into human affairs, may aſſign the cauſes of ſuch a wonderful chain of events: for my own part, I cannot aſcribe all this to ſo *ſingular a cauſe* as that which a *Spaniard* hath done, in a famous pamphlet, printed lately at MADRID, and which the *Baron de Waſſenaer* ſent me this ſummer. It is entitled *a Spaniſh prophecy*, and endeavours to ſhew, that all theſe calamities have befallen the *Portugueſe*, ſolely becauſe of their connection with the *heretic* Engliſh. The great Ruler and Governor of the World undoubtedly acts by univerſal laws, regarding the whole ſyſtem, and cannot, without blaſphemy, be conſidered in the light of *a Partizan*. The reſt of the pamphlet tends to ſhew, that his Catholic Majeſty carried his arms into PORTUGAL, ſolely to give them liberty, and ſet them free from Engliſh tyranny.

SOME of the Churches, the Arſenal, the Theatre, and above all, the Aqueduct at LISBON, deſerve the attention of every traveller; the center arch, for its height, being one of the nobleſt, perhaps, in EUROPE. One thing is remarkable, that during the earthquake this building ſtood the attack, though it received ſo much

much ſhock, as that many of the key-ſtones fell ſeveral inches, and hang now only becauſe a ſmall part of the baſe of the key-ſtone was catched by the center's cloſing again.

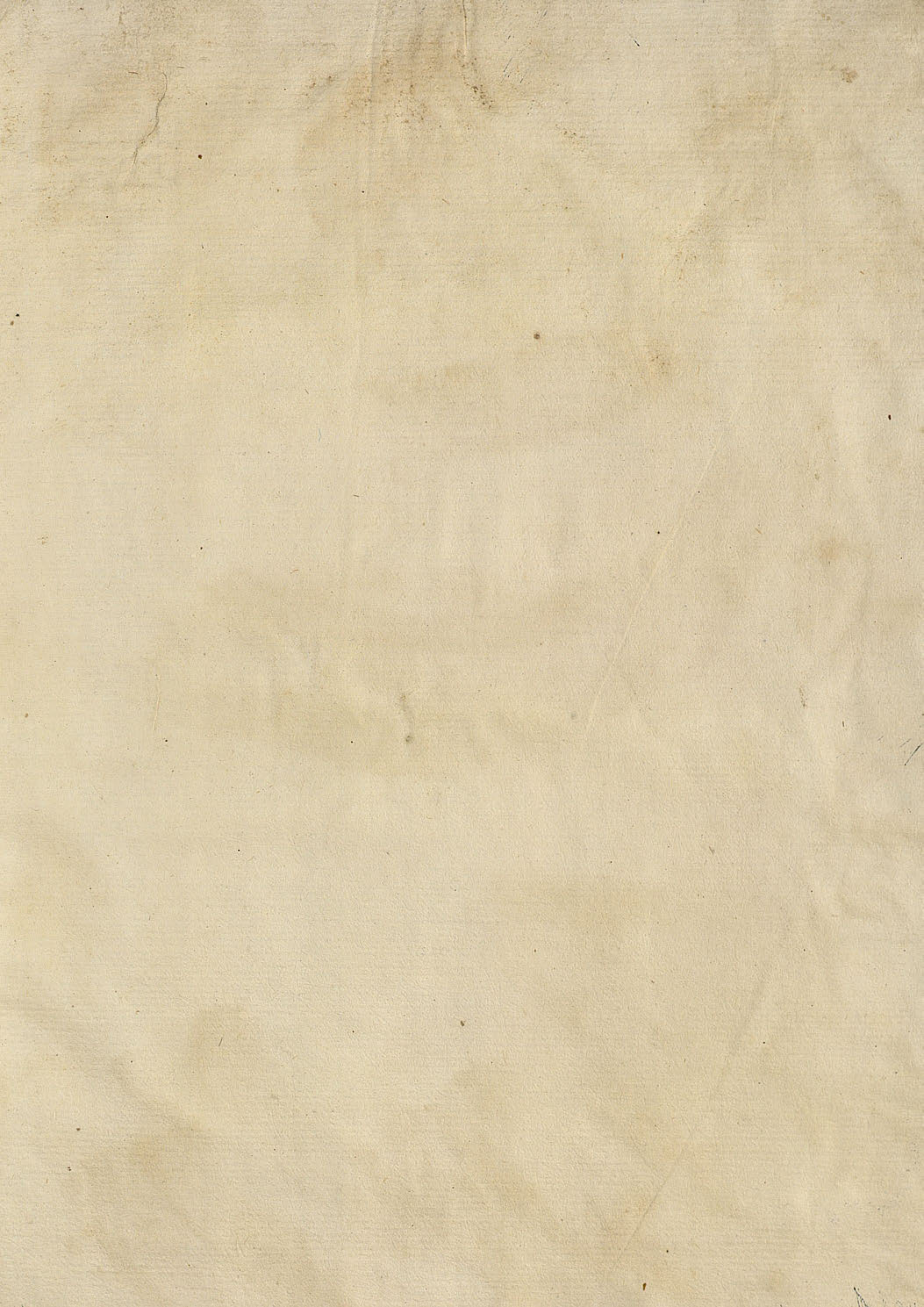
THE Theatre is an elegant building, and judiciouſly diſpoſed; their actors excel in the mute Pantomime; they played the *Maeſtro di Schola* incomparably well; the ſcenes had ſentiment, character, connection with one another, and carried on the general deſign. Though the ſcenery and machines of our theatres are admirable, yet our Pantomime farces ſeem to have little or no meaning. Nor do I much wonder at it; Mr. GARRICK, who is certainly the greateſt actor that ever trod the ſtage, muſt be too warm an admirer of Shakeſpeare and Nature, to have any reliſh for theſe extravagancies, and therefore cannot ſtoop to give much of his attention to them.

THE ſtreets of LISBON are cleaner than thoſe of MADRID, but diſagreeable, from the continual aſcents and deſcents you are obliged to make. Moſt of the houſes have the *Jalouſie*, or lattice. The women, though more beautiful, are not ſo much ſeen in public as the *Spaniſh*, and their head-dreſs is much prettier. There are few fires in chimneys in the rooms at LISBON; the want of them is ſupplied by wearing a *cloak* conſtantly in the houſe, or perhaps by a brazier; though the cold is ſometimes very piercing.

THE view of the TAGUS, from thoſe windows of the town which command it, is remarkably pleaſing: The *Bean-cods*, or ſmall boats, which ſail with any wind or tide, and are continually paſſing; the river crowded with ſhipping of all nations; the coming in of a *Bahia* or *Braſil* fleet; the opening of the river towards the bar, with the caſtle of *Bellem* on the right, the King's palace, and the caſtle of *St. Julian*'s on the left; all together form a fine and agreeable view. The paſſage of the bar is ſometimes very dangerous, either in coming in or going out of the river, by the bank of ſand which is thrown up by the winds and ſea. We paſt it, however, with no difficulty, on the 19th of January, landed at FALMOUTH on the 28th, and arrived in LONDON the 5th of February, 1762.

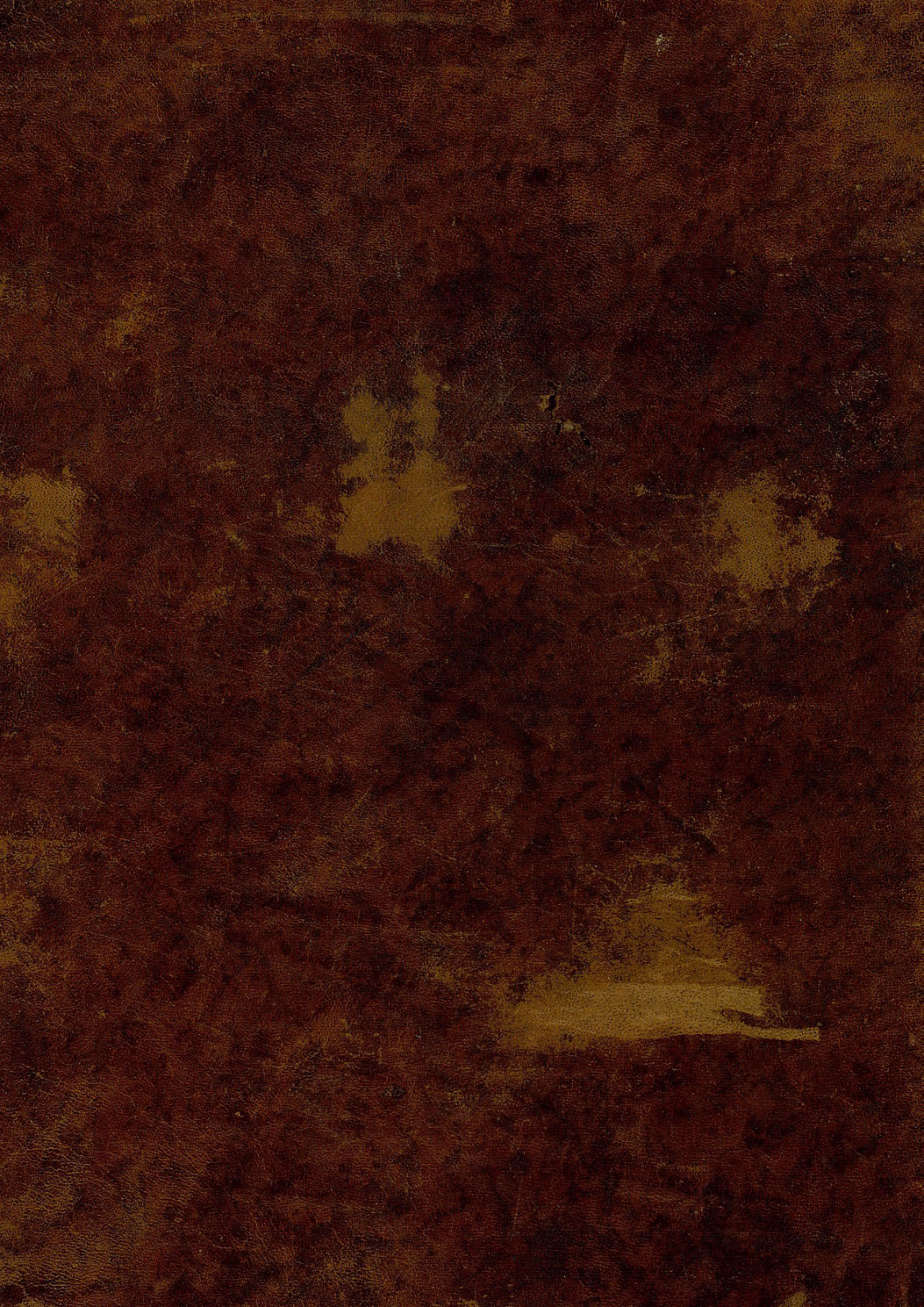


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